

4/1007
ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

BRITISH MUSEUM; GRAIN; POOR; MANUFACTURES;

EXPORTS; IMPORTS;

AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Session

21 April - - to - - 23 November,

1820.

VOL. XII.

WITH A GENERAL INDEX TO THESE VOLUMES.

'THIS BOOK
IS TO BE PRESERVED IN
THE
BODLEIAN LIBRARY,
OXFORD.

1820.



C O N T E N T S

OF VOL. XII.—1820.

Ordered to be Printed,	The N ^o at the foot of each Paper, &c.	ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:	The MS. paging in the Volumes done up for The House of Commons.
1820:			
16 May	67.	BRITISH MUSEUM ; Accounts, Estimate, &c. - - - - -	1—4.
6 June	132.	Aliens ; annual expenses of the Alien establishment - - - - -	5.
2 June	117.	Wheat ; returns from the 12 maritime districts (1814-1815) - - - - -	9—36.
19 May	87.	Grain ; warehoused under 55 G. 3, c. 26 - - - - -	37.
17 July	294.	Poor ; abstract returns of Assessments - - - - -	39.
15 May	65.	Navigation of Thames and Isis, account in abstract - - - - -	47.
16 May	66.	Orphans Fund (London) accounts, 1815—1820 - - - - -	49.
18 May	77.	- D ^o - payments to the Chamberlain, for Coal Duty - - - - -	57.
2 June	116.	- D ^o - annual accounts from the Chamberlain's office - - - - -	59.
31 May	98.	Post-Office (new) progress made in building - - - - -	73.
11 May	56.	Wool Tax ; minutes before Privy Council, December 1819 - - - - -	75—82.
19 May	86.	Wool ; Sheep and Lamb's Wool imported - - - - -	83.
26 May	92.	Woollen Manufactures ; quantity exported since April 1819 - - - - -	85.
19 May	88.	- D ^o - broad and narrow Woollen Cloths manufactured, 1790—1819 - - - - -	89.
4 May	24.	Copper ; imported in the year ending 5 January 1820 - - - - -	91.
4 May	25.	- D ^o - exported - - D ^o - - - D ^o - - - - -	95.
4 May	26.	- D ^o - exported from London - - D ^o - - - - -	99.
8 May	44.	Tin ; imported and exported in year ending 5 January 1820 - - - - -	101.
31 May	101.	Linen and Flax ; imported and exported 1811—1820 - - - - -	103.
31 May	103.	Baltic Trade ; value of Manufactured Goods exported, and amount of Duties on importation of Timber and Iron - - - - -	111.
2 June	120.	Linens ; quantity and species of, exported, 1811—1820 - - - - -	113—132.
2 June	122.	- D ^o - supplementary account to the preceding - - - - -	133—140.
2 June	121.	- D ^o - Irish and Foreign, retained for home consumption - - - - -	141.
5 June	129.	British Manufactures, official and real value exported - - - - -	143.
16 June	168.	Goods ; official value of, exported to Denmark, Norway, &c. - - - - -	145.
16 June	169.	- D ^o - official value of, exported to the British Colonies North America - - - - -	149.
27 June	202.	Timber, Masts, Deals, &c. imported, 1799—1819 - - - - -	153.
27 June	203.	- D ^o - imported from Denmark, Norway, &c. - - - - -	161.
27 June	205.	Merchandise imported duty-free (of customs) from Ireland - - - - -	169.
3 July	236.	French Silk Lace ; quantity imported in 1817—1819 - - - - -	175.
16 June	170.	Ships, Tonnage and Men ; which cleared out to the British Colonies in North America, 1814—1819 - - - - -	177—180.
16 June	171.	D ^o - - - cleared out for Denmark, Norway, &c. - - - - -	181.
16 June	172.	D ^o - - - arrived from Denmark, Norway, &c. - - - - -	185.
8 June	138.	Whale Fishery ; ships from Scotland employed in, in 1819 - - - - -	189.
16 June	164.	Coals ; quantity of, exported from Great Britain to Ireland - - - - -	193.
2 May	11.	New Duties 59 G. 3 ; amount of Excise duties received - - - - -	195.
5 May	33.	- - - D ^o - - - amount of Excise duties charged - - - - -	197.
1 June	112.	- - - D ^o - - - quantity of Goods of each kind, subject to - - - - -	199.
29 June	218.	Foreign Wine ; duty paid to the Excise, 1787—1819 - - - - -	201.
29 June	219.	- - D ^o - - exported from the stocks of Dealers - - - - -	203.
29 June	220.	Foreign Spirits ; duty paid to the Excise, 1787—1819 - - - - -	205.
17 July	288.	Irish Spirits ; not admitted into Stocks of retailers - - - - -	207.
26 July	310.	Wine and Spirits :—Duty paid from July 1819 to July 1820 - - - - -	208.
31 May	102.	Salt ; auction duty on Agriculture produce - - - - -	209.
8 May	40.	Dutch East Indiamen ; proceeds of, captured in 1795 - - - - -	211—216.

**'THIS BOOK
IS TO BE PRESERVED IN
THE
BODLEIAN LIBRARY,
OXFORD.**

1820.



C O N T E N T S

OF VOL. XII.—1820.

Ordered to be Printed,	The N ^o at the foot of each Paper, &c.	ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:	The MS. paging in the Volumes done up for The House of Commons.
1820:			
16 May	67.	BRITISH MUSEUM ; Accounts, Estimate, &c. - - - - -	1—4.
6 June	132.	Aliens ; annual expenses of the Alien establishment - - - - -	5.
2 June	117.	Wheat ; returns from the 12 maritime districts (1814-1815) - - - - -	9—36.
19 May	87.	Grain ; warehoused under 55 G. 3, c. 26 - - - - -	37.
17 July	294.	Poor ; abstract returns of Assessments - - - - -	39.
15 May	65.	Navigation of Thames and Isis, account in abstract - - - - -	47.
16 May	66.	Orphans Fund (London) accounts, 1815—1820 - - - - -	49.
18 May	77.	- D ^o - payments to the Chamberlain, for Coal Duty - - - - -	57.
2 June	116.	- D ^o - annual accounts from the Chamberlain's office - - - - -	59.
31 May	98.	Post-Office (new) progress made in building - - - - -	73.
11 May	56.	Wool Tax ; minutes before Privy Council, December 1819 - - - - -	75—82.
19 May	86.	Wool ; Sheep and Lamb's Wool imported - - - - -	83.
26 May	92.	Woollen Manufactures ; quantity exported since April 1819 - - - - -	85.
19 May	88.	- D ^o - broad and narrow Woollen Cloths manufactured, 1790—1819 - - - - -	89.
4 May	24.	Copper ; imported in the year ending 5 January 1820 - - - - -	91.
4 May	25.	- D ^o - exported - - D ^o - - - D ^o - - - - -	95.
4 May	26.	- D ^o - exported from London - - D ^o - - - - -	99.
8 May	44.	Tin ; imported and exported in year ending 5 January 1820 - - - - -	101.
31 May	101.	Linen and Flax ; imported and exported 1811—1820 - - - - -	103.
31 May	103.	Baltic Trade ; value of Manufactured Goods exported, and amount of Duties on importation of Timber and Iron - - - - -	111.
2 June	120.	Linens ; quantity and species of, exported, 1811—1820 - - - - -	113—132.
2 June	122.	- D ^o - supplementary account to the preceding - - - - -	133—140.
2 June	121.	- D ^o - Irish and Foreign, retained for home consumption - - - - -	141.
5 June	129.	British Manufactures, official and real value exported - - - - -	143.
16 June	168.	Goods ; official value of, exported to Denmark, Norway, &c. - - - - -	145.
16 June	169.	- D ^o - official value of, exported to the British Colonies North America - - - - -	149.
27 June	202.	Timber, Masts, Deals, &c. imported, 1799—1819 - - - - -	153.
27 June	203.	- D ^o - imported from Denmark, Norway, &c. - - - - -	161.
27 June	205.	Merchandize imported duty-free (of customs) from Ireland - - - - -	169.
3 July	236.	French Silk Lace ; quantity imported in 1817—1819 - - - - -	175.
16 June	170.	Ships, Tonnage and Men ; which cleared out to the British Colonies in North America, 1814—1819 - - - - -	177—180.
16 June	171.	D ^o - - - cleared out for Denmark, Norway, &c. - - - - -	181.
16 June	172.	D ^o - - - arrived from Denmark, Norway, &c. - - - - -	185.
8 June	138.	Whale Fishery ; ships from Scotland employed in, in 1819 - - - - -	189.
16 June	164.	Coals ; quantity of, exported from Great Britain to Ireland - - - - -	193.
2 May	11.	New Duties 59 G. 3 ; amount of Excise duties received - - - - -	195.
5 May	33.	- - - D ^o - - - amount of Excise duties charged - - - - -	197.
1 June	112.	- - - D ^o - - - quantity of Goods of each kind, subject to - - - - -	199.
29 June	218.	Foreign Wine ; duty paid to the Excise, 1787—1819 - - - - -	201.
29 June	219.	- - D ^o - - exported from the stocks of Dealers - - - - -	203.
29 June	220.	Foreign Spirits ; duty paid to the Excise, 1787—1819 - - - - -	205.
17 July	228.	Irish Spirits ; not admitted into Stocks of retailers - - - - -	207.
26 July	310.	Wine and Spirits :—Duty paid from July 1819 to July 1820 - - - - -	208.
31 May	102.	Salt ; auction duty on Agriculture produce - - - - -	209.
8 May	40.	Dutch East Indiamen ; proceeds of, captured in 1795 - - - - -	211—216.

Ordered to be Printed,	The N ^o at the foot of each Paper, &c.	ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.	The MS. paging in the Volumes done up for the House of Commons.
1819.			
8 May	42.	Pilotage; receipts and appropriations of the surplus rates of - -	217.
18 July	299.	Margate Pier and Harbour; receipts and disbursements 1819 - -	221.
26 July	308.	Isaac Phipps, esq. deputy paymaster in the West Indies - - -	223.
26 July	309.	Colonel M'Mahon, private secretary to the earl of Moira - - -	231.
16 June	161.	Coin; amount and description of, seized by Peter Lock, the property of William Thomsett - - - - -	233.
12 June	150.	King's Bench; new trials moved, &c. 1810—1820 - - -	235.
9 June	156.	- - D ^o - - causes entered for trial, &c. 1811—1820 - - -	239—246.
23 June	191.	- - D ^o - - informations filed against the Revenue laws - - -	247.
3 July	231.	Exchequer; informations filed under the Customs and Excise laws - -	251.
28 June	216.	Game Laws; convictions and sentences for offences against - - -	253.
13 June	152.	Extents in Aid; issued from the King's remembrancer's office (Craven Ord) - -	255.
3 July	239.	- - D ^o - - issued from - - - D ^o - - - (A. Moysey) - -	257—266.
24 July	302.	Contempt of Court; persons in custody of the Warden of the Fleet - -	267—278.
17 Oct.	318.	Court of Requests Southwark, Fees received - - - - -	279.
15 July	284.	Welsh Judicature; pleas in the several county courts of Wales - -	281.
5 May	35.	Cape of Good Hope; appointment of Henry Ellis, esq. to be Deputy Secretary - - - - -	287.
12 May	62.	Commissioners of Audit; colonies of Ceylon, Mauritius, &c. - -	289.
7 July	254.	Distilleries, London; letter or memorial of Rectifying Distillers - -	297.
12 May	—	Disposition of Grants given for 1819 - - - - -	301—316.
25 May	90.	Africa, gold and windward Coasts; reports of Sir George Collier - -	317—336.
18 Sept.	315.	Vaccine; report from the National Vaccine Establishment - - -	337.
1819.			
1 April	151.	Education; general Table, showing the state of, in England - - -	341—344.
—	177.	- D ^o - Scholars, free and pay, at schools in England - - -	345—348.
—	224.	- D ^o - general Table, showing the state of, in Scotland - - -	349—350.
—	224.	- D ^o - general Table, showing the state of, in Wales - - -	353—356.
—	224.	- D ^o - Scholars, free and pay, at schools in Wales - - -	357—360.
1820.			
31 May	97.	Penitentiary Milbank; papers relating to - - - - -	361—400.
17 July	293.	Tobago; correspondence relating to the late Attorney General of - -	401—446.
11 July	263.	Parga; memorial of a Native and letters from Sir Thomas Maitland - -	447—528.
20 June	176.	The Queen; Communications with His Majesty's government - - -	529—540.
17 Oct.	320.	- - D ^o - Expenses incurred by proceedings against The Queen - -	541.
29 April	2.	Private Bills; resolutions of The House relating thereto - - -	543.
4 May	30.	- - D ^o - resolution, extending the time for receiving Petitions - -	545.
—	—	Communications on the part of The Queen with His Majesty's Govern- ment; laid before both Houses of Parliament June 1820 - - -	547.
—	—	GENERAL INDEX to these XII Volumes - - - - -	

BRITISH MUSEUM.

I.—GENERAL ACCOUNT of all Receipts and Payments, for the Year ending 25th March 1820.

II.—Account of Books published.

III.—Account of the Book Fund.

IV.—Account of the Alexandrian MS. Fund.

V.—Account of Purchases in Natural History.

VI.—General Account of Funds, for the Year ending 25th March 1821.

VII.—Estimated Expenditure, for the Year ending 25th March 1821.

VIII.—Return of the Number of Persons admitted to view the Museum, from April 9th, 1813, to March 25th, 1820.

I.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,

For the Year ending 25th March 1820.

GENERAL RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE 26th March 1819	167	—	8
One Year's Dividend on £. 30,000 Reduced Annuities	900	—	—
Remaining Cash received for the Sale of Dr. Burney's Library	1,875	10	—
Cash received for the Sale of printed Books	495	—	—
Profit on Exchequer Bills	67	13	4
Parliamentary Grant of £. 10,018. 16. 8.	10,016	14	2
Net			
TOTAL	£. 13,521	18	2

GENERAL PAYMENTS:

	£.	s.	d.
OFFICERS' Salaries	2,320	—	—
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,360	—	—
Wages and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,289	2	3
Ditto - - for extra Services	307	10	4
Rent and Taxes	643	3	10
Bookbinding	374	6	—
Stationary	181	7	6
Coals	315	15	—
Candles and Lamplighting	104	13	6
Incidents for sundry Articles of domestic use	194	9	11
Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	639	2	6
Fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, &c. for Purchases in Natural History	151	7	—
For additions to, and preserving of Natural History	834	19	6
Purchases of Minerals and Fossils	128	19	—
Messrs. May and Allewyn, for the Marble Apotheosis of Homer	1,000	—	—
Printing Catalogue; Drawings, Engravings, and Copperplate Printing of			
Gallery of Antiquities	701	18	—
Purchase of Books	307	16	2
The Alexandrian MS.	1,068	14	6
Mrs. Dorville, for a Collection of Zoology, with Interest	1,127	10	—
TOTAL	£. 13,050	15	—

Balance of {	RECEIPTS	- - -	£. 13,521	18	2
	EXPENSES	- - -	13,050	15	—
	Surplus in hand	- - -	£. 471	3	2

ACCOUNTS OF BRITISH MUSEUM; 1820.

II.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED:

PAYMENTS:		£.	s.	d.
Printing Catalogue, Drawings, Engravings, and Copperplate Printing, of } Gallery of Antiquities - - - - -		701	18	—
RECEIPTS:				
For Sale of Catalogue of Greek Coins, description of } Sculptures, &c. published by order of the Trustees - -	£. 344 10 8			
By the Sale of the Synopsis - - - - -	150 9 4			
Applied to General Purposes - - -	£. 495 — —			

III.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND:

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchase of Books - - - - -	£. 300	—	—
For Manuscripts - - - - -	50	—	—
		350	—
Amount of Purchases of Books - - - - -		307	16 2
Expense less than Estimate - - - - -	£.	42	3 10

IV.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND:

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense on this Account, for the year 1820 - - - - -	920	—	—
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1820 - - - - -	1,068	14	6
Excess above the Estimate - - - - -	£.	148	14 6

V.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY:

Estimated Expense for the Year 1820:		£.	s.	d.
1. For improving the Collection of Minerals - - - - -	£. 150 — —			
2. For improving and preserving Zoology - - - - -	100 — —			
3. For Purchase and Additions to Ditto - - - - -	350 — —			
4. An additional Estimate - - - - -	206 7 —			
		806	7	—
Expended in the Purchase of Minerals and Fossils - - - - -	128 19 —			
For additions to and preserving of Natural History - - - - -	834 19 6			
		963	18	6
Excess above the Estimates - - - - -	£.	157	11	6

VI.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending 25th March 1821.

FUNDS:		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand - - - - -		471	3	2
Dividend on £. 30,000 reduced Annuities - - - - -		900	—	—
	£.	1,371	3	2

Note.—A Sum will be received in the course of the Year, from the Sale of the Synopsis, and the Descriptions and Engravings of the Antiquities; but as there is a demand on account of Engravings purchased, probably to a similar Amount, no deduction is made from the general Estimate on Account of the Sums so to be received.

ACCOUNTS OF BRITISH MUSEUM; 1820.

VII.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	2,370	—	—
D ^o - for extra Services - - - - -	1,360	—	—
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants, with extra Attendance	1,596	—	—
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	645	—	—
Bookbinding - - - - -	400	—	—
Stationary - - - - -	200	—	—
Coals - - - - -	320	—	—
Candles, and Lamplighting - - - - -	120	—	—
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	190	—	—
Fitting up Shelves, Cases, &c. and Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	400	—	—
For the purchase of Minerals - - - - -	500	—	—
For improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - - -	730	—	—
Printing and Engraving - - - - -	1,200	—	—
Purchase of Books - - - - -	300	—	—
Purchase of Manuscripts - - - - -	50	—	—
For the Alexandrian MS. - - - - -	1,000	—	—
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - -	11,381	—	—
Deduct the Sums before specified under N ^o VI. - - - - -	1,371	3	2
Remains to be provided for the Year ending 25th March 1821 - £.	10,009	16	10

VIII.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From 9th April 1813, to the 25th March 1820.

	From 9th April 1813 to the 25th March 1814.	From 26th March 1814 to the 25th March 1815.	From 26th March 1815 to the 25th March 1816.	From 26th March 1816 to the 25th March 1817.	From 26th March 1817 to the 25th March 1818.	From 26th March 1818 to the 25th March 1819.	From 26th March 1819 to the 25th March 1820.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
MARCH - - -	- - -	456	- - -	483	1,278	823	1,331
APRIL - - -	1,338	2,244	3,696	2,931	5,095	5,841	5,612
MAY - - -	4,038	4,383	4,498	4,527	5,455	7,187	7,289
JUNE - - -	3,979	5,703	5,572	4,096	8,012	8,607	7,853
JULY - - -	5,393	5,249	6,180	6,970	8,977	8,967	9,647
OCTOBER - - -	2,493	4,025	4,588	4,001	5,226	8,676	5,611
NOVEMBER - -	1,952	2,259	1,048	2,696	1,745	2,174	4,037
DECEMBER - -	1,274	1,627	1,699	1,947	2,889	3,157	2,767
JANUARY - -	1,559	3,591	3,887	4,019	5,274	8,085	3,994
FEBRUARY - -	1,732	2,396	1,887	4,315	3,226	4,782	1,594
MARCH - - -	1,272	1,141	2,526	4,515	2,995	4,954	3,879
	25,030	33,074	35,581	40,500	50,172	63,253	53,614

Mem.—The Days of PUBLIC ADMISSION are,—The *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

The present Mode of Admission did not take place till the Month of April 1810.

British Museum,
16th May 1820.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

II.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED:

PAYMENTS:		£.	s.	d.
Printing Catalogue, Drawings, Engravings, and Copperplate Printing, of } Gallery of Antiquities - - - - -		701	18	—
RECEIPTS:				
For Sale of Catalogue of Greek Coins, description of } Sculptures, &c. published by order of the Trustees - - -	£. 344 10 8			
By the Sale of the Synopsis - - - - -	150 9 4			
Applied to General Purposes - - -	£. 495 — —			

III.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND:

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchase of Books - - - - -	£. 300	—	—
For Manuscripts - - - - -	50	—	—
		350	—
Amount of Purchases of Books - - - - -		307	16 2
Expense less than Estimate - - -	£.	42	3 10

IV.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND:

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense on this Account, for the year 1820 - - - - -	920	—	—
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1820 - - - - -	1,068	14	6
Excess above the Estimate - - -	£.	148	14 6

V.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY:

Estimated Expense for the Year 1820:		£.	s.	d.
1. For improving the Collection of Minerals - - -	£. 150 — —			
2. For improving and preserving Zoology - - -	100 — —			
3. For Purchase and Additions to Ditto - - -	350 — —			
4. An additional Estimate - - - - -	206 7 —			
		806	7	—
Expended in the Purchase of Minerals and Fossils - - -	128 19 —			
For additions to and preserving of Natural History - - -	834 19 6			
		963	18	6
Excess above the Estimates - - -	£.	157	11	6

VI.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending 25th March 1821.

FUNDS:		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand - - - - -		471	3	2
Dividend on £. 30,000 reduced Annuities - - - - -		900	—	—
	£.	1,371	3	2

Note.—A Sum will be received in the course of the Year, from the Sale of the Synopsis, and the Descriptions and Engravings of the Antiquities; but as there is a demand on account of Engravings purchased, probably to a similar Amount, no deduction is made from the general Estimate on Account of the Sums so to be received.

VII.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	2,370	—	—
D ^o - for extra Services - - - - -	1,360	—	—
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants, with extra Attendance	1,596	—	—
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	645	—	—
Bookbinding - - - - -	400	—	—
Stationary - - - - -	200	—	—
Coals - - - - -	320	—	—
Candles, and Lamplighting - - - - -	120	—	—
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	190	—	—
Fitting up Shelves, Cases, &c. and Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	400	—	—
For the purchase of Minerals - - - - -	500	—	—
For improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - - -	730	—	—
Printing and Engraving - - - - -	1,200	—	—
Purchase of Books - - - - -	300	—	—
Purchase of Manuscripts - - - - -	50	—	—
For the Alexandrian MS. - - - - -	1,000	—	—
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - -	11,381	—	—
Deduct the Sums before specified under N ^o VI. - - - - -	1,371	3	2
Remains to be provided for the Year ending 25th March 1821 - - - - -	10,009	16	10

VIII.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From 9th April 1813, to the 25th March 1820.

	From 9th April 1813 to the 25th March 1814.	From 26th March 1814 to the 25th March 1815.	From 26th March 1815 to the 25th March 1816.	From 26th March 1816 to the 25th March 1817.	From 26th March 1817 to the 25th March 1818.	From 26th March 1818 to the 25th March 1819.	From 26th March 1819 to the 25th March 1820.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
MARCH - - -	- - -	456	- - -	483	1,278	823	1,331
APRIL - - -	1,338	2,244	3,696	2,931	5,095	5,841	5,612
MAY - - -	4,038	4,383	4,498	4,527	5,455	7,187	7,289
JUNE - - -	3,979	5,703	5,572	4,096	8,012	8,607	7,853
JULY - - -	5,393	5,249	6,180	6,970	8,977	8,967	9,647
OCTOBER - - -	2,493	4,025	4,588	4,001	5,226	8,676	5,611
NOVEMBER - -	1,952	2,259	1,048	2,696	1,745	2,174	4,037
DECEMBER - -	1,274	1,627	1,699	1,947	2,889	3,157	2,767
JANUARY - -	1,559	3,591	3,887	4,019	5,274	8,085	3,994
FEBRUARY - -	1,732	2,396	1,887	4,315	3,226	4,782	1,594
MARCH - - -	1,272	1,141	2,526	4,515	2,995	4,954	3,879
	25,030	33,074	35,581	40,500	50,172	63,253	53,614

Mem.—The Days of PUBLIC ADMISSION are,—The *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

The present Mode of Admission did not take place till the Month of April 1810.

British Museum,
16th May 1820.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

ACCOUNTS,

ESTIMATE,

AND

NUMBER OF PERSONS

ADMITTED.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 May 1820.*

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO
ALIENS.

— 1. —

An Account of the ANNUAL EXPENSES of the ALIEN ESTABLISHMENTS at DOVER, GRAVESEND, HARWICH, SOUTHAMPTON, and YARMOUTH, respectively; for the last Two Years;—containing, The Number of the different Officers and Men, with their Names, and the Amount of Salaries, Wages and Allowances for each Person.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PORTS.	Number of Officers, &c.	NAMES.	YEAR - - - ending 5th April 1819 :		
			Salaries, Wages and Allowances of each.	Other Expenses.	Total Expense of each Establishment.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dover - - -	2	{ B. F. Stow - - - - inspector - J. Children - - - - clerk -	{ 100 — — 50 — —	{ 94 16 6	244 16 6
Gravesend - -	2	{ J. Walsh - - - - - inspector - W. Gordon - - - - clerk - 32 Mariners - - - - -	{ 200 — — 50 — — 151 17 —	{ 138 10 6	540 7 6
Harwich - - -	2	{ J. Billingsley - - - inspector - J. Billingsley - - - clerk -	{ 200 — — 63 17 6	{ 49 16 2	313 13 8
Southampton - -	1	The Collector of the Customs -	nil.	nil.	nil.
Yarmouth - - -	1	The Collector of the Customs -	nil.	nil.	nil.

1.	2.	3.	7.	8.	9.
PORTS.	Number of Officers, &c.	NAMES.	YEAR - - - ending 5th April 1820 :		
			Salaries, Wages and Allowances of each.	Other Expenses.	Total Expense of each Establishment.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dover - - -	2	{ B. F. Stow - - - - inspector - J. Children - - - - clerk -	{ 100 — — 50 — —	{ 95 — —	245 — —
Gravesend - -	2	{ J. Walsh - - - - - inspector - W. Gordon - - - - clerk - 32 Marines - - - - -	{ 200 — — 50 — — 151 17 —	{ 125 19 6	527 16 6
Harwich - - -	2	{ J. Billingsley - - - inspector - J. Billingsley - - - clerk -	{ 200 — — 63 17 6	{ 51 16 —	315 13 6
Southampton - -	1	The Collector of the Customs -	n.	nil.	nil.
Yarmouth - - -	1	The Collector of the Customs -	nil.	nil.	nil.

Whitehall,
June 5, 1820. }

H. HOBHOUSE.

— 2. —

An Account of the Number of ALIENS annually passing the Ports of DOVER, GRAVESEND, HARWICH, SOUTHAMPTON, and YARMOUTH, for the last Two Years.

P O R T S.	Y E A R S :	
	From 1st June 1818, to 1st June 1819.	From 1st June 1819, to 1st June 1820.
Dover - - - - -	5,507	5,521
Gravesend - - - - -	2,434	1,966
Harwich - - - - -	846	817
Southampton - - - - -	176	140
Yarmouth - - - - -	25	27

Whitehall, }
June 5, 1820. }

H. HOBHOUSE.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO
ALIENS.

— 1. —

An Account of the Annual Expenses of the Alien Establishments at Dover, Gravesend, Harwich, Southampton, and Yarmouth respectively, for the last two years; containing, the number of the different Officers and Men, with their Names, and the amount of Salaries, Wages and Allowances for each person.

— 2. —

An Account of the number of Aliens annually passing the ports of Dover, Gravesend, Harwich, Southampton, and Yarmouth, for the last two years.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 June 1820.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES AND PRICE OF
WHEAT

From each City and Town in the Twelve Maritime Districts of *England* and *Wales*,

With the AVERAGE thereon in each Week,

From the 5th November 1814 to 18th February 1815, both inclusive.

1 st District - - - LONDON - - pp. 2 & 3.	7 th District - - - LIVERPOOL, &c. pp. 14 & 15.
2 nd District - - - IPSWICH, &c. - - 4 & 5.	8 th District - - - HOLYWELL, &c. - 16 & 17.
3 rd District - - - NORWICH, &c. - 6 & 7.	9 th District - - - CARDIGAN, &c. - 18 & 19.
4 th District - - - LINCOLN, &c. - 8 & 9.	10 th District - - - GLOUCESTER, &c. 20 & 21.
5 th District - - - DURHAM, &c. - 10 & 11.	11 th District - - - EXETER, &c. - - 22 & 23.
6 th District - - - CARLISLE, &c. - 12 & 13.	12 th District - - - BLANDFORD, &c. - 24 & 25.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 March 1815;

And to be Re-printed,
2 June 1820.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Price of WHEAT, from each City and Town
the AVERAGE thereon in each Week, from the 5th November 1814,

FIRST DISTRICT; LONDON: - - - - -

1814 :		5th November :				12th November :				19th November :				26th November :							
1 st District.		Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
		Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
LONDON	- - -	5,246	18,908	19	0	72 1	7,196	25,316	5	0	70 4	5,034	17,242	8	7	68 6	3,284	11,576	2	8	70 6
1815 :		7th January :				14th January :				21st January :				28th January :							
		Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
		Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
(continued.)																					
LONDON	- - -	3,917	12,165	5	11	62 1	3,887	11,562	15	5	59 5	4,555	13,259	19	1	58 2	6,447	18,812	15	7	58 4

in the TWELVE MARITIME DISTRICTS of *England* and *Wales*, with
to 18th February 1815, both inclusive.

FIRST DISTRICT; LONDON.

3d December :					10th December :					17th December :					24th December :					31st December.									
Quantity.		COST.			Average.	Quantity.		COST.			Average.	Quantity.		COST.			Average.	Quantity.		COST.			Average.						
Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.					
6,354	21,377	14	4	68	4	4,999	17,410	9	11	69	7	4,535	14,771	4	2	65	1	4,979	16,523	4	7	66	4	4,340	13,532	13	4	62	4

4th February :					11th February :					18th February.																	
Quantity.		COST.			Average.	Quantity.		COST.			Average.	Quantity.		COST.			Average.										
Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.													
4,609	12,828	12	1	55 8	4,459	13,300	12	0	59 7	6,262	19,653	13	10	62 9													

SECOND

SECOND DISTRICT: - - - - -

1814 :		5th November :				12th November :				19th November :				26th November :							
MARKETS :		Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
IPSWICH	- - -	222 4	779	10	6	70 0	582 3	2,022	5	9	69 5	157 2	527	18	6	67 1	924 2	3,125	8	6	67 7
WOODBIDGE	- - -	411 2	1,264	16	0	61 6	138 6	438	2	7	63 1	313 0	1,002	0	6	64 0	392 0	1,172	10	6	59 9
SUDBURY	- - -	272 0	948	2	6	69 8	469 4	1,574	6	0	67 0	231 1	748	12	6	64 8	585 4	1,960	14	6	66 10
HADLEIGH	- - -	191 4	716	6	6	74 10	194 7	667	6	9	68 4	340 4	1,140	6	6	66 10	323 6	1,082	10	0	66 10
STOWMARKET	- - -	50 4	138	1	6	54 8	183 2	633	3	0	69 1	64 2	173	10	0	54 0	293 7	934	15	6	63 7
BURY	- - -	238 0	912	7	0	76 8	312 0	1,171	10	0	75 1	204 0	693	14	0	68 0	187 0	617	16	0	67 0
BECCLES	- - -	27 4	95	0	0	69 1	18 4	52	19	0	57 3	53 0	157	6	0	59 4	33 0	104	8	0	63 3
BUNGAY	- - -	183 0	547	7	0	59 8	139 0	433	2	6	62 2	246 4	806	7	0	65 4	88 4	278	9	6	62 10
LOWESTOFT	- - -	88 0	303	8	0	68 11	150 0	532	0	0	70 11	118 0	365	10	0	61 11	165 0	502	9	0	60 9
CAMBRIDGE	- - -	749 5	2,647	16	0	70 6	218 3	719	5	0	65 10	497 1	1,692	7	6	68 0	545 1	1,916	5	5	70 2
ELY	- - -	86 0	311	9	0	72 5	16 4	52	12	0	63 9	38 4	127	15	0	66 4	65 0	221	3	0	68 0
WISBECH	- - -	546 4	1,755	12	0	64 2	198 0	595	4	2	60 0	461 4	1,406	0	0	60 10	397 5	1,214	15	9	61 0
2 nd District	-	-	-	-	-	67 8	-	-	-	-	65 11	-	-	-	-	63 10	-	-	-	-	64 9

1815 :		7th January :				14th January :				21st January :				28th January :							
(continued)		Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
IPSWICH	- - -	375 0	994	8	7	53 0	149 4	372	7	6	49 9	232 4	607	11	6	52 3	297 0	695	15	0	46 10
WOODBIDGE	- - -	386 7	830	8	9	48 1	72 4	206	0	0	56 9	179 7	441	13	6	49 1	79 0	175	7	0	44 4
SUDBURY	- - -	273 6	744	10	9	54 4	450 1	1,321	2	6	58 8	229 4	652	9	0	56 10	96 0	272	16	0	56 10
HADLEIGH	- - -	390 3	1,202	18	0	61 6	523 3	1,586	14	0	60 6	520 0	1,412	8	9	54 2	384 7	1,034	18	6	53 10
STOWMARKET	- - -	136 0	323	9	6	47 6	322 2	923	9	0	57 3	73 0	151	11	0	41 6	155 4	363	8	6	46 8
BURY	- - -	219 0	593	2	6	54 2	246 0	635	14	0	51 8	55 0	118	15	0	43 2	80 0	160	0	0	40 0
BECCLES	- - -	19 0	56	13	0	59 7	13 0	31	4	0	48 0	51 4	119	3	0	46 3	60 0	129	18	0	43 3
BUNGAY	- - -	127 6	371	5	6	58 0	170 0	452	9	0	53 2	134 0	333	11	0	49 8	75 0	188	0	0	58 0
LOWESTOFT	- - -	139 0	356	12	0	51 3	109 0	296	10	0	54 4	53 0	143	14	0	56 2	29 0	70	19	0	48 11
CAMBRIDGE	- - -	507 7	1,510	7	8	56 8	483 5	1,352	9	4	57 6	5 0	14	0	0	56 0	214 7	578	0	6	53 8
ELY	- - -	8 4	24	16	0	58 4	10 4	29	10	0	56 2	364 6	967	13	1	53 0	49 6	128	17	0	51 9
WISBECH	- - -	438 0	1,109	10	6	50 6	62 0	148	6	9	47 10	194 0	413	11	0	42 6	436 4	845	15	0	39 6
2 nd District	-	-	-	-	-	54 4	-	-	-	-	54 3	-	-	-	-	49 10	-	-	-	-	48 7

(continued)

SECOND DISTRICT.

3d December :				10th December :				17th December :				24th December :				31st December :			
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
1092 6	3,407	12	10	66 6	1123 1	3,757	4	6	66 10	532 6	1,681	6	3	63 1	469 0	1,342	14	0	57 3
302 2	1,305	0	0	61 5	460 4	1,426	17	0	61 11	245 0	737	9	6	60 2	312 2	918	7	6	58 9
471 6	1,567	16	6	66 4	374 5	1,251	4	1	66 8	284 4	908	19	6	63 8	169 2	486	6	0	57 4
446 7	1,522	10	6	68 0	418 0	1,394	5	0	66 8	645 4	2,040	15	6	63 2	486 4	1,450	16	3	59 6
850 2	757	14	8	80 6	187 6	593	5	0	63 2	203 2	569	16	0	56 0	70 4	187	13	0	53 2
252 0	749	4	0	59 5	None Sold.				-	273 0	858	6	0	62 10	189 0	573	0	0	60 7
187 6	537	15	6	62 11	323 0	1,012	4	6	62 8	185 2	423	15	6	62 7	39 4	110	14	0	56 0
340 0	430	9	0	61 4	219 5	717	8	4	65 4	244 4	765	17	0	62 6	97 0	293	6	9	60 4
174 0	581	12	0	64 6	278 8	928	0	0	66 9	196 0	608	3	0	62 0	36 0	100	16	0	56 0
303 2	963	5	6	63 6	404 3	1,332	7	3	65 8	331 0	1,050	13	0	63 4	586 0	1,772	19	3	60 6
86 2	202	0	0	60 11	68 4	236	3	0	68 11	53 4	173	9	0	64 10	99 4	303	3	0	60 11
282 6	779	6	0	55 0	499 6	1,407	19	0	56 4	372 4	928	11	6	49 10	204 4	499	10	9	48 10
-	-	-	-	62 6	-	-	-	-	64 7	-	-	-	-	61 2	-	-	-	-	57 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 11

4th February :				11th February :				18th February :						
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
305 0	754	4	6	49 5	637 3	1,653	11	9	51 10	578 1	1,626	8	6	56 3
255 4	555	8	0	43 5	408 4	924	14	9	45 2	344 0	877	11	0	51 0
246 0	574	7	9	47 0	306 4	797	5	0	52 0	176 7	488	7	0	55 2
312 0	822	4	9	52 8	322 0	903	18	0	56 0	521 4	1,541	4	0	59 0
115 6	232	4	0	40 1	360 6	832	17	6	46 2	154 4	362	4	6	46 10
150 0	303	0	0	40 4	-	None Sold.			-	242 4	734	10	0	60 6
42 3	99	8	7	46 11	39 0	114	16	0	58 7	37 4	116	17	0	62 3
119 0	280	13	0	47 2	83 4	222	14	0	53 4	105 0	282	10	0	53 8
91 0	210	4	0	46 2	100 0	233	3	0	46 7	78 0	212	0	0	54 4
365 7	913	2	0	49 10	228 2	731	5	6	64 0	563 3	1,796	7	9	63 8
17 4	29	15	0	34 0	39 4	98	12	0	49 11	6 0	18	0	0	60 0
515 6	1,146	0	0	44 4	593 3	1,550	2	9	52 4	1054 7	2,954	6	9	55 2
-	-	-	-	45 1	-	-	-	-	52 4	-	-	-	-	56 5

THIRD DISTRICT: - - - - -

MARKETS:	1814:				5th November:				12th November:				19th November:				26th November:			
	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
NORWICH - - -	529 4	1,711	9	0	64 7	550 0	1,750	10	6	63 8	608 0	1,874	16	6	61 8	769 4	2,496	3	0	64 11
YARMOUTH - - -	395 0	1,072	0	0	70 3	258 0	886	2	0	68 8	160 0	532	12	0	66 6	420 0	1,388	4	0	66 1
LYNN - - - - -	873 7	2,838	13	8	64 11	1183 4	3,941	15	7	66 7	1108 2	3,547	1	3	64 0	1219 3	3,863	1	7	63 4
THETFORD - - -	- -	None Sold.			- -	70 0	217	0	0	72 0	50 0	160	0	0	64 0	50 0	155	0	0	62 0
WATTON - - - -	155 0	509	10	0	65 8	290 0	906	5	0	62 6	100 0	298	0	0	59 7	130 0	383	0	0	58 11
WYMONDHAM - -	25 0	75	0	0	60 0	25 0	76	5	0	61 0	76 0	231	16	0	61 0	35 0	105	17	6	60 6
EAST DEREHAM -	- -	None Sold.			- -	25 0	80	0	0	64 0	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -
HARLESTON - - -	185 4	611	3	0	65 10	- -	None Sold.			- -	7 4	23	5	0	62 0	180 0	567	0	0	63 0
HOLT - - - - -	30 0	94	10	0	63 0	- -	None Sold.			- -	60 0	192	0	0	64 0	- -	None Sold.			- -
AYLESHAM - - -	116 1	370	19	0	61 11	87 3	288	17	6	66 1	157 5	480	6	0	60 11	190 2	598	10	0	62 11
FAKENHAM - - -	70 0	224	0	0	64 0	407 0	1,282	1	0	63 0	40 0	128	0	0	64 0	- -	None Sold.			- -
WALSINGHAM - -	15 0	45	0	0	60 0	34 0	98	12	0	58 0	50 4	153	10	0	60 2	108 0	332	19	0	61 6
3 rd District -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 0	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 6	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 6	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 6

(continued.)	1815:				7th January:				14th January:				21st January:				28th January:			
	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
NORWICH - - -	484 6	1,359	9	0	56 1	222 0	597	3	0	53 9	- -	None Sold.			- -	477 4	1,116	15	0	46 8
YARMOUTH - - -	372 0	1,115	3	0	59 6	206 0	592	4	0	57 5	460 0	1,248	2	0	54 3	66 0	168	4	0	50 11
LYNN - - - - -	1053 0	2,989	15	1	56 9	871 2	2,245	6	4	61 6	917 6	2,221	15	9	48 5	678 0	1,566	4	3	46 1
THETFORD - - -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -	400 0	920	0	0	46 0
WATTON - - - -	127 0	295	5	0	46 5	115 0	264	15	0	46 0	131 0	288	6	0	44 0	145 0	314	0	0	43 3
WYMONDHAM - -	27 4	74	5	0	54 0	25 0	66	5	0	53 0	10 0	24	0	0	48 0	20 0	50	0	0	50 0
EAST DEREHAM -	53 0	154	2	0	58 0	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -	60 0	144	0	0	48 0
HARLESTON - - -	113 4	275	14	6	48 7	237 0	615	7	6	61 11	242 0	597	8	6	49 4	75 4	158	14	6	42 0
HOLT - - - - -	- -	None Sold.			- -	50 0	125	5	0	50 0	176 0	471	1	3	53 6	- -	None Sold.			- -
AYLESHAM - - -	131 7	275	11	0	56 4	110 6	285	6	3	51 0	295 6	733	12	9	49 7	30 2	68	14	9	45 6
FAKENHAM - - -	30 0	84	0	0	56 0	- -	None Sold.			- -	407 0	966	12	6	47 6	50 0	125	0	0	46 0
WALSINGHAM - -	100 0	280	0	0	56 0	- -	None Sold.			- -	71 0	187	15	0	52 6	58 4	141	7	0	48 2
3 rd District -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 9	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 9	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 8	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 7

THIRD DISTRICT.

3rd December :				10th December :				17th December :				24th December :				31st December :			
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
578 4	1,864	10	0	64 6	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -	527 0	1,523	3	0	57 10
46 0	1,475	1	0	67 8	388 0	1,280	4	0	65 11	400 0	1,254	16	0	62 8	279 0	526	0	0	59 2
126 6	3,880	12	3	61 2	1116 5	3,432	5	7	61 5	945 2	2,718	4	3	57 6	942 1	2,706	7	6	57 5
87 0	207	0	0	62 0	50 0	150	0	0	60 0	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -
130 0	388	0	0	59 8	148 0	411	0	0	58 8	120 0	318	0	0	57 10	118 0	301	19	0	51 2
39 0	118	19	0	61 0	- -	None Sold.			- -	76 0	212	16	0	56 0	70 4	197	8	0	56 0
60 0	184	14	0	61 6	229 0	721	7	0	63 0	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -
125 0	340	5	6	64 9	387 2	1,243	14	4	64 3	409 0	1,266	19	8	61 11	174 0	547	4	0	62 10
134 4	465	4	4	60 2	55 0	165	0	0	60 0	15 0	43	0	0	57 4	140 0	419	1	0	59 10
223 6	1,063	4	9	61 3	253 1	795	17	9	61 10	209 7	626	16	0	59 9	59 2	165	15	6	56 0
265 0	511	10	0	62 0	307 0	921	0	0	60 0	- -	None Sold.			- -	217 0	640	3	0	59 0
178 0	544	14	0	61 2	105 4	314	17	0	60 1	74 2	227	15	0	61 2	50 0	157	0	0	62 9
- -	- -	- -	- -	62 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	61 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	59 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	55 5

4th February:					11th February:					18th February:				
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
- -	None Sold.			- -	329 0	901	9	0	54 11	607 4	1,827	5	0	60 2
130 0	349	16	0	53 9	374 0	1,071	1	0	57 3	518 0	1,568	5	0	60 6
1008 0	2,388	14	3	47 4	696 5	1,814	6	4	52 1	893 3	2,474	16	6	55 4
50 0	120	0	0	48 0	25 0	67	10	0	54 0	-	None Sold.			-
100 0	215	0	0	43 0	118 0	268	2	0	45 5	105 0	305	15	0	58 2
16 4	42	1	6	51 0	18 4	49	19	0	54 0	22 4	72	0	0	64 0
112 0	263	2	0	46 10	30 0	82	10	0	55 0	136 4	391	16	6	57 4
332 0	817	11	6	49 3	178 4	459	19	0	51 6	72 0	174	0	0	48 4
154 0	328	0	0	43 8	97 7	223	4	0	45 6	30 0	90	0	0	60 0
79 7	191	9	6	44 0	18 0	50	12	0	56 2	89 5	274	2	6	61 3
195 0	438	15	0	45 0	300 0	750	0	0	50 0	278 0	764	10	0	55 0
20 0	46	0	0	41 0	66 4	160	8	0	48 0	55 7	137	7	10	49 2
- -	- -	- -	- -	46 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	51 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	57 2

FOURTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

MARKETS:	1814:				5th November:				12th November:				19th November:				26th November:			
	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
LINCOLN - - -	200 0	675	0	0	67 6	68 0	229	17	0	67 6	429 4	1,503	5	0	70 0	315 0	1,023	15	0	65 0
GAINSBOROUGH - -	448 0	1,380	4	0	61 7	202 0	663	12	0	65 8	137 0	440	15	0	64 4	87 0	281	10	0	64 8
GLAMFORD BRIGGS -	95 0	352	8	0	76 2	48 0	167	5	0	69 8	175 0	586	1	9	66 11	110 0	336	3	0	61 1
LOUTH - - -	50 0	187	0	0	75 0	25 0	93	15	0	75 0	30 0	112	10	0	75 0	24 0	90	0	0	75 0
BOSTON - - -	1157 2	3,818	18	4	65 11	952 2	3,016	11	0	63 4	712 6	2,057	5	7	57 8	606 1	1,717	5	9	56 7
SLEAFORD - - -	185 0	757	12	0	81 10	61 0	242	17	0	79 7	60 0	225	6	0	75 1	86 0	304	6	0	70 9
STAMFORD - - -	105 0	386	5	0	73 6	85 0	298	5	0	70 2	128 0	445	15	0	69 8	119 0	409	1	0	68 10
SPALDING - - -	57 0	183	12	6	64 5	15 4	53	15	0	69 4	133 0	411	16	3	61 6	85 0	245	8	9	57 9
YORK - - -	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	80 0	288	0	0	72 0	40 0	144	0	0	72 0	50 0	182	10	0	73 4
BRIDLINGTON - -	66 0	208	1	0	63 0	53 5	173	4	0	64 7	20 5	63	10	0	61 6	25 6	76	10	0	59 4
BEVERLEY - - -	404 6	1,289	10	6	63 8	334 5	1,058	10	3	63 3	364 0	1,163	5	6	63 10	414 4	1,333	7	0	64 3
HOWDEN - - -	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	10 2	35	0	0	67 10	103 1	348	0	0	67 5	16 4	53	0	0	64 2
HULL - - -	473 0	1,600	5	10	67 8	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	150 0	506	19	6	67 7	111 0	376	6	9	67 9
WHITBY - - -	115 0	403	18	9	70 3	144 0	494	8	0	68 8	110 0	382	5	0	69 6	420 0	1,407	0	0	67 0
NEW MALTON - -	327 0	1,106	14	11	67 1	294 6	1,040	6	0	70 6	311 4	1,070	7	0	68 8	375 1	1,229	18	7	65 6
4 th District -	- -	- -	- -	- -	69 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	69 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	67 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	65 4

(continued.)	1815:				7th January:				14th January:				21st January:				28th January:			
	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
LINCOLN - - -	76 0	212	16	0	56 0	61 0	170	0	0	50 0	156 0	358	16	0	46 0	78 0	191	2	0	49 0
GAINSBOROUGH - -	13 0	38	13	0	59 4	26 0	65	8	0	50 3	61 0	138	10	0	45 4	30 0	78	5	0	52 2
GLAMFORD BRIGGS -	132 0	352	11	6	53 5	59 0	159	15	0	54 1	290 0	698	10	0	48 2	248 4	472	2	0	38 0
LOUTH - - -	70 0	210	0	0	60 0	34 0	85	0	0	50 0	55 0	137	10	0	50 0	51 0	119	11	0	47 0
BOSTON - - -	497 0	1,385	12	6	55 9	330 7	783	7	8	47 4	541 8	1,004	10	9	36 7	452 7	1,002	12	0	44 3
SLEAFORD - - -	34 0	96	10	0	56 9	38 0	104	0	0	54 8	113 0	287	2	0	50 9	40 0	105	0	0	52 6
STAMFORD - - -	124 0	375	5	6	60 6	88 0	263	5	0	59 10	52 0	149	19	0	54 2	85 0	220	10	0	51 11
SPALDING - - -	85 6	207	5	0	48 4	41 0	88	0	0	42 11	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	17 0	34	19	0	41 2
YORK - - -	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	50 0	160	0	0	64 0	60 0	180	0	0	60 0	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-
BRIDLINGTON - -	12 3	34	16	0	56 2	20 5	551	12	0	53 10	20 5	58	0	0	56 2	71 2	186	19	1	52 5
BEVERLEY - - -	220 5	618	6	0	56 0	183 7	478	1	7	51 11	248 6	624	4	6	50 2	367 1	873	10	0	47 7
HOWDEN - - -	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-
HULL - - -	- -	None sold.	-	-	-	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	138 0	324	1	6	47 0
WHITBY - - -	172 4	525	0	6	60 10	93 0	265	1	0	57 0	94 6	234	10	1	49 6	92 4	228	18	9	49 6
NEW MALTON - -	349 4	948	8	9	54 3	173 0	452	18	6	52 4	158 1	398	7	10	50 4	218 0	522	12	6	47 10
4 th District -	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	52 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 8

FOURTH DISTRICT.

3d December :				10th December :				17th December :				24th December :				31st December :			
Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.
48 0	1583	6 0	71 0	449 0	1,548	7 6	67 6	120 0	402	0 0	67 0	180 4	527	19 3	58 6	75 0	200	12 6	63 6
78 0	275	4 0	70 6	760 0	2,647	0 0	69 6	7 0	22	15 0	65 0	59 0	182	10 6	61 10	80 0	238	0 0	59 6
191 0	619	14 0	64 10	288 0	939	5 0	65 2	278 0	846	17 0	60 11	171 0	516	14 0	60 8	101 0	308	17 0	61 1
36 0	133	4 0	74 0	51 0	178	10 0	70 0	61 0	204	0 0	68 0	70 0	227	10 0	65 0	33 0	103	19 0	63 9
735 2	2,073	2 1	56 4	885 1	2,856	14 7	64 6	439 5	1,174	17 0	58 5	875 4	2,106	7 3	48 1	444 2	1,305	4 9	49 3
48 0	148	0 0	71 0	79 0	256	5 0	64 10	41 0	141	0 0	62 8	45 0	137	0 0	61 0	37 0	106	11 0	58 8
68 0	288	6 0	69 0	63 0	215	7 0	70 7	84 4	273	6 0	64 8	113 0	341	2 0	60 4	96 0	312	6 0	65 0
33 4	91	4 6	54 5	83 4	286	10 0	68 7	82 0	286	10 0	69 10	18 4	45	5 0	48 11	33 0	72	4 0	43 9
-	None Sold.	-	-	80 0	288	0 0	72 0	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	40 0	136	0 0	68 9
10 2	31	4 0	60 6	66 0	201	6 0	61 0	33 0	96	2 0	58 5	27 6	78	12 0	56 5	56 0	164	10 0	58 9
314 2	1,089	10 6	65 6	161 1	500	12 0	62 1	274 6	861	4 6	62 8	259 7	786	1 0	60 5	246 1	707	17 0	67 6
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	100 0	333	7 0	66 7	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-
361 2	1,224	4 11	67 9	295 2	969	12 10	65 8	135 5	442	15 9	65 3	354 0	1,187	10 8	67 1	270 4	880	19 6	65 1
200 0	677	10 0	67 9	113 0	367	5 0	65 0	178 0	582	19 0	65 6	180 0	580	10 0	64 6	128 9	403	4 0	63 0
161 1	485	6 4	60 2	195 3	602	6 11	61 7	233 5	738	15 8	63 2	282 3	877	12 10	62 1	335 7	975	19 8	58 1
-	-	-	65 7	-	-	-	66 3	-	-	-	63 9	-	-	-	59 7	-	-	-	58 10

4th February :				11th February :				18th February :			
Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.
60 0	153	0 0	51 0	214 4	576	19 8	53 0	243 0	777	12 0	64 9
126 0	323	2 0	51 3	156 0	512	3 0	65 7	222 0	742	11 0	66 10
204 0	474	12 0	46 6	234 0	687	2 0	58 8	353 4	1,058	19 0	50 11
42 0	100	16 0	48 0	60 0	156	0 0	52 0	30 0	94	10 0	63 0
166 0	346	17 6	41 9	583 3	1,470	15 6	50 5	650 1	1,684	5 3	51 9
70 0	199	10 0	57 0	142 0	449	15 0	63 4	146 0	461	17 0	63 3
163 0	473	6 0	58 0	75 0	219	10 0	58 6	150 0	461	0 0	61 6
78 4	193	8 0	49 3	7 6	13	2 0	33 9	43 0	99	3 6	46 1
60 0	180	0 0	60 0	60 0	186	0 0	62 0	40 0	132	0 0	66 0
12 3	33	12 0	54 3	50 0	105	19 0	42 4	12 3	31	4 0	50 5
332 3	779	12 8	46 10	400 1	944	0 6	47 2	331 0	884	16 6	53 5
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	10 2	26	10 0	51 4
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	73 2	190	14 5	52 0
29 0	72	10 0	50 0	92 0	225	8 0	49 0	101 0	262	12 0	52 0
169 7	417	8 9	49 1	229 0	594	9 9	51 10	400 6	1,079	11 6	53 10
-	-	-	50 11	-	-	-	52 10	-	-	-	56 5

FOURTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

MARKETS:	1814:				5th November :				12th November :				19th November :				26th November :							
					Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
					Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
LINCOLN	-	-	-	-	200 0	675	0	0	67 6	68 0	229	17	0	67 6	429 4	1,503	5	0	70 0	315 0	1,023	15	0	65 0
GAINSBOROUGH	-	-	-	-	448 0	1,380	4	0	61 7	202 0	663	12	0	65 8	137 0	440	15	0	64 4	87 0	281	10	0	64 8
GLAMFORD BRIGGS	-	-	-	-	95 0	352	8	0	76 2	48 0	167	5	0	69 8	175 0	586	1	9	66 11	110 0	336	3	0	61 1
LOUTH	-	-	-	-	50 0	187	0	0	75 0	25 0	93	15	0	75 0	30 0	112	10	0	75 0	24 0	90	0	0	75 0
BOSTON	-	-	-	-	1157 2	3,818	18	4	65 11	952 2	3,016	11	0	63 4	712 6	2,057	5	7	57 8	606 1	1,717	5	9	56 7
SLEAFORD	-	-	-	-	185 0	757	12	0	81 10	61 0	242	17	0	79 7	60 0	225	6	0	75 1	86 0	304	6	0	70 9
STAMFORD	-	-	-	-	105 0	386	5	0	73 6	85 0	298	5	0	70 2	128 0	445	15	0	69 8	119 0	409	1	0	68 10
SPALDING	-	-	-	-	57 0	183	12	6	64 5	15 4	53	15	0	69 4	133 0	411	16	3	61 6	85 0	245	8	9	57 9
YORK	-	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	80 0	288	0	0	72 0	40 0	144	0	0	72 0	50 0	182	10	0	73 4
BRIDLINGTON	-	-	-	-	66 0	208	1	0	63 0	53 5	173	4	0	64 7	20 5	63	10	0	61 6	25 6	76	10	0	59 4
BEVERLEY	-	-	-	-	404 6	1,289	10	6	63 8	334 5	1,058	10	3	63 3	364 0	1,163	5	6	63 10	414 4	1,333	7	0	64 3
HOWDEN	-	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	10 2	35	0	0	67 10	103 1	348	0	0	67 5	16 4	53	0	0	64 2
HULL	-	-	-	-	473 0	1,600	5	10	67 8	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	150 0	506	19	6	67 7	111 0	376	6	9	67 9
WHITBY	-	-	-	-	115 0	403	18	9	70 3	144 0	494	8	0	68 8	110 0	382	5	0	69 6	420 0	1,407	0	0	67 0
NEW MALTON	-	-	-	-	327 0	1,106	14	11	67 1	294 6	1,040	6	0	70 6	311 4	1,070	7	0	68 8	375 1	1,229	18	7	65 6
4 th District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 0	-	-	-	-	69 0	-	-	-	-	67 4	-	-	-	-	65 4

(continued.)	1815:				7th January :				14th January :				21st January :				28th January :							
					Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
					Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
LINCOLN	-	-	-	-	76 0	212	16	0	56 0	61 0	170	0	0	50 0	156 0	358	16	0	46 0	78 0	191	2	0	49 0
GAINSBOROUGH	-	-	-	-	13 0	38	13	0	59 4	26 0	65	8	0	50 3	61 0	138	10	0	45 4	30 0	78	5	0	52 2
GLAMFORD BRIGGS	-	-	-	-	132 0	352	11	6	53 5	59 0	159	15	0	54 1	290 0	698	10	0	48 2	248 4	472	2	0	38 0
LOUTH	-	-	-	-	70 0	210	0	0	60 0	34 0	85	0	0	50 0	55 0	137	10	0	50 0	51 0	119	11	0	47 0
BOSTON	-	-	-	-	497 0	1,385	12	6	55 9	330 7	783	7	8	47 4	541 8	1,004	10	9	36 7	452 7	1,002	12	0	44 3
SLEAFORD	-	-	-	-	34 0	96	10	0	56 9	38 0	104	0	0	54 8	113 0	287	2	0	50 9	40 0	105	0	0	52 6
STAMFORD	-	-	-	-	124 0	375	5	6	60 6	88 0	263	5	0	59 10	52 0	149	19	0	54 2	85 0	220	10	0	51 11
SPALDING	-	-	-	-	85 6	207	5	0	48 4	41 0	88	0	0	42 11	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	17 0	34	19	0	41 2
YORK	-	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	50 0	160	0	0	64 0	60 0	180	0	0	60 0	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
BRIDLINGTON	-	-	-	-	12 3	34	16	0	56 2	20 5	551	12	0	53 10	20 5	58	0	0	56 2	71 2	186	19	1	52 5
BEVERLEY	-	-	-	-	220 5	618	6	0	56 0	183 7	478	1	7	51 11	248 6	624	4	6	50 2	367 1	873	10	0	47 7
HOWDEN	-	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
HULL	-	-	-	-	-	None sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	138 0	324	1	6	47 0
WHITBY	-	-	-	-	172 4	525	0	6	60 10	93 0	265	1	0	57 0	94 6	234	10	1	49 6	92 4	228	18	9	49 6
NEW MALTON	-	-	-	-	349 4	948	8	9	54 3	173 0	452	18	6	52 4	158 1	398	7	10	50 4	218 0	522	12	6	47 10
4 th District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56 5	-	-	-	-	52 11	-	-	-	-	49 9	-	-	-	-	47 8

FOURTH DISTRICT.

3d December :			10th December :			17th December :			24th December :			31st December :		
Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.
Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.
446 0	1,583 6 0	71 0	449 0	1,548 7 6	67 6	120 0	402 0 0	67 0	180 4	527 19 3	58 6	75 0	200 12 6	53 6
78 0	275 4 0	70 6	760 0	2,647 0 0	69 6	7 0	22 15 0	65 0	59 0	182 10 6	61 10	80 0	238 0 0	59 6
191 0	619 14 0	64 10	288 0	939 5 0	65 2	278 0	846 17 0	60 11	171 0	516 14 0	60 8	101 0	308 17 0	61 1
36 0	133 4 0	74 0	51 0	178 10 0	70 0	61 0	204 0 0	68 0	70 0	227 10 0	65 0	33 0	103 19 0	63 0
735 2	2,073 2 1	56 4	885 1	2,856 14 7	64 6	439 5	1,174 17 0	58 5	875 4	2,106 7 3	48 1	444 2	1,305 4 9	49 3
40 0	142 0 0	71 0	79 0	256 5 0	64 10	41 0	141 0 0	62 8	45 0	137 0 0	61 0	37 0	108 11 0	58 8
68 0	228 6 0	69 0	63 0	215 7 0	70 7	84 4	273 6 0	64 8	113 0	341 2 0	60 4	96 0	312 6 0	63 0
33 4	91 4 6	54 5	83 4	286 10 0	68 7	82 0	286 10 0	69 10	18 4	45 5 0	48 11	33 0	72 4 0	43 9
-	None Sold.	-	80 0	288 0 0	72 0	-	None Sold.	-	-	None Sold.	-	40 0	136 0 0	68 0
10 2	31 4 0	60 6	66 0	201 6 0	61 0	33 0	96 2 0	58 5	27 6	78 12 0	56 5	56 0	164 10 0	58 0
314 2	1,089 10 6	65 6	161 1	500 12 0	62 1	274 6	861 4 6	62 8	259 7	786 1 0	60 5	246 1	707 17 0	57 6
-	None Sold.	-	-	None Sold.	-	100 0	333 7 0	66 7	-	None Sold.	-	-	None Sold.	-
361 3	1,224 4 1 1	67 9	295 2	969 12 10	65 8	135 5	442 15 9	63 3	354 0	1,187 10 8	67 1	270 4	880 19 6	65 1
200 0	677 10 0	67 9	113 0	367 5 0	65 0	178 0	582 19 0	65 6	180 0	580 10 0	64 6	128 0	403 4 0	63 0
161 1	485 6 4	60 2	195 3	602 6 11	61 7	233 5	738 15 8	63 2	282 3	877 12 10	62 1	335 7	975 19 8	58 1
-	-	65 7	-	-	66 3	-	-	63 9	-	-	59 7	-	-	58 10

4th February :			11th February :			18th February :		
Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.
Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.
60 0	153 0 0	51 0	214 4	576 19 8	53 0	243 0	777 12 0	64 0
126 0	323 2 0	51 3	156 0	512 3 0	65 7	222 0	742 11 0	66 10
204 0	474 12 0	46 6	234 0	687 2 0	58 8	353 4	1,058 19 0	50 11
42 0	100 16 0	48 0	60 0	156 0 0	52 0	30 0	94 10 0	63 0
166 0	346 17 6	41 9	583 3	1,470 15 6	50 5	650 1	1,684 5 3	51 9
70 0	199 10 0	57 0	142 0	449 15 0	63 4	146 0	461 17 0	63 3
163 0	473 6 0	58 0	75 0	219 10 0	58 6	150 0	461 0 0	61 6
78 4	193 8 0	49 3	7 6	13 2 0	33 9	43 0	99 3 6	46 1
60 0	180 0 0	60 0	60 0	186 0 0	62 0	40 0	132 0 0	66 0
12 3	33 12 0	54 3	50 0	105 19 0	42 4	12 3	31 4 0	50 5
332 3	779 12 8	46 10	400 1	944 0 6	47 2	331 0	884 16 6	53 5
-	None Sold.	-	-	None Sold.	-	10 2	26 10 0	51 4
-	None Sold.	-	-	None Sold.	-	73 2	190 14 5	52 0
29 0	72 10 0	50 0	92 0	225 8 0	49 0	101 0	262 12 0	52 0
169 7	417 8 9	49 1	229 0	594 9 9	51 10	400 6	1,079 11 6	53 10
-	-	50 11	-	-	52 10	-	-	56 5

FOURTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

MARKETS:	1814:				5th November:				12th November:				19th November:				26th November:			
					Quan-ty.				Quan-ty.				Quan-ty.				Quan-ty.			
	COST.				COST.				COST.				COST.				COST.			
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
LINCOLN - - -	200 0	675	0	0	67 6	68 0	229	17	0	67 6	429 4	1,503	5	0	70 0	315 0	1,023	15	0	65 0
GAINSBOROUGH - -	448 0	1,380	4	0	61 7	202 0	663	12	0	65 8	137 0	440	15	0	64 4	87 0	281	10	0	64 8
GLAMFORD BRIGGS -	95 0	352	8	0	76 2	48 0	167	5	0	69 8	175 0	586	1	9	66 11	110 0	336	3	0	61 1
LOUTH - - -	50 0	187	0	0	75 0	25 0	93	15	0	75 0	30 0	112	10	0	75 0	24 0	90	0	0	75 0
BOSTON - - -	1157 2	3,818	18	4	65 11	952 2	3,016	11	0	63 4	712 6	2,057	5	7	57 8	606 1	1,717	5	9	56 7
SLEAFORD - - -	185 0	757	12	0	81 10	61 0	242	17	0	79 7	60 0	225	6	0	75 1	86 0	304	6	0	70 9
STAMFORD - - -	105 0	386	5	0	73 6	85 0	298	5	0	70 2	128 0	445	15	0	69 8	119 0	409	1	0	68 10
SPALDING - - -	57 0	183	12	6	64 5	15 4	53	15	0	69 4	133 6	411	16	3	61 6	85 0	245	8	9	57 9
YORK - - -	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	80 0	288	0	0	72 0	40 0	144	0	0	72 0	50 0	182	10	0	73 0
BRIDLINGTON - -	66 0	208	1	0	63 0	53 5	173	4	0	64 7	20 5	63	10	0	61 6	25 6	76	10	0	59 4
BEVERLEY - - -	404 6	1,289	10	6	63 8	334 5	1,058	10	3	63 3	364 0	1,163	5	6	63 10	414 4	1,333	7	0	64 3
HOWDEN - - -	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	10 2	35	0	0	67 10	103 1	348	0	0	67 5	16 4	53	0	0	64 2
HULL - - -	473 0	1,600	5	10	67 8	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	150 0	506	19	6	67 7	111 0	376	6	9	67 9
WHITBY - - -	115 0	403	18	9	70 3	144 0	494	8	0	68 8	110 0	382	5	0	69 6	420 0	1,407	0	0	67 0
NEW MALTON - -	327 0	1,106	14	11	67 1	294 6	1,040	6	0	70 6	311 4	1,070	7	0	68 8	375 1	1,229	18	7	65 6
4 th District -	- -	- -	- -	- -	69 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	69 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	67 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	65 4

(continued.)	1815:				7th January:				14th January:				21st January:				28th January:			
					Quan-ty.				Quan-ty.				Quan-ty.				Quan-ty.			
	COST.				COST.				COST.				COST.				COST.			
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
LINCOLN - - -	76 0	212	16	0	56 0	61 0	170	0	0	50 0	156 0	358	16	0	46 0	78 0	191	2	0	49 0
GAINSBOROUGH - -	13 0	38	13	0	59 4	26 0	65	8	0	50 3	61 0	138	10	0	45 4	30 0	78	5	0	52 2
GLAMFORD BRIGGS -	132 0	352	11	6	53 5	59 0	159	15	0	54 1	290 0	698	10	0	48 2	248 4	472	2	0	38 0
LOUTH - - -	70 0	210	0	0	60 0	34 0	85	0	0	50 0	55 0	137	10	0	50 0	51 0	119	11	0	47 0
BOSTON - - -	497 0	1,385	12	6	55 9	330 7	783	7	8	47 4	541 8	1,004	10	9	36 7	452 7	1,002	12	0	44 3
SLEAFORD - - -	34 0	96	10	0	56 9	38 0	104	0	0	54 8	113 0	287	2	0	50 9	40 0	105	0	0	52 6
STAMFORD - - -	124 0	375	5	6	60 6	88 0	263	5	0	59 10	52 0	149	19	0	54 2	85 0	220	10	0	51 11
SPALDING - - -	85 6	207	5	0	48 4	41 0	88	0	0	42 11	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	17 0	34	19	0	41 2
YORK - - -	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	50 0	160	0	0	64 0	60 0	180	0	0	60 0	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-
BRIDLINGTON - -	12 3	34	16	0	56 2	20 5	551	12	0	53 10	20 5	58	0	0	56 2	71 2	186	19	1	52 5
BEVERLEY - - -	220 5	618	6	0	56 0	183 7	478	1	7	51 11	248 6	624	4	6	50 2	367 1	873	10	0	47 7
HOWDEN - - -	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-
HULL - - -	- -	None sold.	-	-	-	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	- -	None Sold.	-	-	-	138 0	324	1	6	47 0
WHITBY - - -	172 4	525	0	6	60 10	93 0	265	1	0	57 0	94 6	234	10	1	49 6	92 4	228	18	9	49 6
NEW MALTON - -	349 4	948	8	9	54 3	173 0	452	18	6	52 4	158 1	398	7	10	50 4	218 0	522	12	6	47 10
4 th District -	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	52 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 8

FOURTH DISTRICT.

3d December :				10th December :				17th December :				24th December :				31st December :			
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
448 0	1,583	6	0	71 0	449 0	1,548	7	6	67 6	120 0	402	0	0	67 0	180 4	527	19	3	58 6
78 0	275	4	0	70 6	760 0	2,647	0	0	69 6	7 0	22	15	0	65 0	59 0	182	10	6	61 10
191 0	619	14	0	64 10	288 0	939	5	0	65 2	278 0	846	17	0	60 11	171 0	516	14	0	60 8
36 0	133	4	0	74 0	51 0	178	10	0	70 0	61 0	204	0	0	68 0	70 0	227	10	0	66 0
735 3	2,073	1	1	56 4	885 1	2,856	14	7	64 6	439 5	1,174	17	0	53 5	875 4	2,106	7	3	48 1
40 0	148	0	0	71 0	79 0	256	5	0	64 10	41 0	141	0	0	62 8	45 0	137	0	0	61 0
86 0	298	6	0	69 0	63 0	215	7	0	70 7	84 4	273	6	0	64 8	113 0	341	2	0	60 4
33 4	91	4	6	54 5	83 4	286	10	0	68 7	82 0	286	10	0	69 10	18 4	45	5	0	48 11
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	80 0	288	0	0	72 0	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
10 2	31	4	0	60 6	66 0	201	6	0	61 0	33 0	96	2	0	58 5	27 6	78	12	0	56 5
314 2	1,089	10	6	65 6	161 1	500	12	0	62 1	274 6	861	4	6	62 8	259 7	786	1	0	60 5
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	100 0	333	7	0	66 7	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
361 3	1,224	4	11	67 9	295 2	969	12	10	65 8	135 5	442	15	9	65 3	354 0	1,187	10	8	67 1
800 0	677	10	0	67 9	113 0	367	5	0	65 0	178 0	582	19	0	65 6	180 0	580	10	0	64 6
161 1	485	6	4	60 2	195 3	602	6	11	61 7	233 5	738	15	8	63 2	282 3	877	12	10	62 1
-	-	-	-	65 7	-	-	-	-	66 3	-	-	-	-	63 9	-	-	-	-	59 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58 10

4th February :				11th February :				18th February :						
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
60 0	153	0	0	51 0	214 4	576	19	8	53 0	243 0	777	12	0	64 0
126 0	323	2	0	51 3	156 0	512	3	0	65 7	222 0	742	11	0	66 10
204 0	474	12	0	46 6	234 0	687	2	0	58 8	353 4	1,058	19	0	50 11
42 0	100	16	0	48 0	60 0	156	0	0	52 0	30 0	94	10	0	63 0
166 0	346	17	6	41 9	583 3	1,470	15	6	50 5	650 1	1,684	5	3	51 9
70 0	199	10	0	57 0	142 0	449	15	0	63 4	146 0	461	17	0	63 3
163 0	473	6	0	58 0	75 0	219	10	0	58 6	150 0	461	0	0	61 6
78 4	193	8	0	49 3	7 6	13	2	0	33 9	43 0	99	3	6	46 1
60 0	180	0	0	60 0	60 0	186	0	0	62 0	40 0	132	0	0	66 0
12 3	33	12	0	54 3	50 0	105	19	0	42 4	12 3	31	4	0	50 5
332 3	779	12	8	46 10	400 1	944	0	6	47 2	331 0	884	16	6	53 5
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	10 2	26	10	0	51 4
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	73 2	190	14	5	52 0
29 0	72	10	0	50 0	92 0	225	8	0	49 0	101 0	262	12	0	52 0
169 7	417	8	9	49 1	229 0	594	9	9	51 10	400 6	1,079	11	6	53 10
-	-	-	-	50 11	-	-	-	-	52 10	-	-	-	-	56 5

FIFTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

1814 :		5th November :			12th November :				19th November :				26th November :								
MARKETS :		Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.				
		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
DURHAM	- - -	209 2	584	15	6	75 6	209 4	699	13	9	76 8	49 4	183	11	6	74 2	95 6	359	0	6	74 8
STOCKTON	- - -	40 3	146	8	0	69 4	36 0	121	18	9	64 6	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	70 2	250	6	6	68 0	
DARLINGTON	- - -	63 7	214	11	3	67 2	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	59 4	203	12	6	68 4	76 4	275	4	6	71 10	
SUNDERLAND	- - -	24 4	90	13	6	68 5	57 2	195	17	6	68 5	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	24 0	85	5	0	71 0	
BARNARD CASTLE	- - -	61 4	209	17	9	68 3	59 1	208	17	0	70 7	77 2	263	3	0	68 0	61 4	209	4	3	68 0
WOLSINGHAM	- - -	60 0	234	0	0	78 0	40 0	153	0	0	76 6	40 0	137	0	0	68 6	58 4	197	8	0	67 4
BELFORD	- - -	120 0	399	0	0	66 6	78 6	255	19	0	65 0	192 6	626	17	0	65 0	131 2	427	5	0	65 0
HEXHAM	- - -	41 0	139	8	0	68 0	38 0	125	8	0	66 0	53 0	180	4	0	68 0	60 0	204	0	0	68 0
NEWCASTLE	- - -	698 2	2,384	2	9	68 3	597 6	1,984	0	9	66 4	902 0	2,950	14	9	65 5	809 2	2,655	19	6	65 7
MORPETH	- - -	103 0	344	13	6	66 11	65 0	206	0	0	63 4	113 6	370	2	6	65 0	98 6	319	12	6	64 8
ALNWICK	- - -	89 0	302	11	0	67 10	43 6	137	0	0	62 6	117 4	389	8	0	66 2	57 4	179	15	0	62 6
BERWICK	- - -	318 0	1,013	19	6	63 9	372 6	1,161	3	0	62 3	458 2	1,468	0	8	64 0	642 6	2,000	12	4	62 3
5th District	-	- -	- -	- -	68 11	- -	- -	- -	67 5	- -	- -	- -	67 3	- -	- -	- -	67 4	- -	- -	- -	- -

1815 :		7th January :			14th January :				21st January :				28th January :								
(continued)		Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.				
		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
DURHAM	- - -	183 0	657	18	9	71 10	194 4	668	1	6	68 8	116 0	360	6	0	62 0	101 2	312	7	9	61 4
STOCKTON	- - -	87 0	248	17	10	57 0	7 6	18	2	1	42 8	96 5	283	10	0	56 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
DARLINGTON	- - -	109 7	387	9	6	64 10	62 5	206	3	4	65 10	96 5	350	1	0	63 5	111 0	468	15	11	67 4
SUNDERLAND	- - -	48 4	151	16	0	62 6	42 6	126	11	6	59 2	31 6	93	15	0	59 0	41 4	123	18	9	59 8
BARNARD CASTLE	- - -	50 4	159	14	0	63 0	67 4	195	19	0	58 0	69 0	204	8	8	59 2	75 0	196	12	1	52 4
WOLSINGHAM	- - -	42 4	140	0	0	65 10	58 4	197	8	0	67 4	42 4	148	0	0	67 8	40 0	128	0	0	64 0
BELFORD	- - -	51 6	129	10	0	50 0	210 0	555	0	0	48 0	165 2	397	10	0	47 8	314 2	819	9	6	52 0
HEXHAM	- - -	30 0	90	0	0	60 0	33 0	99	0	0	60 0	37 0	101	0	0	60 0	41 0	123	0	0	60 0
NEWCASTLE	- - -	671 4	2,131	12	9	63 5	770 0	2,230	13	3	57 11	1279 2	3,443	3	6	53 9	835 0	2,353	3	3	56 4
MORPETH	- - -	61 2	193	12	6	63 2	97 4	285	15	0	58 7	132 4	356	15	0	53 10	95 0	263	0	0	55 4
ALNWICK	- - -	149 7	427	8	0	57 0	35 2	96	9	0	54 8	55 5	151	4	0	54 4	219 7	521	17	0	47 4
BERWICK	- - -	949 4	2,461	14	3	51 10	327 6	801	2	9	48 10	501 0	1,191	18	9	47 7	462 6	1,054	0	3	46 6
5th District	-	- -	- -	- -	60 10	- -	- -	- -	57 5	- -	- -	- -	57 0	- -	- -	- -	56 5	- -	- -	- -	- -

FIFTH DISTRICT.

3d December :			10th December :			17th December :			24th December :			31st December :		
Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.
Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.
79 2	301 18 0	76 2	116 0	447 1 6	77 0	60 4	224 6 6	74 0	165 2	606 8 6	74 0	63 4	216 19 0	70 8
77 0	264 4 4	68 0	48 7	167 16 1	68 8	- -	None Sold.	- -	15 0	38 13 10	48 4	75 6	221 18 6	58 6
76 0	276 12 8	72 8	102 0	364 6 8	71 4	80 3	282 4 8	70 2	61 5	202 17 4	65 10	- -	None Sold.	- -
24 2	81 0 6	66 9	24 4	80 15 9	65 11	32 0	107 4 0	67 0	39 0	130 11 0	66 11	24 0	75 7 2	66 7
52 6	177 19 6	67 3	96 3	306 1 10	63 5	43 5	143 12 0	65 8	51 2	164 17 0	64 3	77 5	247 9 8	63 8
37 4	140 15 0	72 8	45 0	162 0 0	72 0	42 4	144 0 0	67 8	40 0	142 0 0	71 0	40 0	149 0 0	78 0
170 2	544 9 0	63 4	154 4	497 18 0	64 4	423 6	1,365 6 0	64 4	211 4	639 11 0	60 4	87 6	239 16 0	54 6
43 0	154 16 0	72 0	34 0	122 8 0	72 0	56 0	201 12 0	72 0	38 0	129 4 0	68 0	40 0	136 0 0	68 0
207 4	2,802 19 9	69 5	775 4	2,758 4 0	71 1	683 2	2,460 9 9	72 0	840 6	2,914 13 0	69 4	785 0	2,530 16 9	64 5
122 4	478 17 6	72 3	72 4	263 10 0	72 8	108 6	375 7 6	69 0	131 2	451 15 0	68 10	65 0	223 12 6	68 9
203 6	914 9 0	64 4	226 0	729 13 6	64 6	120 2	379 15 0	63 0	213 2	677 1 3	63 4	133 7	398 2 0	59 4
659 2	2,036 12 7	62 4	810 0	2,472 4 8	61 0	823 4	2,476 16 0	60 1	939 0	2,643 7 0	56 3	693 0	1,840 16 9	58 1
- - -	- - -	68 11	- - -	- - -	68 7	- - -	- - -	67 8	- - -	- - -	64 8	- - -	- - -	63 11

4th February :			11th February :			18th February :		
Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.
Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.
99 6	316 1 6	63 4	173 0	521 18 0	60 4	233 4	685 19 9	58 8
31 0	76 1 0	49 2	- -	None Sold.	- -	62 6	182 3 1	58 0
63 7	214 11 3	67 2	80 3	282 4 8	70 2	59 4	203 12 6	68 4
40 2	122 1 0	60 7	45 0	135 9 0	60 2	55 4	178 3 3	64 2
56 6	157 10 6	56 5	44 6	117 0 8	54 3	37 3	103 10 4	55 3
40 0	122 5 0	61 0	49 4	148 0 0	59 8	40 0	123 13 4	61 4
150 0	374 11 0	47 0	242 2	607 5 0	50 0	214 4	562 0 0	52 4
43 0	124 14 0	58 0	79 0	229 2 0	58 0	57 0	171 0 0	60 0
722 6	2,042 10 6	55 8	612 4	1,781 19 6	58 2	874 0	2,625 7 3	60 0
25 0	328 15 0	52 8	112 4	312 5 0	56 6	298 6	575 10 0	57 10
109 2	233 19 0	46 4	93 4	224 8 0	48 0	313 0	792 3 0	50 6
1001 2	2,304 10 6	46 0	468 6	1,087 16 6	46 5	926 2	2,382 4 0	51 5
- - -	- - -	53 2	- - -	- - -	56 5	- - -	- - -	58 1

FIFTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

1814 :		5th November :			12th November :			19th November :			26th November :										
MARKETS :		Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.				
		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
DURHAM	- - -	209 2	584	15	6	75 6	209 4	699	13	9	76 8	49 4	183	11	6	74 2	95 6	359	0	6	74 8
STOCKTON	- - -	40 3	146	8	0	69 4	36 0	121	18	9	64 6	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	70 2	250	6	6	68 0
DARLINGTON	- - -	63 7	214	11	3	67 2	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	59 4	203	12	6	68 4	76 4	275	4	6	71 10
SUNDERLAND	- - -	24 4	90	13	6	68 5	57 2	195	17	6	68 5	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	24 0	85	5	0	71 0
BARNARD CASTLE	- - -	61 4	209	17	9	68 3	59 1	208	17	0	70 7	77 2	263	3	0	68 0	61 4	209	4	3	68 0
WOLSINGHAM	- - -	60 0	234	0	0	78 0	40 0	153	0	0	76 6	40 0	137	0	0	68 6	58 4	197	8	0	67 4
BELFORD	- - -	120 0	399	0	0	66 6	78 6	255	19	0	65 0	192 6	626	17	0	65 0	131 2	427	5	0	65 0
HEXHAM	- - -	41 0	139	8	0	68 0	38 0	125	8	0	66 0	53 0	180	4	0	68 0	60 0	204	0	0	68 0
NEWCASTLE	- - -	698 2	2,384	2	9	68 3	597 6	1,984	0	9	66 4	902 0	2,950	14	9	65 5	809 2	2,655	19	6	65 7
MORPETH	- - -	103 0	344	13	6	66 11	65 0	206	0	0	63 4	113 6	370	2	6	65 0	98 6	319	12	6	64 8
ALNWICK	- - -	89 0	302	11	0	67 10	43 6	137	0	0	62 6	117 4	389	8	0	66 2	57 4	179	15	0	62 6
BERWICK	- - -	318 0	1,013	19	6	63 9	372 6	1,161	3	0	62 3	458 2	1,468	0	8	64 0	642 6	2,000	12	4	62 3
5 th District	-	- -	- -	- -	68 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	67 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	67 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	67 4

1815 :		7th January :			14th January :			21st January :			28th January :										
(continued)		Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.	Quantity.	COST.		Average.				
		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
DURHAM	- - -	183 0	657	18	9	71 10	194 4	668	1	6	68 8	116 0	360	6	0	62 0	101 2	312	7	9	61 4
STOCKTON	- - -	87 0	248	17	10	57 0	7 6	18	2	1	42 8	96 5	283	10	0	56 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
DARLINGTON	- - -	109 7	387	9	6	64 10	62 5	206	3	4	65 10	96 5	350	1	0	63 5	111 0	468	15	11	67 4
SUNDERLAND	- - -	48 4	151	16	0	62 6	42 6	126	11	6	59 2	31 6	93	15	0	59 0	41 4	123	18	9	59 8
BARNARD CASTLE	- - -	50 4	159	14	0	63 0	67 4	195	19	0	58 0	69 0	204	8	8	59 2	75 0	196	12	1	52 4
WOLSINGHAM	- - -	42 4	140	0	0	65 10	58 4	197	8	0	67 4	42 4	148	0	0	67 8	40 0	128	0	0	64 0
BELFORD	- - -	51 6	129	10	0	50 0	210 0	555	0	0	48 0	165 2	397	10	0	47 8	314 2	819	9	6	52 0
HEXHAM	- - -	30 0	90	0	0	60 0	33 0	99	0	0	60 0	37 0	101	0	0	60 0	41 0	123	0	0	60 0
NEWCASTLE	- - -	671 4	2,131	12	9	63 5	770 0	2,230	13	3	57 11	1279 2	3,443	3	6	53 9	835 0	2,353	3	3	56 4
MORPETH	- - -	61 2	193	12	6	63 2	97 4	285	15	0	58 7	132 4	356	15	0	53 10	95 0	263	0	0	55 4
ALNWICK	- - -	149 7	427	8	0	57 0	35 2	96	9	0	54 8	55 5	151	4	0	54 4	219 7	521	17	0	47 4
BERWICK	- - -	949 4	2,461	14	3	51 10	327 6	801	2	9	48 10	501 0	1,191	18	9	47 7	462 6	1,054	0	3	45 6
5 th District	-	- -	- -	- -	60 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	57 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	57 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 5

FIFTH DISTRICT.

3d December :			10th December :			17th December :			24th December :			31st December :		
Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.
Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.
79 3	301 18 0	76 2	116 0	447 1 6	77 0	60 4	224 6 6	74 0	165 2	606 8 6	74 0	63 4	216 19 0	70 8
77 0	264 4 4	68 0	48 7	167 16 1	68 8	- -	None Sold.	- -	15 0	38 13 10	48 4	75 6	221 18 6	58 6
76 0	276 12 8	72 8	102 0	364 6 8	71 4	80 3	282 4 8	70 2	61 5	202 17 4	65 10	- -	None Sold.	- -
24 2	81 0 6	66 9	24 4	80 15 9	65 11	32 0	107 4 0	67 0	39 0	130 11 0	66 11	24 0	75 7 2	66 7
58 6	177 19 6	67 3	96 3	306 1 10	63 5	43 5	143 12 0	65 8	51 2	164 17 0	64 3	77 5	247 9 8	63 8
37 4	140 15 0	72 8	45 0	162 0 0	72 0	42 4	144 0 0	67 8	40 0	142 0 0	71 0	40 0	149 0 0	76 0
170 2	544 9 0	63 4	154 4	497 18 0	64 4	423 6	1,365 6 0	64 4	211 4	639 11 0	60 4	87 6	239 16 0	54 6
43 0	154 16 0	72 0	34 0	122 8 0	72 0	56 0	201 12 0	72 0	38 0	129 4 0	68 0	40 0	136 0 0	68 0
207 4	2,802 19 9	69 5	775 4	2,758 4 0	71 1	683 2	2,460 9 9	72 0	840 6	2,914 13 0	69 4	785 0	2,530 16 9	64 5
132 4	478 17 6	72 3	72 4	263 10 0	72 8	108 6	375 7 6	69 0	131 2	451 15 0	68 10	65 0	223 12 6	68 9
223 6	914 9 0	64 4	226 0	729 13 6	64 6	120 2	379 15 0	63 0	213 2	677 1 3	63 4	133 7	398 2 0	59 4
659 3	2,056 12 7	62 4	810 0	2,472 4 8	61 0	823 4	2,476 16 0	60 1	939 0	2,643 7 0	56 3	693 0	1,840 16 9	53 1
- - -	- - -	68 11	- - -	- - -	68 7	- - -	- - -	67 8	- - -	- - -	64 8	- - -	- - -	63 11

4th February :			11th February :			18th February :		
Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.
Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.
99 6	316 1 6	63 4	173 0	521 18 0	60 4	233 4	685 19 9	58 8
31 0	76 1 0	49 2	- -	None Sold.	- -	62 6	182 3 1	58 0
63 7	214 11 3	67 2	80 3	282 4 8	70 2	59 4	203 12 6	68 4
40 2	122 1 0	60 7	45 0	135 9 0	60 2	55 4	178 3 3	64 2
56 6	157 10 6	55 5	44 6	117 0 8	54 3	37 3	103 10 4	55 3
40 0	122 5 0	61 0	49 4	148 0 0	59 8	40 0	123 13 4	61 4
150 0	374 11 0	47 0	242 2	607 5 0	50 0	214 4	562 0 0	52 4
43 0	124 14 0	58 0	79 0	229 2 0	58 0	57 0	171 0 0	60 0
732 6	2,042 10 6	55 8	612 4	1,781 19 6	58 2	874 0	2,625 7 3	60 0
125 0	388 18 0	52 8	112 4	312 5 0	56 6	298 6	576 10 0	57 10
109 3	253 19 0	46 4	93 4	224 8 0	48 0	313 0	792 3 0	50 6
1001 2	2,304 10 6	46 0	468 6	1,087 16 6	46 5	926 2	2,382 4 0	51 5
- - -	- - -	55 2	- - -	- - -	56 5	- - -	- - -	58 1

SIXTH

SIXTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

MARKETS:	1814:				5th November:				12th November:				19th November:				26th November:			
					Quan- tity.				Quan- tity.				Quan- tity.				Quan- tity.			
					COST.				COST.				COST.				COST.			
	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.
CARLISLE - - -	31 4	113	8 0	72 0	29 5	106	13 0	72 0	24 0	84	16 0	70 8	26 2	92	15 0	70 8				
WHITEHAVEN - -	82 4	288	0 0	69 8	43 1	157	0 1	72 4	105 0	361	3 10	68 8	138 0	488	10 0	70 8				
COCKERMOUTH - -	135 3	460	11 0	68 0	117 3	403	14 0	68 8	121 7	423	18 1	69 6	96 3	327	7 0	67 10				
PENRITH - - -	110 0	407	10 0	74 0	120 0	431	10 0	72 0	125 0	441	10 0	70 6	95 0	341	10 0	71 10				
APPLEBY - - -	40 0	152	0 0	76 0	30 0	108	0 0	72 0	32 4	110	10 0	68 0	35 4	124	5 0	70 0				
BURTON - - -	7 7	30	16 0	78 2	7 7	31	10 0	80 0	12 3	50	4 8	81 2	19 1	76	7 0	79 10				
6th District -	- -	- -	- -	72 11	- -	- -	- -	72 10	- -	- -	- -	71 5	- -	- -	- -	71 9				
(continued)	1815:				7th January:				14th January:				21st January:				28th January:			
					Quan- tity.				Quan- tity.				Quan- tity.				Quan- tity.			
					COST.				COST.				COST.				COST.			
	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.
CARLISLE - - -	16 4	51	14 0	62 8	19 1	56	2 0	58 8	22 4	61	10 0	54 8	26 5	74	11 0	56 0				
WHITEHAVEN - -	37 4	110	0 0	58 8	61 7	186	5 0	60 2	32 2	89	6 0	55 4	15 0	42	0 0	56 0				
COCKERMOUTH - -	82 7	267	1 10	64 4	89 2	268	10 0	60 2	70 4	210	14 6	59 8	114 3	331	5 6	57 10				
PENRITH - - -	115 0	367	10 0	64 0	110 0	345	0 0	62 8	92 4	282	10 0	61 0	105 0	315	10 0	60 0				
APPLEBY - - -	32 4	110	10 0	68 0	35 0	112	0 0	64 0	25 0	80	0 0	64 0	20 0	62	0 0	62 0				
BURTON - - -	5 0	16	8 0	64 9	10 1	31	16 0	62 9	49 4	167	0 0	67 5	7 7	23	10 0	59 8				
6th District -	- -	- -	- -	63 8	- -	- -	- -	61 4	- -	- -	- -	60 4	- -	- -	- -	58 7				

SIXTH DISTRICT.

3d December:				10th December:				17th December:				24th December:				31st December:			
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
22 7	80	16	6	70 8	21 3	74	2	0	69 4	22 4	81	0	0	72 0	20 2	71	11	0	70 8
47 2	163	14	7	69 2	92 2	313	3	9	67 10	40 7	133	12	6	65 4	75 6	242	12	0	64 0
105 3	356	8	0	67 6	129 6	433	6	0	66 8	131 2	434	10	0	66 2	111 0	362	1	0	65 2
110 0	380	10	0	69 2	110 0	370	0	0	67 2	105 0	369	10	0	70 4	96 0	326	10	0	68 8
30 0	108	0	0	72 0	32 4	120	5	0	74 0	35 0	126	0	0	72 0	32 4	110	10	0	68 0
20 1	71	4	0	77 2	14 5	56	2	0	76 8	10 1	38	5	0	75 6	13 4	48	0	0	71 1
- - -	-	-	-	70 11	- - -	-	-	-	70 3	- - -	-	-	-	70 2	- - -	-	-	-	67 11
- - -	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	65 6

4th February:					11th February:					18th February:							
Quantity.	COST.				Average.	Quantity.	COST.				Average.	Quantity.	COST.				Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	
24 0	87	4	0	56 0		16 1	47	6	0	58 8		14 2	45	12	0	64 0	
105 6	299	5	6	56 6		57 6	171	19	0	59 6		58 1	174	0	0	59 10	
120 3	338	1	0	55 4		86 2	241	16	0	56 0		79 7	224	11	0	56 2	
95 0	279	0	0	58 10		102 4	296	10	0	57 10		105 0	320	0	0	60 10	
6 4	18	17	0	58 0		17 0	52	14	0	62 0		32 4	100	15	0	62 0	
4 4	15	4	0	67 6		5 5	17	10	0	62 2		4 4	14	0	0	62 2	
- - - -				58 8		- - - -				59 4		- - - -				60 10	

SEVENTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

MARKETS:	1814:				5th November:				12th November:				19th November:				26th November:			
	Quantity.				COST.				Average.				Quantity.				COST.			
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
LIVERPOOL - - -	190 4	721	8	4	75 8	209 1	806	5	2	77 0	404 6	1,532	10	6	75 8	435 0	1,628	1	1	74 10
ULVERSTON - - -	34 7	126	16	6	72 8	28 1	103	8	0	73 6	33 3	123	7	6	73 8	33 6	120	14	0	71 4
LANCASTER - - -	72 0	292	13	0	81 3	138 0	315	14	6	81 4	102 3	408	1	6	79 8	100 3	380	11	6	76 0
PRESTON - - -	13 7	51	19	0	74 10	3 6	14	8	3	76 10	12 4	42	4	9	67 6	10 4	38	17	9	73 0
WIGAN - - -	45 3	152	17	8	67 3	99 3	343	2	0	66 11	47 5	161	8	6	67 7	88 7	299	18	4	67 5
WARRINGTON - - -	85 4	319	4	0	74 9	64 1	250	16	0	78 2	70 7	277	4	0	78 2	79 7	298	4	0	74 9
MANCHESTER - - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
BOLTON - - -	20 0	82	10	0	82 6	18 5	75	12	0	81 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	20 0	81	0	0	81 0
CHESTER - - -	65 6	232	10	0	70 8	108 4	390	10	10	71 10	23 0	81	0	0	70 4	179 2	646	5	0	72 0
NANTWICH - - -	53 7	188	12	0	70 0	35 0	122	9	6	69 11	32 0	114	11	3	71 7	60 6	222	0	0	73 1
MACCLESFIELD - - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
STOCKPORT - - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
7th District - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	75 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	70 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	73 8

(continued)	1815:				7th January:				14th January:				21st January:				28th January:			
	Quantity.				COST.				Average.				Quantity.				COST.			
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
LIVERPOOL - - -	299 1	1,072	15	5	71 8	498 7	1,745	18	4	69 11	500 5	1,725	17	1	68 11	699 6	2,141	5	11	61 2
ULVERSTON - - -	26 3	81	14	0	61 10	2 2	6	17	0	60 10	27 4	82	5	0	59 8	21 3	47	2	6	44 2
LANCASTER - - -	64 1	224	13	6	70 0	21 7	76	6	6	69 5	91 5	304	2	6	66 2	54 0	175	17	9	65 1
PRESTON - - -	7 5	27	4	0	71 4	15 3	50	8	0	65 6	9 5	28	6	8	58 10	36 6	98	13	4	56 2
WIGAN - - -	44 6	145	18	8	65 1	56 1	184	13	0	65 8	27 5	88	10	0	64 0	66 7	198	17	4	59 5
WARRINGTON - - -	77 5	276	0	0	71 1	64 1	220	8	0	71 1	70 7	214	0	0	60 5	79 7	263	8	11	60 5
MANCHESTER - - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
BOLTON - - -	13 2	49	0	0	73 6	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	20 0	66	15	0	66 9	40 0	132	0	0	66 0
CHESTER - - -	29 4	97	0	0	65 8	13 1	41	5	0	62 10	42 6	126	5	0	59 0	65 6	185	0	0	56 2
NANTWICH - - -	34 6	121	18	0	70 1	57 4	196	17	6	68 5	41 0	131	5	0	64 0	37 1	115	16	6	62 4
MACCLESFIELD - - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
STOCKPORT - - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
7th District - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	68 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	66 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	63 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	58 11

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

3d December:				10th December:				17th December:				24th December:				31st December.			
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
411 2	1,502	6	5	73 0	259 7	946	0	4	72 9	294 5	1,066	5	0	72 4	513 7	1,552	8	0	72 1
34 7	120	3	6	68 10	2 6	12	8	0	81 0	25 0	89	18	6	71 10	24 1	83	13	6	69 2
41 5	162	15	0	78 2	72 0	287	12	0	79 11	104 0	384	19	6	73 11	73 1	280	18	9	76 9
9 1	33	5	0	72 10	9 5	34	0	0	69 6	4 2	14	17	0	69 10	9 1	32	11	0	71 4
91 1	306	3	2	67 1	89 5	300	8	0	67 0	49 3	164	10	0	66 7	76 1	248	16	0	65 4
72 11	265	16	0	74 9	48 5	256	4	0	74 9	64 1	250	16	0	78 2	84 3	315	0	0	74 9
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
13 2	52	10	0	78 9	20 0	81	15	0	81 9	20 0	77	15	0	76 9	20 0	74	5	0	74 3
98 5	352	10	0	71 4	98 5	384	15	0	70 8	8 1	29	7	6	72 2	148 0	502	7	6	67 10
41 3	151	4	0	73 1	37 1	132	15	6	71 6	57 4	205	12	6	71 6	27 2	98	4	4	72 1
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	73 1	-	-	-	-	74 3	-	-	-	-	72 6	-	-	-	-	71 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 6

4th February :				11th February :				18th February.						
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
351 1	1,068	0	5	60 8	342 6	995	14	11	58 1	499 7	1,518	8	11	60 8
23 0	66	5	0	57 4	51 1	150	7	0	58 8	10 1	30	0	0	59 2
55 1	186	9	0	67 7	83 6	298	4	3	72 0	72 0	261	4	0	72 6
15 3	49	12	0	66 0	16 7	56	0	0	66 4	11 4	43	4	0	76 0
60 6	181	0	6	59 6	96 3	306	13	8	63 7	139 1	443	0	0	64 8
66 3	200	12	0	60 5	73 1	260	0	0	71 1	77 5	282	18	11	72 10
-	None Sold.			-	-	None Sold.			-	-	None Sold.			-
60 0	213	15	0	71 3	33 2	118	15	0	71 10	43 3	155	18	0	71 8
23 0	68	10	0	59 6	286 1	936	15	0	65 4	16 3	67	10	0	70 2
27 2	78	17	0	67 10	26 1	79	10	0	60 10	41 3	151	4	0	73 1
-	None Sold.			-	-	None Sold.			-	-	None Sold.			-
-	None Sold.			-	-	None Sold.			-	-	None Sold.			-
-	-	-	-	62 2	-	-	-	-	65 3	-	-	-	-	68 10

EIGHTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

1814 :		5th November :				12th November :				19th November :				26th November :						
MARKETS :	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
		Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.			S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.			s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.			£.	s. d.	S. D.	
HOLYWELL - - -	18 3	61	0	0	66 4	22 0	75	10	0	68 6	- -	None Sold.	- -	46 0	160	8	0	69 8		
MOLD - - - -	3 1	12	10	0	80 0	3 7	15	12	6	80 0	10 5	40	17	6	79 8	4 0	16	3	6	78 6
DENBIGH - - -	52 4	202	0	0	76 10	59 2	227	10	0	77 0	52 4	202	0	0	76 10	52 4	202	0	0	76 10
WREXHAM - - -	22 1	112	10	0	80 10	22 1	112	10	0	80 10	22 1	112	10	0	80 10	22 1	112	10	0	77 4
LLANRWST - - -	9 3	38	6	0	81 8	9 3	39	2	6	83 6	10 0	42	6	9	84 8	9 3	38	15	0	82 8
RUTHIN - - - -	93 6	390	0	0	83 2	109 3	455	0	0	83 2	134 3	516	0	0	76 9	115 5	462	10	0	80 0
BEAUMARIS - - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
LLANARCH-Y-MEDD -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	6 0	18	0	0	60 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	12 0	31	4	0	52 0			
AMLWICH - - - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
CARNARVON - - -	45 0	162	0	0	72 0	45 0	162	0	0	72 0	45 0	162	0	0	72 0	45 0	162	0	0	72 0
PWLLHELI - - - -	1 0	3	10	0	70 0	2 0	7	4	0	72 0	1 0	3	12	0	72 0	1 0	3	8	0	68 0
CONWAY - - - -	2 2	8	2	10	72 0	5 4	19	16	0	72 0	3 4	12	12	0	72 0	3 5	13	10	0	72 0
BALA - - - - -	15 0	56	10	0	75 4	11 4	43	6	4	75 4	14 0	52	14	0	75 4	19 0	76	0	0	80 0
CORWEN - - - -	28 1	118	2	6	84 0	15 5	65	12	6	84 0	20 0	82	13	4	82 8	18 6	78	15	0	84 0
DOLGELLY - - - -	11 4	47	3	0	82 0	12 0	48	12	0	81 0	14 4	49	12	6	81 0	11 4	47	3	0	82 0
8 th District -	- -	- -	- -	77 0	- -	- -	- -	76 1	- -	- -	- -	77 7	- -	- -	- -	75 0				

(continued.)

1815:	7th January :				14th January :				21st January :				28th January :							
(continued.)	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
HOLYWELL . . .	- -	None Sold.			- -	18 3	61	0	0	66 4	90 0	281	15	0	62 6	27 5	78	15	0	57 0
MOLD - - -	0 2	1	5	0	80 0	10 0	38	1	0	76 0	2 4	7	3	6	55 4	16 1	45	0	0	55 4
DENBIGH - - -	68 1	215	0	0	65 4	59 0	185	0	0	62 8	58 4	155	0	0	52 6	323 5	782	16	6	48 4
WREXHAM - - -	44 2	225	0	0	77 4	44 2	225	0	0	77 4	44 2	225	0	0	60 6	44 2	225	0	0	57 2
LLANRWST . - -	10 0	41	11	6	83 2	10 0	38	12	0	77 2	11 2	34	4	0	61 10	19 5	51	10	11	52 2
RUTHIN - - -	110 7	372	15	0	67 2	104 5	351	15	0	67 2	123 6	336	0	0	54 3	- -	None Sold.			- -
BEAUMARIS - - -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -
LLANARCH-Y-MEDD -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -
AMLWICH - - -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -	- -	None Sold.			- -
CARNARVON - - -	45 0	162	0	0	72 0	45 0	162	0	0	72 0	45 0	162	0	0	72 0	45 0	144	0	0	64 0
PWLLHELI - - -	2 0	7	12	0	76 0	10 0	35	0	0	70 0	1 0	3	10	0	70 0	1 0	3	8	0	68 0
CONWAY - - -	3 3	12	3	0	72 0	4 3	15	15	0	72 0	5 0	17	10	0	50 0	6 0	18	0	0	60 0
BALA - - -	10 4	42	0	0	80 0	12 4	47	1	8	75 4	15 0	51	0	0	68 0	14 0	43	8	0	62 0
CORWEN - - -	9 3	37	10	0	80 0	10 0	40	0	0	80 0	12 4	47	10	0	76 0	25 0	86	13	4	69 4
DOLGELLY - - -	12 6	51	0	0	80 0	12 2	49	0	0	80 0	13 4	54	0	0	80 0	12 6	44	12	6	78 0
8th District -	- -	- -	- -	- -	75 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	73 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	63 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	61 0

- EIGHTH DISTRICT.

3d December :				10th December :				17th December :				24th December :				31st December :			
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
46 0	168	12	6	73 2	27 4	98	10	0	71 2	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	46 0	166	15	0	72 0
6 3	25	0	0	80 0	3 7	7	16	0	83 4	4 0	16	5	0	80 0	7 6	30	0	0	76 10
59 0	227	0	0	77 0	59 0	222	10	0	78 2	59 0	221	0	0	75 0	52 4	180	0	0	68 4
22 1	112	10	0	77 4	22 1	112	10	0	77 4	22 1	112	10	0	77 4	44 2	225	0	0	77 4
9 3	39	8	6	84 10	10 0	41	12	0	83 2	9 3	39	9	6	84 2	10 0	41	12	0	83 2
123 3	513	10	0	86 4	126 4	516	7	6	81 7	146 7	575	15	0	78 4	160 1	692	5	0	73 7
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
45 0	153	0	0	68 0	45 0	153	0	0	68 0	45 0	144	0	0	64 0	45 0	153	0	0	68 0
2 0	7	12	0	76 0	1 0	3	16	0	76 0	1 0	3	12	0	72 0	1 0	3	10	0	70 0
5 6	12	14	0	72 0	2 6	9	18	0	72 0	4 7	17	4	0	72 0	3 2	11	14	0	72 0
10 4	42	0	0	80 0	12 4	50	0	0	80 0	15 0	60	0	0	80 0	11 4	46	0	0	80 0
25 0	105	0	0	84 0	12 4	52	10	0	84 0	10 0	40	0	0	80 0	15 5	62	10	0	80 0
10 6	44	12	3	83 0	10 2	42	10	9	83 0	10 6	44	1	6	82 0	10 2	41	10	3	81 0
-	-	-	-	78 5	-	-	-	-	78 1	-	-	-	-	76 9	-	-	-	-	75 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 9

4th February :				11th February :				18th February :						
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
38 1	91	15	0	55 4	16 4	46	10	0	56 0	27 5	91	2	6	65 10
16 3	50	17	6	54 8	23 6	74	0	0	61 8	8 3	27	7	0	64 6
232 3	692	11	0	51 10	99 3	318	10	0	62 8	58 4	199	14	0	68 2
44 2	225	0	0	57 2	30 2	100	0	0	66 0	30 2	115	0	0	76 0
48 5	125	8	0	51 6	34 5	98	18	6	57 0	88 3	346	10	0	63 2
116 0	330	15	0	57 0	173 1	540	10	0	62 5	89 2	278	17	6	62 5
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	10 0	30	0	0	60 0	10 0	30	0	0	60 0
45 0	144	0	0	64 0	45 0	144	0	0	64 0	45 0	141	15	0	63 0
1 0	3	8	0	68 0	2 0	7	0	0	70 0	2 0	6	12	0	66 0
6 4	19	10	0	60 0	5 6	17	5	0	60 0	7 2	22	14	4	62 8
11 4	36	16	0	64 0	12 4	40	0	0	64 0	10 4	33	14	0	64 0
12 4	40	0	0	64 0	10 0	33	6	8	66 8	18 6	65	0	0	69 4
10 4	40	15	6	77 0	11 4	43	12	0	76 0	10 3	38	10	0	77 0
-	-	-	-	60 4	-	-	-	-	63 6	-	-	-	-	66 3

NINTH DISTRICT

1814 :		5th November :			12th November :			19th November :			26th November :		
MARKETS :		Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.
		Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.
CARDIGAN	- - -	2 0	7 16 0	78 0	4 4	17 7 0	77 1	2 4	10 0 0	80 0	3 1	12 1 6	77 3
LAMPETER	- - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -
ABERYSTWITH	- - -	13 0	46 16 0	72 0	14 0	50 8 0	72 0	15 4	55 16 0	72 0	14 4	52 4 0	72 0
PEMBROKE	- - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -
FISHGUARD	- - -	9 0	32 8 0	71 4	10 0	31 0 0	71 4	12 1	44 8 0	71 4	8 7	25 16 0	71 4
HAVERFORDWEST	- - -	5 7	18 16 0	64 0	5 0	15 10 0	62 0	33 6	100 1 8	59 2	77 3	234 9 4	60 6
CARMARTHEN	- - -	27 6	130 11 6	69 2	33 6	116 0 0	68 8	20 3	63 19 3	67 8	34 3	122 11 3	71 2
LLANDILO	- - -	3 6	14 11 0	77 6	15 0	53 12 0	71 4	- -	None Sold.	- -	5 2	19 0 0	70 8
KIDWELLY	- - -	11 6	41 19 0	71 6	21 6	73 3 6	67 4	1 1	4 1 0	72 0	1 4	1 16 0	72 0
SWANSEA	- - -	18 0	60 8 0	67 4	13 4	46 12 0	69 0	14 3	50 4 0	69 8	13 7	50 15 6	73 2
NEATH	- - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	7 4	30 0 0	80 0	7 4	27 0 0	72 0
COWBRIDGE	- - -	29 0	121 10 0	78 6	- -	None Sold.	- -	27 4	104 0 0	75 0	30 7	117 0 0	75 7
9 th District	-	- -	- - -	72 1	- -	- - -	69 10	- -	- - -	71 10	- -	- - -	71 6
1815 :		7th January :			14th January :			21st January :			28th January :		
(continued.)		Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.
		Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.
CARDIGAN	- - -	2 4	10 0 0	80 0	1 4	6 0 0	80 0	0 4	2 0 0	80 0	4 6	18 16 0	79 1
LAMPETER	- - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -
ABERYSTWITH	- - -	13 0	49 8 0	76 0	16 0	59 4 0	74 0	16 0	57 12 0	70 0	12 4	43 15 0	70 0
PEMBROKE	- - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -
FISHGUARD	- - -	11 0	39 12 0	71 4	10 7	36 5 0	65 3	12 1	39 12 0	65 3	11 0	33 0 0	59 6
HAVERFORDWEST	- - -	25 0	75 0 0	60 0	28 6	87 0 0	60 6	22 4	60 15 0	54 0	- -	None Sold.	- -
CARMARTHEN	- - -	41 7	138 15 3	66 3	49 4	160 18 9	65 0	8 0	27 2 0	67 8	30 7	99 13 0	64 0
LLANDILO	- - -	5 0	20 13 0	82 6	5 0	18 16 0	75 2	5 2	19 0 0	70 8	3 1	11 5 0	72 0
KIDWELLY	- - -	2 4	8 0 0	64 0	2 4	8 0 0	64 0	5 7	17 12 6	60 0	3 0	8 8 0	56 0
SWANSEA	- - -	27 3	98 11 0	72 0	10 7	38 1 0	69 10	36 3	117 1 0	64 4	21 5	66 12 0	61 6
NEATH	- - -	18 5	70 15 6	76 0	29 5	108 18 0	73 6	7 4	29 5 0	78 0	6 2	21 5 0	68 0
COWBRIDGE	- - -	- -	None Sold.	- -	27 4	104 0 0	75 7	20 5	75 0 0	72 8	27 4	100 0 0	72 8
9 th District	-	- -	- - -	72 0	- -	- - -	70 3	- -	- - -	68 5	- -	- - -	66 9

NINTH DISTRICT.

3d December:			10th December:			17th December:			24th December:			31st December:		
Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.
Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.
- -	None Sold.	- -	4 0	16 0 0	80 0	2 0	8 4 0	82 0	2 6	11 0 0	80 0	4 0	15 16 0	79 0
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -
11 0	40 14 0	74 0	16 0	57 12 0	72 0	15 4	57 7 0	74 0	17 0	61 4 0	72 0	16 0	60 16 0	76 0
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -
7 5	25 6 0	65 3	9 0	29 14 0	65 3	6 0	19 6 0	65 3	6 4	21 9 0	65 3	12 3	44 8 0	71 4
58 0	168 4 6	58 0	47 4	140 0 0	58 10	128 4	395 4 0	61 6	68 6	203 7 6	59 0	24 5	73 10 6	59 8
19 5	66 17 6	68 0	51 2	175 18 6	68 6	14 4	68 17 0	70 6	34 1	116 12 0	68 2	21 3	72 19 8	68 2
7 4	30 16 0	82 0	6 0	23 8 0	78 0	3 6	13 6 0	73 6	6 2	25 19 0	83 0	4 3	18 7 0	83 10
6 7	21 3 0	72 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	1 2	4 5 0	68 0	3 6	12 0 0	64 0	15 0	53 0 0	70 8
26 1	98 4 8	75 6	12 6	48 16 0	76 8	49 0	177 4 0	72 4	29 4	110 10 0	74 10	22 4	83 0 0	73 8
6 4	25 3 6	77 4	33 0	121 16 0	74 0	18 3	67 13 0	73 6	15 0	58 0 0	77 4	26 2	96 15 0	74 0
- -	None Sold.	- -	27 4	104 0 0	75 7	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	17 1	65 0 0	75 0
- -	- - -	71 6	- -	- - -	72 1	- -	- - -	71 2	- -	- - -	71 6	- -	- - -	73 1

4th February:			11th February:			18th February:		
Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.	Quantity.	COST.	Average.
Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£. s. d.	S. D.
3 4	12 16 0	73 1	4 7	16 12 0	68 1	3 6	11 18 0	63 5
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -
11 0	37 16 0	68 8	9 4	32 6 0	68 0	11 2	38 5 0	68 0
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -
- -	None Sold.	- -	12 1	32 8 0	53 7	12 3	32 6 0	53 6
8 6	23 12 6	54 0	12 4	30 0 0	48 0	12 4	31 10 0	50 4
12 0	34 5 9	57 2	- -	None Sold.	- -	6 7	19 13 9	57 2
7 4	25 15 0	68 8	4 5	16 2 8	68 0	5 7	18 13 0	62 8
5 2	15 15 0	60 0	7 4	22 10 0	60 0	7 4	22 10 0	60 0
29 2	85 1 0	58 0	13 4	36 12 0	54 2	17 2	50 9 0	58 4
14 4	60 18 0	70 2	1 3	3 17 0	56 0	17 4	59 10 0	68 0
17 1	60 0 0	69 9	24 2	87 19 0	72 8	- -	None Sold.	- -
- -	- - -	64 4	- -	- - -	60 11	- -	- - -	60 1

TENTH

TENTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

MARKETS:	1814:				5th November:				12th November:				19th November:				26th November:			
	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
GLOUCESTER - -	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	10 0	42	0	0	84 0	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	20 0	82	0	0	82 0
CIRENCESTER - -	400 0	1,480	0	0	74 0	425 0	1,551	5	0	73 0	395 0	1,422	0	0	72 0	410 0	1,496	0	0	73 0
TETBURY - - -	43 0	186	12	0	86 9	52 0	216	16	0	83 4	41 0	177	0	0	86 4	47 0	194	12	0	82 9
STOW-ON-WOLD - -	54 0	239	0	0	88 6	40 0	175	5	0	87 6	48 0	212	0	0	88 4	60 4	268	15	0	88 10
TEWKSBURY - -	27 6	135	19	6	98 0	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	52 1	264	2	0	101 4	5 5	25	10	0	90 8
BRISTOL - - -	39 4	165	11	6	83 10	25 0	105	0	0	84 0	61 3	237	16	6	77 6	53 3	202	7	7	75 10
TAUNTON - - -	20 0	79	6	8	79 4	8 1	31	10	0	77 6	5 0	20	0	0	80 0	16 0	55	12	0	69 6
WELLS - - -	71 3	293	15	6	82 3	83 2	346	6	0	83 2	41 3	171	13	0	82 8	23 6	104	0	0	87 6
BIUDGWATER - -	76 4	306	5	6	80 2	70 7	268	3	8	75 8	13 1	50	3	9	76 4	30 0	117	15	6	78 6
FROME - - -	42 0	185	10	0	88 4	16 4	78	17	6	95 6	20 0	83	0	0	83 0	20 0	83	17	6	83 10
CHARD - - -	110 7	411	19	9	74 2	91 2	334	2	6	73 2	91 2	333	1	8	73 0	89 0	335	17	0	75 4
MONMOUTH - -	26 2	100	12	6	76 8	36 7	144	8	4	78 2	96 1	386	18	2	80 6	34 3	137	10	0	80 0
ABERGAVENNY -	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	6 2	26	0	0	83 2	4 5	19	10	0	83 2	7 6	33	15	0	86 4
CHEPSTOW - -	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-
PONTIPOOL - -	25 0	65	0	0	81 4	25 0	65	0	0	81 4	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	-	-	-	None Sold.	-
10th District - -	-	-	-	-	82 9	-	-	-	-	81 6	-	-	-	-	82 0	-	-	-	-	81 1

(continued)	1815:				7th January:				14th January:				21st January:				28th January:			
	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.			Aver- age.
	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
GLOUCESTER - -	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	20 0	68	0	0	68 0	30 0	102	0	0	68 0	20 0	66	0	0	66 0
CIRENCESTER - -	350 0	1,251	5	0	71 6	315 0	1,102	10	0	70 0	375 0	1,775	0	0	68 0	330 0	1,122	0	0	68 0
TETBURY - - -	25 0	89	0	0	71 2	44 0	157	0	0	71 8	20 0	64	0	0	64 0	15 0	45	0	0	60 0
STOW-ON-WOLD - -	45 4	198	10	0	87 2	50 0	214	8	0	85 8	40 0	167	15	0	83 10	65 0	267	12	0	82 4
TEWKSBURY - -	12 4	46	5	0	74 0	4 4	17	0	6	75 8	16 6	60	6	0	72 0	-	-	-	None Sold.	-
BRISTOL - - -	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	25 3	85	8	7	67 4	188 1	583	3	9	62 0	32 4	91	10	10	56 4
TAUNTON - - -	32 0	115	4	0	72 0	90 0	316	0	0	70 2	15 0	52	8	0	69 4	20 0	66	0	0	66 0
WELLS - - -	42 4	156	0	0	73 4	25 0	96	8	9	77 0	37 4	185	0	0	72 0	75 4	278	5	0	73 8
BRIDGWATER - -	32 6	129	15	0	78 2	48 3	184	10	6	76 2	44 4	154	1	0	69 2	67 2	228	14	6	68 0
FROME - - -	30 4	104	7	6	68 4	20 0	70	5	0	70 2	43 0	141	10	0	65 8	12 4	40	0	0	64 0
CHARD - - -	78 6	272	12	6	71 0	81 2	280	12	6	69 0	77 4	267	0	0	68 10	92 4	302	0	0	65 2
MONMOUTH - -	62 4	212	10	0	68 0	20 3	66	4	4	65 0	18 6	60	0	0	64 0	25 7	78	9	9	68 0
ABERGAVENNY -	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	9 3	38	10	0	82 2	3 1	12	0	0	76 10	6 2	23	0	0	73 6
CHEPSTOW - -	17 2	57	0	0	65 11	21 6	64	10	0	59 0	-	-	-	None Sold.	-	21 6	57	0	0	52 2
PONTIPOOL - -	25 0	65	0	0	81 4	75 0	280	0	0	76 0	75 0	280	0	0	76 0	-	-	-	None Sold.	-
10th District - -	-	-	-	-	73 6	-	-	-	-	72 2	-	-	-	-	69 11	-	-	-	-	65 10

TENTH DISTRICT.

3d December :					10th December :					17th December :					24th December :					31st December :									
Quantity.	COST.				Average.	Quantity.	COST.				Average.	Quantity.	COST.				Average.	Quantity.	COST.				Average.	Quantity.	COST.				Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	
10 0	42	0	0	84 0		20 0	80	0	0	80 0	- -	20 0	76	0	0	76 0	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	
390 0	1,580	5	0	73 6		390 0	1,423	0	0	73 0	425 0	1,556	5	0	72 6	360 0	1,314	0	0	73 0	138 0	496	15	0	72 0				
56 0	328	0	0	82 fl		20 0	76	0	0	76 0	50 0	196	12	0	78 7	71 0	269	0	0	74 9	40 0	153	0	0	77 6				
35 0	156	7	6	89 4		55 0	243	7	6	88 6	45 0	198	10	0	88 2	50 0	222	2	6	88 10	35 0	154	15	0	88 4				
40 5	182	2	8	89 8		18 2	83	9	10	91 6	17 2	82	4	6	95 4	18 2	83	19	10	91 6	6 3	25	13	0	80 6				
350 2	1,002	8	8	77 4		215 7	802	6	8	74 4	201 2	751	6	8	74 8	99 6	359	2	0	72 0	279 6	1,009	8	7	72 2				
20 0	75	4	0	75 2		20 0	81	12	0	81 7	14 6	56	18	10	77 2	15 0	58	8	0	78 1	9 0	36	12	0	81 4				
37 4	150	0	0	80 0		98 3	407	3	0	82 8	62 4	250	0	0	80 0	56 4	226	10	0	81 7	50 5	184	6	0	72 1				
38 6	244	0	0	83 0		21 6	88	19	6	81 10	65 3	268	14	6	82 2	49 5	201	1	0	82 4	5 5	21	7	6	76 0				
17 0	70	0	0	82 4		25 0	105	0	0	84 0	10 0	35	0	0	70 0	27 0	108	18	0	80 8	176 0	384	12	0	76 10				
80 0	301	10	0	75 4		68 2	274	10	0	80 2	95 0	373	10	0	78 6	90 1	341	9	8	75 8	72 4	173	10	0	73 0				
95 1	375	12	1	78 10		62 4	240	2	1	78 10	77 4	279	0	0	72 0	53 2	189	14	0	71 0	66 2	236	5	10	71 4				
3 1	13	10	0	86 4		6 4	27	16	6	84 8	20 7	87	2	0	83 4	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -		
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -		- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	41 6	143	15	0	68 8	23 4	74	15	0	64 8	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -		25 0	65	0	0	81 4	25 0	65	0	0	81 4	25 0	65	0	0	81 4	25 0	65	0	0	81 4				
- -	- -	- -	- -	81 4		- -	- -	- -	- -	81 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	78 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	77 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	76 10		

4th February:				11th February:				18th February:						
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
20 0	64	0	0	64 0	15 0	48	0	0	64 0	18 0	59	4	0	65 9
318 0	1,049	0	0	66 0	290 0	913	10	0	63 0	312 0	1,029	12	0	66 0
43 0	104	2	0	58 2	59 0	169	6	0	60 5	50 0	152	12	0	61 0
52 4	212	5	0	80 10	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	55 0	224	15	0	81 8
9 4	37	13	8	79 4	26 2	103	5	0	78 8	22 4	91	17	6	81 8
56 2	165	0	0	58 8	33 6	106	0	7	62 10	20 2	71	11	0	70 8
29 0	88	0	0	59 7	20 0	62	0	0	62 0	28 0	97	12	0	69 2
54 4	191	13	8	70 4	56 2	165	5	0	60 6	67 4	219	0	0	64 0
34 0	106	12	10	62 8	73 6	231	12	9	62 8	54 1	182	9	2	67 4
24 0	80	14	0	67 2	19 4	74	3	0	76 0	32 4	129	0	0	79 4
77 4	246	10	0	63 6	69 3	252	16	3	64 6	89 6	300	2	6	66 8
37 4	120	0	0	64 0	62 4	200	0	0	64 0	50 0	169	11	0	67 10
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	9 3	33	0	0	70 6	4 0	14	6	0	70 6
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	17 6	52	13	6	59 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
31 2	120	0	0	76 0	15 5	55	0	0	69 4	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	66 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	65 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	70 1

ELEVENTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

1814:		5th November:				12th November:				19th November:				26th November:							
MARKETS:		Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
EXETER	- - -	191 5	693	10	9	72 4	158 3	590	3	8	74 6	212 0	796	15	3	75 0	206 7	784	2	5	75 8
BARNSTAPLE	- - -	32 2	97	2	6	60 2	42 4	127	19	0	60 2	46 3	149	15	0	64 6	39 3	132	12	0	67 4
PLYMOUTH	- - -	3 0	10	16	0	72 0	7 0	24	9	0	68 8	8 6	30	12	0	69 10	4 2	15	3	6	71 4
TOTNFSS	- - -	27 6	99	17	0	71 10	34 6	126	15	0	72 10	34 2	123	2	0	71 10	47 6	178	15	0	74 10
TAVISTOCK	- - -	97 2	336	16	8	69 3	78 2	293	0	6	75 11	81 2	303	14	0	74 9	100 2	369	6	8	73 8
KINGSBRIDGE	- - -	46 5	157	5	0	67 4	142 6	479	8	0	67 1	59 6	201	0	0	67 2	72 7	241	8	0	66 2
TRURO	- - -	3 3	11	18	6	70 8	- -	None Sold.			- -	14 2	49	8	0	69 4	7 7	29	8	0	74 8
BODMIN	- - -	45 3	156	0	0	69 4	42 3	145	12	0	69 4	54 5	188	3	6	69 4	42 3	145	12	0	69 4
LAUNCESTON	- - -	7 2	22	0	0	60 0	7 0	21	4	0	60 0	10 0	31	6	0	62 0	13 2	41	8	6	62 0
REDRUTH	- - -	7 4	28	0	0	74 8	7 4	26	16	0	70 3	- -	None Sold.			- -	5 5	20	5	0	72 0
HELSTONE	- - -	43 7	162	6	0	73 6	48 6	180	15	0	74 0	36 3	134	1	0	73 8	39 0	144	12	0	74 0
ST. AUSTELL	- - -	14 5	50	14	0	69 4	17 2	59	16	0	69 4	18 0	62	8	0	69 4	15 3	53	16	0	69 4
11 th District	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 10

1815:		7th January:				14th January:				21st January:				28th January:							
(continued.)		Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
		Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
EXETER	- - -	79 3	257	14	6	64 10	84 4	261	7	3	61 10	230 4	691	1	11	59 10	199 6	582	14	4	58 4
BARNSTAPLE	- - -	45 1	144	10	0	64 0	41 1	123	5	0	59 10	54 4	103	15	0	58 0	36 5	103	11	0	56 6
PLYMOUTH	- - -	7 6	25	11	0	65 10	3 0	10	0	0	66 8	8 6	28	17	0	65 10	14 2	42	15	0	60 0
TOTNESS	- - -	19 4	71	0	0	72 8	27 0	97	18	0	72 6	32 2	115	19	0	71 10	30 0	105	18	0	70 6
TAVISTOCK	- - -	60 0	201	6	6	70 5	62 4	199	18	9	64 0	88 6	268	4	3	60 5	83 6	242	3	6	57 10
KINGSBRIDGE	- - -	22 1	78	3	0	70 6	74 6	228	0	6	61 0	66 2	198	1	0	59 9	35 0	103	6	6	58 11
TRURO	- - -	7 4	26	0	0	69 4	- -	None Sold.			- -	3 6	13	0	0	69 4	4 1	14	0	6	68 0
BODMIN	- - -	29 5	94	16	0	64 0	30 0	92	0	0	61 4	41 0	114	8	0	58 8	22 7	67	2	0	58 8
LAUNCESTON	- - -	7 2	21	18	0	60 0	6 6	20	8	0	60 0	8 0	22	12	0	56 0	9 4	26	2	0	54 0
REDRUTH	- - -	9 6	38	8	0	74 8	- -	None Sold.			- -	7 4	26	5	0	70 0	- -	None Sold.			- -
HELSTONE	- - -	40 1	146	16	6	73 2	30 0	110	10	0	73 8	30 0	104	15	0	69 10	33 6	115	0	0	68 0
ST. AUSTELL	- - -	7 1	24	14	0	69 4	21 0	67	4	0	64 0	21 3	65	11	0	61 8	20 5	63	5	0	61 4
11 th District	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 1

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

3d December :				10th December :				17th December :				24th December :				31st December :			
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
137 6	909	15	9	76 6	204 4	786	16	4	75 2	253 2	941	11	4	74 4	263 2	931	18	0	70 8
28 5	96	19	0	67 8	38 4	127	18	4	66 4	39 1	134	7	3	68 0	49 5	167	19	0	67 8
24	9	0	0	72 0	1 4	5	11	0	74 0	11 6	43	8	0	73 10	3 6	14	15	0	76 0
24 1	89	15	0	74 0	54 6	200	15	0	73 4	33 0	121	19	0	73 10	23 4	90	19	9	77 4
81 3	302	6	0	74 5	95 4	346	12	3	72 7	76 2	274	12	0	72 0	81 0	292	2	0	72 1
30 7	108	5	0	69 11	138 1	450	4	6	65 1	109 4	372	16	0	68 0	35 0	118	3	0	67 4
15 0	52	0	0	69 4	10 0	34	13	4	69 4	15 0	52	0	0	69 4	-	None Sold.	-	-	28 4
28 6	127	8	0	69 4	30 0	104	0	0	69 4	19 1	69	3	9	72 0	25 1	87	2	0	69 4
15 0	38	16	0	64 0	15 0	48	6	0	64 0	10 6	34	15	0	64 0	9 4	28	14	0	60 0
12 1	7	19	0	70 8	7 4	28	0	0	74 8	7 4	28	0	0	74 8	3 6	13	17	6	74 0
20 0	144	12	0	74 0	30 3	115	4	0	75 8	56 2	212	0	0	75 4	53 2	200	16	0	75 4
18 7	58	10	0	69 4	11 2	40	10	0	72 0	17 2	62	8	0	72 0	18 0	64	16	0	72 0
-	-	-	-	70 11	-	-	-	-	70 11	-	-	-	-	71 5	-	-	-	-	71 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 5

4th February :					11th February :					18th February :				
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
28 6	890	3	11	59 0	255 6	743	7	4	58 0	268 4	822	9	6	61 2
24 4	97	10	0	58 6	37 1	98	12	6	53 8	200 0	485	0	0	48 6
28 6	26	9	6	60 6	4 4	13	8	0	59 4	6 2	20	2	0	64 2
27 6	91	16	0	66 0	33 0	109	3	0	66 0	23 2	77	19	0	67 0
24 4	188	19	6	59 6	117 4	339	19	3	57 10	67 0	197	13	0	59 0
14 3	42	4	0	58 5	54 1	143	1	0	52 10	60 4	157	6	6	51 11
-	None Sold.	-	-	-	4 1	12	13	0	61 4	-	None Sold.	-	-	-
28 1	58	13	0	61 4	18 1	55	15	6	61 4	19 5	60	17	6	61 4
11 4	30	12	0	52 0	15 0	39	10	0	52 0	11 4	31	11	0	54 0
28 0	2	2	0	74 8	5 5	19	10	0	69 4	4 7	17	11	0	72 0
28 0	90	15	0	66 6	39 3	126	10	0	64 2	32 5	105	10	0	64 8
28 0	29	18	0	61 4	14 5	46	16	0	64 0	16 7	54	0	0	64 0
-	-	-	-	61 5	-	-	-	-	59 1	-	-	-	-	60 8

TWELFTH

TWELFTH DISTRICT: - - - - -

1814:		5th November:			12th November:			19th November:			26th November:		
MARKETS:		Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.
		Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.
BLANDFORD	- -	70 0	238	8 0	68 1	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	226 0	766	8 0	67 9
BRIDPORT	- -	60 0	240	0 0	80 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	35 0	136	10 0	78 0
DORCHESTER	- -	65 4	228	4 0	69 8	60 0	224	10 0	74 10	25 0	93	0 0	74 0
SHERBORNE	- -	60 0	226	0 0	75 4	25 0	88	10 0	70 9	4 4	16	13 0	74 0
SHASTON	- -	109 0	417	15 0	76 8	160 0	608	2 0	76 0	63 4	241	7 6	76 0
WAREHAM	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	53 4	187	7 0	70 0	20 0	72	0 0	72 0
WINCHESTER	- -	55 0	215	10 0	78 4	50 0	186	0 0	74 4	92 4	332	0 0	71 8
ANDOVER	- -	10 0	45	0 0	90 0	37 0	149	0 0	79 3	73 0	246	3 6	67 5
BASINGSTOKE	- -	223 0	875	16 6	78 6	245 0	966	8 0	77 11	199 4	699	0 0	70 9
FAREHAM	- -	350 0	1,102	10 0	63 0	215 0	645	0 0	60 0	620 0	1,902	0 0	62 0
HAVANT	- -	85 0	284	0 0	66 9	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	85 0	270	5 0	65 1
NEWPORT	- -	215 0	709	12 0	66 0	75 0	251	5 0	67 0	107 4	349	7 6	65 0
RINGWOOD	- -	79 4	256	12 0	64 6	70 4	236	11 0	67 0	19 4	64	11 0	66 2
SOUTHAMPTON	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -
PORTSMOUTH	- -	67 0	204	9 0	61 0	35 0	111	5 0	63 6	47 0	143	14 0	61 1
12 th District	- -	- -	- -	- -	72 1	- -	- -	- -	70 11	- -	- -	- -	69 4
1815:		7th January:			14th January:			21st January:			28th January:		
(continued.)		Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.	Quan- tity.	COST.		Aver- age.
		Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s. d.	S. D.
BLANDFORD	- -	20 0	56	0 0	56 0	108 0	312	14 0	57 10	71 0	192	2 0	54 1
BRIDPORT	- -	15 0	54	0 0	72 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	20 0	67	0 0	67 0
DORCHESTER	- -	57 0	179	2 0	62 1	61 0	166	12 0	54 7	10 0	28	0 0	56 0
SHERBORNE	- -	4 3	13	2 6	60 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -
SHASTON	- -	50 0	154	18 6	61 11	15 0	42	10 0	56 8	57 0	166	13 0	58 5
WAREHAM	- -	20 0	60	0 0	60 0	15 0	44	10 0	59 4	107 4	291	10 0	54 2
WINCHESTER	- -	27 0	90	6 0	66 1	165 0	500	0 0	60 7	65 0	197	17 6	60 10
ANDOVER	- -	70 0	214	7 0	61 2	70 0	184	10 0	52 8	60 0	163	10 0	54 6
BASINGSTOKE	- -	149 4	439	4 6	58 8	181 4	501	11 0	55 7	146 0	402	18 0	55 2
FAREHAM	- -	270 0	713	10 0	53 0	405 0	985	10 0	48 8	255 0	612	0 0	48 0
HAVANT	- -	10 0	29	0 0	58 0	66 0	180	19 0	54 10	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -
NEWPORT	- -	70 0	208	0 0	59 5	100 0	286	10 0	57 3	117 4	317	5 0	54 0
RINGWOOD	- -	48 0	142	10 0	59 4	57 4	174	15 0	60 8	67 4	185	10 0	54 10
SOUTHAMPTON	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	11 0	26	0 0	48 0
PORTSMOUTH	- -	15 0	45	0 0	60 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	34 0	89	0 0	52 4
12 th District	- -	- -	- -	- -	60 6	- -	- -	- -	56 2	- -	- -	- -	55 2

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

3d December:					10th December:					17th December:					24th December:					31st December.				
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
120 0	407	10	0	67 11	130 0	467	10	0	71 11	85 0	263	0	0	61 10	103 0	311	18	0	60 6	119 0	357	14	0	60 1
40 0	144	0	0	72 0	25 0	95	0	0	76 0	10 0	38	0	0	76 0	45 0	168	0	0	74 8	- -	None Sold.	-	-	
70 0	74	5	0	74 3	43 0	143	14	0	66 10	43 0	152	15	0	71 3	35 0	113	0	0	64 6	40 0	125	10	0	62 9
85 0	301	0	0	70 9	77 4	291	0	0	75 1	12 7	47	10	0	73 9	17 0	58	12	0	68 11	- -	None Sold.	-	-	
10 0	38	0	0	76 0	73 0	268	8	0	73 6	100 0	353	5	0	70 7	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	33 0	116	7	0	70 6	
10 0	33	0	0	66 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	15 0	48	7	6	64 6	60 0	175	10	0	58 6	- -	None Sold.	-	-		
135 0	487	9	0	72 2	120 0	427	0	0	71 2	98 4	329	4	0	66 10	113 0	366	3	6	64 9	35 0	118	0	0	67 5
27 0	82	10	0	67 5	65 0	232	10	0	71 6	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	68 0	224	0	0	65 10	94 0	285	3	0	62 0	
318 0	1,500	2	0	75 5	168 4	576	8	0	69 3	179 4	588	12	0	65 6	142 0	451	0	0	63 6	163 0	500	13	0	60 2
330 0	998	5	0	60 6	100 0	305	0	0	61 0	385 0	1,464	15	0	54 3	180 0	486	0	0	54 0	305 0	811	6	0	51 1
98 0	285	18	6	58 4	55 0	177	0	0	64 4	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	45 0	114	0	0	50 11	30 0	82	0	0	54 8	
152 4	499	7	6	65 4	75 0	404	5	0	64 8	195 0	623	5	0	63 11	90 0	287	16	0	63 11	170 0	519	10	0	61 1
198 4	415	12	0	64 8	65 4	199	18	0	61 0	23 4	73	17	0	62 10	15 0	45	10	0	60 8	183 4	560	0	3	60 10
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	-	-	
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	58 0	177	9	0	61 2	32 0	102	8	0	64 0	26 0	81	7	0	62 6	34 0	104	9	0	61 5
- -	- -	- -	- -	68 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	68 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	66 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	62 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	61 1

4th February :				11th February :				18th February.						
Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.	Quantity.	COST.			Average.
Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.	Qrs. B.	£.	s.	d.	S. D.
100 0	268	10	0	53 8	58 0	160	10	0	55 4	96 0	301	18	0	62 10
15 0	48	0	0	64 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
155 4	304	3	6	50 8	45 4	125	19	0	55 4	81 0	239	18	6	59 2
20 0	56	0	0	56 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	20 0	62	0	0	62 0
26 0	98	4	0	54 6	37 0	108	0	0	58 4	77 4	252	18	0	65 3
15 0	43	10	0	58 0	10 0	30	0	0	60 0	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
135 4	412	13	0	60 10	97 0	299	16	0	61 8	148 4	527	11	0	71 0
50 0	160	7	6	64 1	38 0	99	0	0	63 0	50 0	152	10	0	61 0
96 0	268	13	0	55 10	148 0	421	10	0	56 11	186 4	552	18	0	59 0
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	375 0	926	5	0	51 0	115 0	333	10	0	58 0
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	40 0	110	0	0	55 0	55 4	147	11	0	53 8
112 4	292	10	0	52 0	195 0	528	0	0	54 1	85 0	262	5	0	61 8
20 0	55	0	0	55 0	80 0	245	10	0	61 4	53 4	167	6	0	62 6
- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -	- -	None Sold.	- -	- -	- -
33 0	80	18	0	49 0	26 0	63	10	0	48 10	10 0	28	0	0	56 0
- -	- -	- -	- -	56 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	61 0

W^m DOWDING,
Receiver of Corn Returns.

6th March 1815.

23

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES AND PRICE OF
WHEAT

From each City and Town in the Twelve Maritime
Districts of *England and Wales*,
With the AVERAGE thereon in each Week,
From the 5th November 1814 to 18th February 1815,
both inclusive.

1 st District - - - -	LONDON	- - - -	pp. 2 & 3.
2 nd District - - - -	IPSWICH, &c.	- - - -	- 4 & 5.
3 rd District - - - -	NORWICH, &c.	- - - -	- 6 & 7.
4 th District - - - -	LINCOLN, &c.	- - - -	- 8 & 9.
5 th District - - - -	DURHAM, &c.	- - - -	- 10 & 11.
6 th District - - - -	CARLISLE, &c.	- - - -	- 12 & 13.
7 th District - - - -	LIVERPOOL, &c.	- - - -	- 14 & 15.
8 th District - - - -	HOLYWELL, &c.	- - - -	- 16 & 17.
9 th District - - - -	CARDIGAN, &c.	- - - -	- 18 & 19.
10 th District - - - -	GLOUCESTER, &c.	- - - -	- 20 & 21.
11 th District - - - -	EXETER, &c.	- - - -	- 22 & 23.
12 th District - - - -	BLANDFORD, &c.	- - - -	- 24 & 25.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 March 1815;
And to be Re-printed,
2 June 1820.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL GRAIN WAREHOUSED UNDER THE

ACT 55 GEO. III, c. 26,

And Remaining in the said Warehouses on the 5th April 1820;

DISTINGUISHING THE SEVERAL SORTS OF SUCH GRAIN.

								QUANTITY OF FOREIGN CORN, &c. That remained in Warehouse in Great Britain, on the 5th April 1820.				
								CORN AND GRAIN.		MEAL AND FLOUR.		
								Qrs.	Eu.	C.	q.	lbs.
Barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,333	5	-	-	
Beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,609	4	-	-	
Indian Corn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,713	6	-	-	
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,721	4	-	-	
Pease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,308	6	-	-	
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	7	-	-	
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327,893	1	-	-	
Wheat-Meal and Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,491	2	5
TOTAL								428,661	1	32,491	2	5

Custom House, London, }
18th May 1820.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports
and Exports of Great Britain.

52

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL GRAIN WAREHOUSED

Under the Act 55 Geo. III, c. 26, and Remaining in the
said Warehouses on the 5th April 1820; distinguishing
the several sorts of such Grain.

*Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 May 1820.*

37

ASSESSMENTS FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR.

A B S T R A C T

Of the Returns to the Orders of The House, of 30th April and 30th December 1819, and 16th May 1820,—*requiring*, An Account of the Amount of the Money assessed and levied, in every Parish, &c. in *England* and *Wales*, maintaining its own Poor, for the Years ending 25th March 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819; distinguishing the Amount paid out of such Assessments for any other purpose than the Relief of the Poor.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1820.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS to the Orders of The House, of 30th April and 30th December 1819,
in *England* and *Wales*, maintaining its own Poor, for the Years ending 25th March 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819:

	YEAR - - Ending 25th March - - 1816 :						YEAR - - Ending 25th March - - 1817 :						
	AMOUNT		EXPENDED		EXPENDED		AMOUNT		EXPENDED		EXPENDED		
	Assessed & Levied.		For other Purposes.		Solely on the Poor.		Assessed & Levied.		For other Purposes.		Solely on the Poor.		
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	
BEDFORD - -	60,283	16	8,694	13	51,533	9	71,857	7	10,337	1	61,377	13	
Berks - -	119,674	5	13,685	3	105,814	16	156,382	16	14,252	11	141,870	6	
Buckingham - -	125,257	14	16,723	13	108,760	2	147,226	16	18,328	1	128,909	5	
Cambridge - -	85,562	2	11,793	8	73,767	10	108,547	5	14,121	17	94,582	13	
Chester - -	123,195	4	26,588	8	97,874	1	144,852	2	27,018	2	118,917	14	
Cornwall - -	96,585	2	11,892	15	84,696	16	117,237	—	14,601	11	102,635	14	
Cumberland - -	54,020	12	10,595	12	43,412	6	58,460	19	10,792	5	47,647	14	
Derby - -	103,229	7	26,476	19	76,750	2	122,503	4	24,755	5	97,511	10	
Devon - -	233,037	15	35,620	12	197,050	6	245,470	13	31,265	9	213,619	9	
Dorset - -	87,244	9	9,356	7	78,236	14	103,023	11	8,698	4	94,555	6	
Durham - -	100,789	2	14,814	5	82,826	10	105,492	19	15,829	19	89,854	16	
Essex - -	288,567	12	39,090	1	249,328	11	347,548	13	37,702	9	309,829	9	
Gloucester - -	188,513	4	46,835	3	141,660	16	210,716	2	48,302	17	162,364	7	
Hereford - -	77,352	12	12,112	10	65,376	18	88,355	10	11,808	11	76,546	3	
Hertford - -	91,393	16	9,742	8	81,651	2	101,460	11	10,773	18	90,694	7	
Huntingdon - -	39,520	14	6,853	18	32,910	17	43,920	5	6,893	1	37,060	4	
Kent - -	362,810	17	57,096	15	308,661	15	407,321	9	62,817	16	344,555	19	
Lancaster - -	349,048	12	132,104	17	217,284	6	449,542	16	116,284	15	332,609	18	
Leicester - -	126,812	2	23,897	9	102,968	16	168,895	18	25,656	10	143,356	8	
Lincoln - -	197,376	14	52,730	13	144,775	16	208,215	16	51,010	3	157,529	16	
Middlesex - -	651,614	11	132,618	17	519,087	10	665,892	16	125,806	7	540,075	8	
Monmouth - -	34,693	8	7,954	5	26,671	13	36,680	2	6,831	10	29,835	17	
Norfolk - -	242,865	10	32,170	14	210,735	18	325,436	5	37,733	7	287,736	15	
Northampton - -	151,781	12	19,612	15	132,257	15	166,735	16	20,463	11	146,292	12	
Northumberland - -	90,889	1	12,974	4	77,994	14	98,577	9	14,852	12	83,777	10	
Nottingham - -	105,580	2	28,229	3	77,335	12	137,097	14	29,518	7	107,706	3	
Oxford - -	132,440	5	18,267	6	114,093	—	153,858	13	18,596	4	135,196	11	
Rutland - -	15,632	8	4,126	9	11,505	17	16,798	5	4,034	4	12,753	14	
Salop - -	103,272	8	14,392	11	88,857	3	132,392	17	15,170	5	117,321	5	
Somerset - -	185,321	2	25,842	12	159,376	17	207,334	2	26,567	19	180,819	12	
Southampton - -	191,322	15	21,176	17	169,822	13	245,372	17	25,386	16	219,996	2	
Stafford - -	144,314	12	28,067	1	116,242	8	179,067	7	30,995	2	147,995	10	
Suffolk - -	203,699	17	33,800	15	170,176	15	293,550	—	36,514	2	257,199	5	
Surrey - -	246,878	15	32,948	11	213,153	—	275,020	3	30,746	—	244,161	8	
Sussex - -	258,293	17	22,776	4	235,380	19	303,793	—	22,842	18	280,391	3	
Warwick - -	162,372	8	38,050	16	124,483	10	204,903	—	35,574	6	169,831	10	
Westmorland - -	25,585	18	4,381	—	21,205	3	30,517	6	4,421	12	26,107	1	
Wilts - -	164,582	5	21,089	2	143,354	16	223,469	7	20,676	19	202,508	10	
Worcester - -	96,241	3	14,501	17	81,699	13	123,214	19	16,109	9	107,221	8	
York {	East Riding	96,354	3	15,559	12	80,976	5	104,435	10	14,732	16	89,727	18
	N. Riding -	82,176	8	11,474	6	70,692	5	91,298	1	11,736	10	79,610	18
	W. Riding -	323,237	12	65,960	11	257,295	6	359,133	14	60,167	16	298,984	1
TOTAL OF ENGLAND. }	£.	6,619,425	11	1,172,680	17	5,447,740	1	7,781,610	15	1,170,728	17	6,611,278	12

and 16th May 1820,—*requiring*, An Account of the Amount of the Money assessed and levied, in every Parish, &c. distinguishing the Amount paid out of such Assessments for any other purpose than the Relief of the Poor.

YEAR - - Ending 25th March - - 1818:						YEAR - - Ending 25th March - - 1819:						
AMOUNT		EXPENDED		EXPENDED		AMOUNT		EXPENDED		EXPENDED		
Assessed & Levied.		For other Purposes.		Solely on the Poor.		Assessed & Levied.		For other Purposes.		Solely on the Poor.		
£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	
82,912	15	10,760	7	72,018	12	84,461	18	9,605	1	74,950	—	- BEDFORD.
173,917	10	16,312	8	157,959	1	159,783	11	16,315	8	143,242	15	- Berks.
166,740	2	20,580	10	147,061	10	166,130	18	22,486	18	143,651	14	- Buckingham.
118,376	9	15,517	4	102,869	8	112,249	14	15,033	15	97,315	4	- Cambridge.
157,704	1	31,731	14	126,856	3	147,082	5	31,149	17	117,319	17	- Chester.
145,519	12	18,782	—	126,740	5	138,515	18	17,424	5	121,704	17	- Cornwall.
67,996	16	11,387	1	56,292	17	69,632	7	11,611	7	57,433	4	- Cumberland.
135,365	—	27,246	15	108,309	10	129,198	19	25,792	17	103,348	9	- Derby.
284,278	4	37,623	4	246,374	9	297,901	2	39,350	4	258,645	9	- Devon.
128,863	10	11,476	7	117,590	14	119,567	5	12,435	2	107,295	11	- Dorset.
114,921	12	13,912	15	101,007	19	116,066	13	15,767	2	100,298	14	- Durham.
368,880	15	42,969	4	325,714	14	356,823	7	43,186	2	316,179	—	- Essex.
234,308	10	45,228	6	189,046	17	235,556	—	45,740	12	189,810	15	- Gloucester.
106,235	19	13,658	4	92,575	5	102,796	5	15,875	8	86,879	17	- Hereford.
112,917	18	11,867	7	101,146	15	112,900	11	11,571	4	101,133	2	- Hertford.
47,930	7	7,485	11	40,291	1	48,617	15	7,349	6	41,511	9	- Huntingdon.
470,834	13	70,036	18	398,265	1	462,957	14	68,795	—	395,894	5	- Kent.
559,528	19	189,729	14	370,371	8	467,687	14	149,598	17	318,913	1	- Lancaster.
180,804	8	27,293	16	153,889	16	174,354	18	28,131	7	146,155	1	- Leicester.
226,464	12	57,163	16	169,502	9	230,416	5	58,772	18	172,314	4	- Lincoln.
771,123	5	137,412	15	634,587	2	783,361	6	148,721	5	634,595	15	- Middlesex.
41,739	5	7,350	—	34,578	3	40,076	18	6,333	19	33,740	5	- Monmouth.
364,474	4	40,427	5	324,089	9	311,492	9	36,487	16	275,239	6	- Norfolk.
186,624	18	25,119	18	161,498	13	190,321	9	25,661	3	164,621	14	- Northampton.
109,312	7	14,893	6	94,437	16	106,976	13	14,351	5	92,740	—	- Northumberland.
131,568	13	30,730	2	100,866	12	125,237	4	31,080	17	94,191	16	- Nottingham.
168,373	3	15,540	8	152,701	9	166,835	5	19,774	9	147,092	10	- Oxford.
16,982	5	4,015	5	13,077	3	17,769	9	3,885	2	13,884	2	- Rutland.
154,053	17	19,992	5	132,093	2	133,272	8	19,383	2	113,876	13	- Salop.
234,596	13	34,372	7	200,155	17	226,642	8	29,888	2	196,550	3	- Somerset.
312,853	18	31,952	1	280,187	3	283,380	4	31,920	10	251,030	2	- Southampton.
208,666	3	38,437	18	170,313	15	193,637	11	39,103	19	154,816	11	- Stafford.
329,179	16	38,590	15	290,742	3	287,497	18	39,954	2	247,940	16	- Suffolk.
306,833	1	39,131	2	267,511	15	323,347	15	39,344	8	283,967	17	- Surrey.
359,614	18	29,780	18	339,392	9	344,164	15	29,677	17	314,485	8	- Sussex.
239,597	12	45,483	3	194,458	1	220,251	15	45,363	16	175,079	18	- Warwick.
33,933	16	4,732	18	29,311	3	34,121	14	4,807	—	29,324	17	- Westmorland.
257,220	3	22,924	10	234,134	16	222,916	2	22,384	—	200,600	8	- Wilts.
137,540	5	17,444	14	120,247	7	126,483	15	18,838	16	107,951	5	- Worcester.
128,137	11	16,322	14	111,780	3	131,059	5	16,739	16	114,254	15	- E. Riding, } York.
103,293	—	11,323	16	92,045	15	104,417	8	11,056	10	93,432	7	- N. Riding, }
412,971	15	77,468	17	335,512	—	386,786	11	77,466	10	309,331	7	- W. Riding, }
8,891,192	—	1,384,509	18	7,508,605	10	8,492,750	1	1,358,216	14	7,142,744	3	- { TOTAL OF ENGLAND.

Continued.

		YEAR - - Ending 25th March - - 1816:			YEAR - - Ending 25th March - - 1817:		
		AMOUNT Assessed & Levied.	EXPENDED For other Purposes.	EXPENDED Solely on the Poor.	AMOUNT Assessed & Levied.	EXPENDED for other Purposes.	EXPENDED Solely on the Poor.
		£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
TOTAL OF ENGLAND, brought forward. } - -		6,619,425 11	1,172,680 17	5,447,740 1	7,781,610 15	1,170,728 17	6,611,278 12
Anglesey - -	- -	11,638 9	1,194 15	10,444 9	12,711 15	1,079 5	11,629 6
Brecon - -	- -	17,918 14	2,730 11	15,189 15	20,584 —	2,676 6	17,907 8
Cardigan - -	- -	14,549 18	3,398 11	11,160 13	16,062 4	2,903 9	13,177 11
Carmarthen - -	- -	27,363 1	4,138 16	23,233 19	28,256 10	3,437 17	24,790 15
Carnarvon - -	- -	16,231 14	3,055 3	13,277 1	15,951 7	2,056 15	13,900 1
Denbigh - -	- -	35,662 2	4,943 11	30,706 9	36,847 8	4,901 15	32,038 6
Flint - -	- -	23,244 2	4,135 19	19,068 3	24,999 15	4,379 13	20,630 1
Glamorgan - -	- -	40,477 15	5,894 17	34,603 10	50,349 19	7,246 15	43,152 4
Merioneth - -	- -	12,832 8	1,404 —	11,419 8	13,400 9	1,453 19	11,947 2
Montgomery -	-	30,391 9	2,699 17	27,685 10	32,232 7	3,528 15	28,700 5
Pembroke - -	- -	22,393 18	4,336 3	18,151 17	23,059 16	4,400 19	18,631 —
Radnor - -	- -	14,279 13	3,457 18	10,810 15	14,126 9	1,926 5	12,210 3
TOTAL OF WALES. } -		266,983 3	41,390 1	225,750 9	288,581 19	39,991 13	248,714 2
TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES. } -		6,886,408 14	1,214,070 18	5,673,490 10	8,070,192 14	1,210,720 10	6,859,992 14

Continued.

YEAR - - Ending 25th March - - 1818:			YEAR - - Ending 25th March - - 1819:			
AMOUNT Assessed & Levied.	EXPENDED For other Purposes.	EXPENDED Solely on the Poor.	AMOUNT Assessed & Levied.	EXPENDED For other Purposes.	EXPENDED Solely on the Poor.	
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	
8,891,192 —	1,384,509 18	7,508,605 10	8,492,750 1	1,358,216 14	7,142,744 3	
- { TOTAL OF ENGLAND, brought forward.						
15,442 18	1,566 —	13,879 —	16,823 —	1,731 9	15,089 19	- Anglesey.
26,007 8	3,546 15	22,466 17	24,900 9	2,811 13	22,078 18	- Brecon.
21,954 1	3,501 15	18,495 10	24,279 —	3,985 7	20,281 17	- Cardigan.
38,359 5	4,269 2	34,027 8	43,175 18	5,558 4	37,618 3	- Carmarthen.
20,718 2	2,146 5	18,603 2	23,152 13	2,607 8	20,513 18	- Carnarvon.
45,664 9	6,193 11	39,470 18	46,113 8	6,522 —	39,578 15	- Denbigh.
27,042 16	4,867 14	22,175 —	27,544 6	5,174 12	22,668 14	- Flint.
60,277 4	9,167 —	51,113 16	56,836 2	7,990 13	48,827 15	- Glamorgan.
17,982 9	1,608 5	16,385 6	18,692 —	1,542 4	17,150 6	- Merioneth.
42,551 14	4,183 8	38,322 1	44,063 14	4,645 4	39,400 18	- Montgomery.
28,206 14	4,907 12	23,398 17	32,041 12	5,770 10	26,245 8	- Pembroke.
17,627 15	1,865 7	15,792 5	18,545 7	2,349 18	16,185 8	- Radnor.
361,834 15	47,822 14	314,130 —	376,167 9	50,689 2	325,639 19	- { TOTAL OF WALES.
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	
9,253,026 15	1,432,332 12	7,822,735 10	8,868,917 10	1,408,905 16	7,468,384 2	- { TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

N.B.—THE under-mentioned PARISHES, &c. having neglected to make their RETURNS, are not included in the foregoing Account.

PARISHES, &c.	COUNTIES in which situate.	PARISHES, &c.	COUNTIES in which situate.
Alciston - - -	Sussex.	Kellet Over - - -	Lancaster.
Alstone - - -	Worcester.	Kenyon - - -	D ^o
Alvechurch - - -	D ^o	Killerby - - -	Durham.
Alveley - - -	Salop.	Kinnersley - - -	Hereford.
Andrew, St. (Droitwich) - -	Worcester.	Kirby Bellars - - -	Leicester.
Andrew, St. (Worcester) - -	D ^o	Knightwick - - -	Worcester.
Appleton and Hull - - -	Chester.	Lanlivery - - -	Cornwall.
Ashley - - -	Southampton.	Lawrence, St. - - -	Worcester.
Ashley - - -	Stafford.	Leeds - - -	Kent.
Beaworthy - - -	Devon.	Leighton Buzzard - - -	Bedford.
Bedwellty - - -	Monmouth.	Leppington - - -	York, E. Riding.
Bilborough - - -	Nottingham.	Lever, Great - - -	Lancaster.
Bispham with Norbreck - -	Lancaster.	Lexham, East - - -	Norfolk.
Brongwyn - - -	Cardigan.	Liversedge - - -	York, W. Riding.
Bronvilston - - -	Glamorgan.	Llandelay - - -	Pembroke.
Broseley - - -	Salop.	Llanfair - - -	Montgomery.
Broughton Kersull and Higher Tetlow - - -	Lancaster.	Llanfihangel-Tal-y-Llyn - -	Brecon.
Buckland Newton - - -	Dorset.	Llanrian - - -	Pembroke.
Burton - - -	Westmorland.	Lydford - - -	Devon.
Carno - - -	Montgomery.	Lyons hall - - -	Hereford.
Chipping Warden - - -	Northampton.	Marchington - - -	Stafford.
Chorley - - -	Lancaster.	Marden - - -	Hereford.
Cuddington - - -	Bucks.	Markshall, or Mettishall Heath	Norfolk.
Culycwm St. Michael, Upper Division - - -	Carmarthen.	Mary, St. Aldermary - - -	Middlesex.
Culycwm St. Michael, Lower Division - - -		Middleham, Bishop - - -	Durham.
Dawley Magna - - -	Salop.	Middleton - - -	Lancaster.
Denbigh - - -	Denbigh.	Milton Ernest - - -	Bedford.
Dibden - - -	Southampton.	Misterton - - -	Somerset.
Everton - - -	Bedford.	Mitcham - - -	Surrey.
Firby - - -	York, N. Riding.	Myerscough - - -	Lancaster.
Grafton Regis - - -	Northampton.	Normandy - - -	Lincoln.
Grandborough - - -	Bucks.	Oddington - - -	Oxford.
Grately - - -	Southampton.	Poole - - -	York, W. Riding.
Glyn Fach - - -	Brecon.	Priors Dean - - -	Southampton.
Hauxton - - -	Cambridge.	Quarlton - - -	Lancaster.
Hawkwell - - -	Essex.	Redworth - - -	Durham.
Hesket Upper in the Forest -	Cumberland.	Ripple - - -	Worcester.
Helpstone - - -	Northampton.	Ripton Kings - - -	Huntingdon.
Hindley - - -	Lancaster.	Rochford - - -	Essex.
Holyhead - - -	Anglesey.	Rollesby - - -	Norfolk.
Hope - - -	Flint.	Rudheath - - -	Chester.
John, St. Bedford - - -	Bedford.	Sharrington - - -	Norfolk.
		Shenton - - -	Leicester.

Continued.

PARISHES, &c.	COUNTIES in which situate.	PARISHES, &c.	COUNTIES in which situate.
Skenfreth - - -	Monmouth.	Wymondham - - -	Norfolk.
Stanton by Dale - - -	Derby.	Yattendon - - -	Berks.
Stapleton and .rog-street -	Hereford.		
Standon - - -	Stafford.		
Staverton - - -	Devon.		
Stranton - - -	Durham.		
Stratfield Saye - - -	Southampton.		
Street - - -	Sussex.		
Strelley - - -	Nottingham.		
Thame - - -	Oxford.		
The Holy Trinity, Shaftesbury	Dorset.		
Trewenn - - -	Cornwall.		
Trimdon - - -	Durham.		
Turvey - - -	Bedford.		
Tytherington with Itchington -	Gloucester.		
Wailsby - - -	Lincoln.		
Walton - - -	Suffolk.		
Whitworth - - -	Durham.		
Witham - - -	Essex.		
Witheridge - - -	Devon.		
Winslow - - -	Hereford.		
Wolfardisworthy - - -	Devon.		
Worsthorn - - -	Lancaster.		

IT appears from Returns presented to the House, that the Amount of Money expended for the Maintenance of the Poor in the above Parishes was, in the Year ending 25th March 1815 - - - £.45,831. which may be added to the Money appearing (pp. 2—5) to have been expended in the Years ending 25th March 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819; if a comparison with the Amount of former Returns is desired.

ASSESSMENTS
FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR.

A B S T R A C T

Of the Returns to the Orders of The House, of 30th April and 30th December 1819, and 16th May 1820,—requiring, An Account of the Amount of the Money assessed and levied, in every Parish, &c. in *England* and *Wales*, maintaining its own Poor, for the Years ending 25th March 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819; distinguishing the Amount paid out of such Assessments for any other purpose than the Relief of the Poor.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1820.*

AN ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT

Of all Sums of Money received and disbursed by the Commissioners appointed for improving and completing the NAVIGATION OF THE RIVERS THAMES AND ISIS; in the year 1819.

RECEIVED:					£.	s.	d.
1819.	For Tolls at Pound Locks	-	-	-	£. 13,137	18	10
	Deducting Drawbacks paid	-	-	-	1,231	18	8
	For Towing	-	-	-		47	3 6
	For Passage of Boats and Ferries	-	-	-		161	11 4
	For Dividends of Stock	-	-	-	£. 115	—	—
	For Cash received by Bankers for Penalties of Bargemasters for overloading	-	-	-	15	—	—
	For Cash received by Bankers, being Transfer of Account from Bell Weir to the General Account	-	-	-	155	16	10
	For Four Years Rent of Towing-path due from Mr. Gerrard				3	12	—
						289	8 10
					£.	12,404	3 10

DISBURSED:					£.	s.	d.
1819.	Interest to Creditors	-	-	-	3,700	—	—
	Salaries to Pound-keepers, Receivers, Surveyors and Clerks	-	-	-	1,223	16	1
	Rents	-	-	-	380	—	—
	Purchases of Land at Shiplake, Abingdon, and at Bell Weir Pound, and also for Purchase of Stock	-	-	-	2,234	12	6
	Surveys	-	-	-	25	19	7
	Ballasting	-	-	-	620	—	—
	Repairs	-	-	-	3,129	19	10
	New Works; namely, Thomas Wyatt, building Pound-keeper's House at Oseney	-	-	-	£. 180	—	—
	— William Glanville, for building Pound-keeper's House at Abingdon	-	-	-	196	—	—
						376	—
	Sundries; namely, Expenses of General and Committees Meetings, Law Expenses, Stamps, and Printing; besides Drawbacks, deducted as above	-	-	-	660	8	6
					£.	12,350	16 6

John Gibbons,
John Rolls,
John Rolls, jun.
Thomas Gibbons, jun.
Joseph Wright,
Francis Pepper,
Jr^o Hone,
Greenaway Jaques.

Commissioners.

Henry Allnutt,
 Clerk to the Commissioners,
 of the Thames Navigation.

Great Marlow, Bucks,
 18 April 1820.

AN ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT

Of all Sums of Money received and disbursed by the
Commissioners appointed for improving and completing
the Navigation of the Rivers *Thames* and *Isis*; in the
year 1819.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 May 1820.

129

A C C O U N T S
RELATING TO
THE ORPHANS FUND;

VIZ.

- (1.)—Account of Sums received monthly into the Chamber of London, on account of the Orphans Fund; 1815—1820.
- (2.)—Account of the Balance remaining in the hands of the Chamberlain of London, under the head of "Unclaimed Dividends," to 12 April 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 May 1820.

(1.)—AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUMS RECEIVED MONTHLY

ON ACCOUNT OF

Distinguishing the heads under which they have been severally received, together with an Account
Chamberlain at the end of every Month, during

RECEIPTS:

	COAL DUTY.	WINE DUTY.	CITY REVENUE.	FREEDOMS, and Apprentice Bindings.	AQUEDUCTS.	INCIDENTS.	TOTAL Monthly RECEIPTS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In April 1815 -	3,741 13 1	- - -	- - -	1 17 6	40 — —	- - -	3,783 10 7
May — -	2,847 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,847 3 5
June — -	5,086 3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,086 3 2
July — -	4,632 19 11	- - -	5,750 — —	184 5 —	103 — —	- - -	10,670 4 11
Aug. — -	4,153 3 11	- - -	- - -	2 10 —	- - -	- - -	4,155 13 11
Sept. — -	4,607 7 3	2,018 3 8½	- - -	79 7 6	64 16 7	2,500 — —	9,269 15 —
Oct. — -	2,779 19 11	- - -	- - -	55 7 6	- - -	- - -	2,835 7 5
Nov. — -	4,471 17 6½	- - -	- - -	21 10 —	40 — —	- - -	4,533 7 6
Dec. — -	3,049 11 5	- - -	- - -	49 2 6	- - -	289 14 —½	3,388 7 11
Jan. 1816 -	553 9 —	- - -	5,750 — —	- - -	- - -	450 — —	6,753 9 —
Feb. — -	5,460 15 11	- - -	- - -	22 — —	64 16 7	- - -	5,547 12 6
March — -	5,656 18 10	1,918 6 6	- - -	28 5 —	- - -	700 — —	8,303 10 4
April — -	3,363 6 6	- - -	- - -	22 15 —	- - -	- - -	3,386 1 6
May — -	3,836 1 —	- - -	- - -	21 15 —	40 — —	- - -	3,897 16 —
June — -	4,090 16 7	- - -	- - -	26 5 —	- - -	- - -	4,117 1 7
July — -	3,831 9 8	- - -	5,750 — —	116 7 6	167 16 7	- - -	9,865 13 9
Aug. — -	4,743 11 9	- - -	- - -	17 12 6	- - -	- - -	4,761 4 3
Sept. — -	4,599 15 10	942 13 6	- - -	16 — —	- - -	- - -	5,558 9 4
Oct. — -	3,044 11 6	- - -	- - -	32 10 —	40 — —	- - -	3,117 1 6
Nov. — -	4,576 9 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,576 9 9
Dec. — -	3,839 1 2	- - -	- - -	75 — —	- - -	- - -	3,914 1 2
Jan. 1817 -	- - -	- - -	5,750 — —	1 17 8	- - -	- - -	5,751 17 6
Feb. — -	9,813 18 7	- - -	- - -	13 5 —	- - -	213 14 —½	10,040 17 7
March — -	4,895 11 —	1,319 1 6	- - -	33 — —	64 16 7	- - -	6,312 9 1
April — -	2,638 10 9	- - -	- - -	— 17 6	- - -	- - -	2,639 8 3
May — -	3,452 15 8½	- - -	- - -	52 — —	40 — —	- - -	3,544 15 8
June — -	4,169 1 11	- - -	- - -	— 15 —	- - -	- - -	4,169 16 11
July — -	3,722 — 10	- - -	5,750 — —	127 7 6	103 — —	57 3 10	9,759 12 2
Aug. — -	4,053 19 6	- - -	- - -	19 5 —	- - -	- - -	4,073 4 6
Sept. — -	3,794 11 2	1,768 16 8	- - -	27 10 —	64 16 7	- - -	5,655 14 5
Oct. — -	3,292 4 7	- - -	- - -	21 5 —	40 — —	- - -	3,353 9 7
Nov. — -	4,081 14 3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 16 7	- - -	4,146 10 10
Dec. — -	4,224 5 2	- - -	- - -	131 17 6	- - -	- - -	4,356 2 8
Jan. 1818 -	4,838 3 7	- - -	5,750 — —	- - -	- - -	92 — —	10,680 3 7
Feb. — -	4,358 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,358 2 7
March — -	5,300 — 10	2,258 14 3	- - -	4 12 6	- - -	- - -	7,563 7 7
April — -	3,658 18 9	- - -	- - -	56 2 6	- - -	- - -	3,715 1 3
May — -	3,400 8 1	- - -	- - -	57 10 —	104 16 7	- - -	3,562 14 8
June — -	4,428 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,428 7 4
July — -	3,750 19 1	- - -	5,750 — —	164 15 —	103 — —	- - -	9,768 14 1

INTO THE CHAMBER OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

THE ORPHANS FUND;

of the Monthly Disbursements of the said Fund, and the Balance remaining in the hands of the
the Five years ending the 5th of April 1820.

DISBURSEMENTS:

	INTEREST on Original Orphans Stock.	INTEREST on the several Sums charged on the FUND.	APPLIED in the discharge of Original Debt.	CHARGES and Expenses of Management.	TOTAL Monthly DISBURSEMENTS	BALANCE remaining in the hands of the Chamberlain.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
April 1815 -	173 5 1	733 10 —	- - -	184 17 10	1,091 12 11	32,065 16 10
May — -	272 4 1	169 15 —	8,070 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 13 1	8,522 3 — $\frac{1}{4}$	26,390 17 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
June — -	132 16 4	903 15 —	7,478 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 3 —	8,536 — — $\frac{1}{2}$	22,941 — 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
July — -	2,455 8 —	12,516 12 4	3,087 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	296 18 10	18,356 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,254 16 —
Aug. — -	20 — —	358 10 —	- - -	- - -	378 10 —	19,031 19 11
Sept. — -	227 4 10	837 10 —	- - -	107 7 9	1,172 2 7	27,129 12 4
Oct. — -	111 11 10	462 10 —	- - -	33 — 11	607 2 9	29,357 17 —
Nov. — -	530 9 —	174 5 —	15,643 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,148 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,742 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. — -	22 11 3	260 2 2	1,156 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	1,439 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,691 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 1816 -	1,767 14 10	10,725 5 —	- - -	215 15 —	12,708 14 10	13,736 13 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Feb. — -	575 14 8	2,136 15 —	- - -	116 9 7	2,828 19 3	16,455 6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
March — -	77 4 8	627 17 6	- - -	101 19 4	807 1 6	23,951 15 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
April — -	84 13 1	627 5 —	500 — —	25 — —	1,236 18 1	26,100 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
May — -	134 14 1	260 9 8	9,323 11 — $\frac{1}{4}$	47 1 3	9,765 16 — $\frac{1}{4}$	20,232 18 9
June — -	10 — —	435 10 —	- - -	23 — 6	468 10 6	23,881 9 10
July — -	1,574 18 —	10,494 16 6	1,000 — —	147 3 4	13,216 17 10	20,530 5 9
Aug. — -	- - -	1,179 15 —	- - -	126 15 —	1,306 10 —	23,985 — —
Sept. — -	233 4 8	1,667 10 —	- - -	107 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,007 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,535 12 — $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. — -	396 10 3	554 1 11	790 10 6	25 — —	1,766 2 8	28,886 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov. — -	92 14 10	185 10 —	- - -	8 3 5	286 8 3	33,176 12 5
Dec. — -	7 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10 —	267 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 2 —	297 19 —	36,792 14 7
Jan. 1817 -	1,173 4 4	11,215 5 —	- - -	150 — —	12,538 9 4	30,006 2 9
Feb. — -	817 14 10	2,098 15 —	8,320 — —	165 10 9	11,402 — 7	28,644 19 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
March — -	524 18 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	952 15 —	2,285 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 19 —	3,849 10 8	31,107 18 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
April — -	44 12 —	352 — —	- - -	63 15 1	460 7 1	33,286 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
May — -	100 — 11	232 15 —	2,900 — —	- - -	3,232 15 11	33,598 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
June — -	20 — —	743 10 —	- - -	57 14 10	821 4 10	36,947 11 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
July — -	1,208 — 11	10,733 8 1	650 — —	170 16 10	12,762 5 10	33,944 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. — -	20 3 10	197 16 1	- - -	126 10 —	344 9 11	37,673 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. — -	119 8 11	1,575 5 —	5,512 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 8 8	7,315 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,013 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oct. — -	215 13 4	433 5 —	12,890 — —	25 — —	13,563 18 4	25,803 — 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nov. — -	96 — 10	265 15 —	2,500 — —	7 2 —	2,868 17 10	27,080 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. — -	276 14 8	76 10 —	- - -	- - -	353 4 8	31,083 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 1818 -	1,330 12 2	10,767 10 —	- - -	331 3 —	12,429 5 2	29,334 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. — -	312 11 5	1,411 15 —	4,662 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	6,386 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,305 16 10
March — -	92 15 10	880 15 —	- - -	112 18 9	1,086 9 7	33,782 14 10
April — -	- - -	879 5 —	- - -	45 — —	924 5 —	36,573 11 1
May — -	149 14 11	87 — —	5,120 2 — $\frac{1}{2}$	40 7 2	5,397 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,739 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
June — -	51 13 11	693 5 —	3,689 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 — 6	4,457 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,710 7 3
July — -	1,153 14 3	11,087 10 —	- - -	264 11 6	12,505 15 9	31,973 5 7

The Account of the Sums received monthly into the Chamber

RECEIPTS:

	COAL DUTY.	WINE DUTY.	CITY REVENUE.	FREEDOMS, and Apprentice Bindings.	AQUEDUCTS.	INCIDENTS.	TOTAL Monthly RECEIPTS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In Aug. 1818 -	4,584 3 2	- - -	- - -	— 17 6	- - -	- - -	4,585 — 8
Sept. — -	4,776 9 — ¹ / ₂	2,582 12 6	- - -	45 — —	- - -	9 10 —	7,413 11 6 ¹ / ₂
Oct. — -	3,246 13 3	- - -	- - -	22 17 6	40 — —	- - -	3,309 10 9
Nov. — -	4,124 16 5 ¹ / ₂	- - -	- - -	91 10 —	- - -	- - -	4,216 6 5 ¹ / ₂
Dec. — -	4,035 1 2	- - -	- - -	36 7 6	- - -	- - -	4,071 8 8
Jan. 1819 -	4,399 12 4	- - -	5,750 — —	32 7 6	- - -	- - -	10,181 19 10
Feb. — -	4,586 14 1	- - -	- - -	28 — —	- - -	- - -	4,614 14 1
March — -	5,336 19 4	2,643 4 11	- - -	35 15 —	- - -	- - -	8,015 19 3
April — -	3,454 8 6	- - -	- - -	27 — —	- - -	1,300 — —	4,781 8 6
May — -	3,163 12 2 ¹ / ₂	- - -	- - -	30 10 —	40 — —	- - -	3,234 2 2 ¹ / ₂
June — -	4,240 3 1	- - -	- - -	20 15 —	- - -	- - -	4,260 18 1
July — -	4,434 3 2	- - -	5,750 — —	121 — —	481 16 5	389 15 6	11,176 15 1
Aug. — -	3,469 1 10	- - -	- - -	23 7 6	- - -	- - -	3,492 9 4
Sept. — -	8,581 8 4	1,530 2 4	- - -	25 15 —	- - -	- - -	10,137 5 8
Oct. — -	4,031 18 11	- - -	- - -	40 5 —	40 — —	- - -	4,112 3 11
Nov. — -	4,492 11 11	- - -	- - -	73 — —	- - -	- - -	4,565 11 11
Dec. — -	3,760 10 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,760 10 4
Jan. 1820 -	4,346 3 9	- - -	5,750 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,096 3 9
Feb. — -	5,449 15 — ¹ / ₂	1,183 5 5	- - -	21 10 —	- - -	- - -	6,654 10 5
Mar. & to } 5th Apr. 1820 }	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 5 —	- - -	1,000 — —	1,020 5 —

*Note:—*THE above aggregate Balance remaining in the hands of the Chamberlain, including 1/2 of the General Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Fund of Monies directed to be applied to the Stock and Interest thereon, and of Interest due and payable to the Proprietors of Orphans' Stock.

Chamberlain's Office, }
Guildhall, } 15th May 1820.

of the City of London, on account of THE ORPHANS FUND,—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS:

	INTEREST on Original Orphans Stock.	INTEREST on the several Sums charged on the FUND.	APPLIED in the discharge of Original Debt.	CHARGES and Expenses of Management.	TOTAL Monthly DISBURSEMENTS	BALANCE remaining in the hands of the Chamberlain.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In Aug. 1818	- - -	266 15 —	- - -	13 6 4	280 1 4	36,278 4 11
Sept. — -	247 16 5	968 10 —	75 — —	149 2 7	1,440 9 —	42,251 7 5½
Oct. — -	345 18 1	787 10 —	6,446 9 2¼	32 11 11	7,612 9 2¼	37,948 9 —¼
Nov. — -	87 17 2½	622 10 —	7,014 2 10½	- - -	7,724 10 —½	34,440 5 5¼
Dec. — -	183 16 9	35 — —	10,377 9 10½	- - -	10,596 6 7½	27,915 7 5¼
Jan. 1819 -	499 2 10	10,860 — —	- - -	160 — —	11,519 2 10	26,578 4 5½
Feb. — -	323 19 9	1,504 — —	100 — —	150 — —	2,077 19 9	29,114 18 9¾
March — -	- - -	787 10 —	- - -	149 9 8	936 19 8	36,193 18 4¾
April — -	102 2 6	719 5 —	7,275 7 6¼	25 — —	8,121 15 —¼	32,853 11 10½
May — -	308 9 11	245 5 —	20,239 17 —	44 1 11	20,837 13 10	15,250 — 3
June — -	- - -	1,303 10 —	- - -	27 15 —	1,331 5 —	18,179 13 4
July — -	244 6 4	9,976 5 —	- - -	288 2 —	10,508 13 4	18,847 15 1
Aug. — -	- - -	504 5 —	- - -	- - -	504 5 —	21,835 19 5
Sept. — -	92 9 3	866 10 —	- - -	130 2 9	1,089 2 —	30,884 3 1
Oct. — -	- - -	718 6 2	1,700 } in Bonds at 500 } 3½ per cent.	34 16 11	2,453 3 1	32,543 3 11
Nov. — -	80 5 10	603 11 8	5,212 10 2¼	29 17 5	6,426 5 1¼	30,682 10 8¼
Dec. — -	- - -	107 10 —	- - -	- - -	107 10 —	34,335 11 —¼
Jan. — -	- - -	10,121 17 9	1,800 Bonds.	322 — —	12,243 17 9	32,187 17 —¼
Feb. 1820 -	197 3 8	2,024 19 9	100 D°	64 18 9	2,387 2 2	36,455 5 4¼
Mar. & to } 5th Apr. 1820. }	- - -	1,433 8 3	6,200 D°	6 2 5	7,639 10 8	29,835 19 8¼

Coal Duty paid into the Chamber on the last day of every month, consists of the current Balance in the discharge of Stock, on notice by the Parties severally entitled thereto, of unclaimed principal and Bonds raised on the Credit of the Fund.

B. W. SCOTT.

(2.)

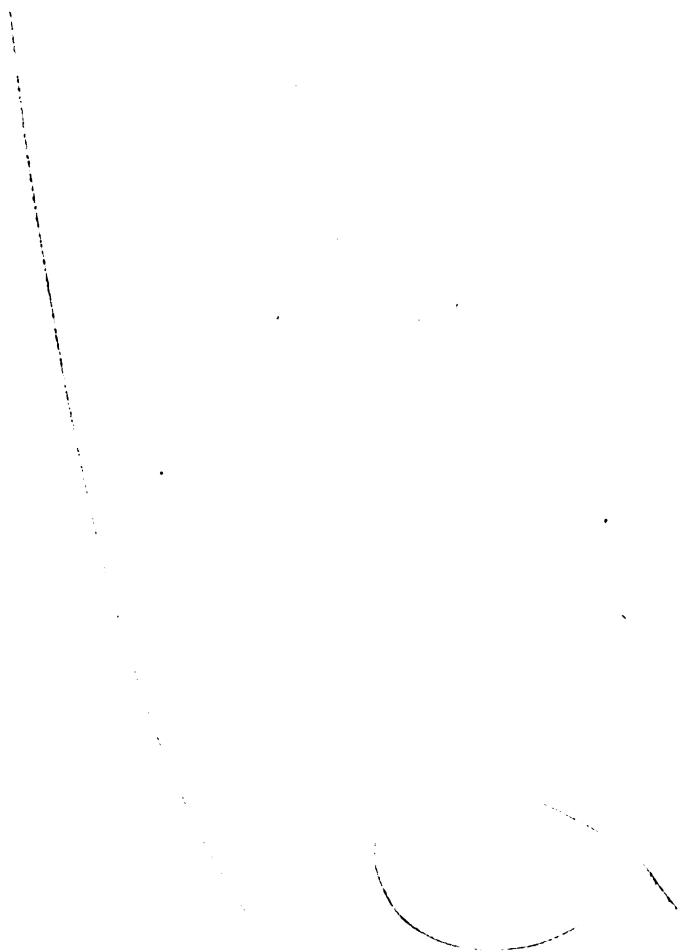
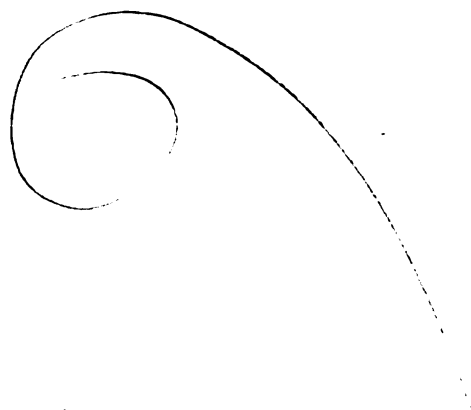
AN ACCOUNT OF THE BALANCE REMAINING IN THE HANDS
OF THE CHAMBERLAIN OF LONDON,
UNDER THE HEAD OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS,
To the 12th of April 1820.

	£.	s.	d.
DUE to sundry Proprietors of £. 928. 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Orphans Stock, for unclaimed Interest thereon, from Midsummer 1694 to the 12th of April 1820, when the said Interest ceased, the Stock having been ordered to be paid off - - -	4,659	13	2
Interest due to sundry Persons whose Principal has at various times been ordered to be paid off, to make room for Stock claimed for Orphans - - - -	1,268	5	4
Interest due to Persons whose Principal has at various times been ordered to be paid off and not claimed - - - - -	759	12	10
Fractions of Pence on Dividends from the commencement of the Fund to the 12th April 1820 - - - - -	61	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	6,748	17	— $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct Deficit in Sums transferred for the Payment of Dividends on Orphans Stock, from 12th April 1768 to the 15th March 1790 -	347	—	5
	6,401	16	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Interest on £. 300, part of the sum of £. 156,000 at £. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the credit of the Orphans Fund, under the authority of the Act of the 7th Geo. III. ch. 37, and due the 24th June 1785, not claimed - - - - -	5	5	—
	£.	6,407	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall, }
May 15, 1820.

B. W. SCOTT.

52



ACCOUNTS

RELATIVE TO

THE ORPHANS FUND:

VIZ.

- (1.)—Account of Sums received monthly into the Chamber of London, on account of the Orphans Fund; 1815—1820.
- (2.)—Account of the Balance remaining in the hands of the Chamberlain of London, under the head of "Unclaimed Dividends," to 12 April 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 May 1820.

024
1

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PAYMENTS

Made monthly into the Chamberlain's Office, on account of the Orphans Fund, for Duty received on Coals, from 31st March 1819 to 15th April 1820; with a Statement of the Balances remaining after each Payment.

1819.			£.	s.	d.
April 30 - - -	PAID - - - - -	- - - - -	3,452.	5.	7.
May 31 - - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	3,147.	12.	10.
June 30 - - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	4,240.	3.	1.
July 31 - - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	4,434.	3.	2.
August 31 - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	3,469.	1.	10.
September 30 -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	4,935.	14.	2.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	3,641.	17.	11.
October 30 - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	4,031.	18.	11.
November 30 -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	4,482.	6.	1.
December 31 -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	3,760.	10.	4.
1820.					
January 31 - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	4,346.	3.	9.
February 29 - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	5,444.	6.	1.
April 15 - - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	2,184.	11.	10.

1819.			£.	s.	d.
31st March - -	BALANCE - - - - -	- - - - -	9,919.	5.	9.
30th April - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	10,415.	11.	10.
31st May - - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	11,584.	15.	10.
30th June - - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	11,097.	9.	1.
31st July - - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	10,945.	19.	11.
31st August - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	11,941.	8.	7.
30th September -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	7,671.	19.	8.
30th October - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	6,689.	17.	3.
30th November -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	7,586.	5.	8.
31st December -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	7,991.	9.	4.
1820.					
31st January - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	7,013.	19.	3.
29th February -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	5,505.	11.	8.
15th April - -	Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	10,510.	13.	10.

Lombard Street, }
18 May 1820. }

W^m CURTIS.

ACCOUNTS

RELATIVE TO

THE ORPHANS FUND:

VIZ.

- (1.)—Account of Sums received monthly into the Chamber of London, on account of the Orphans Fund; 1815—1820.
- (2.)—Account of the Balance remaining in the hands of the Chamberlain of London, under the head of "Unclaimed Dividends," to 12 April 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 May 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PAYMENTS

Made monthly into the Chamberlain's Office, on account of the Orphans Fund, for Duty received on Coals, from 31st March 1819 to 15th April 1820; with a Statement of the Balances remaining after each Payment.

1819.											£.	s.	d.
April 30 - - -	PAID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,452.	5.	7.
May 31 - - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,147.	12.	10.
June 30 - - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,240.	3.	1.
July 31 - - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,434.	3.	2.
August 31 - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,469.	1.	10.
September 30 -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,935.	14.	2.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,641.	17.	11.
October 30 - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,031.	18.	11.
November 30 -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,482.	6.	1.
December 31 -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,760.	10.	4.
1820.													
January 31 - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,346.	3.	9.
February 29 - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,444.	6.	1.
April 15 - - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,184.	11.	10.

1819.											£.	s.	d.
31st March - -	BALANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,919.	5.	9.
30th April - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,415.	11.	10.
31st May - - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,584.	15.	10.
30th June - - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,097.	9.	1.
31st July - - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,945.	19.	11.
31st August - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,941.	8.	7.
30th September -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,671.	19.	8.
30th October - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,689.	17.	3.
30th November -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,586.	5.	8.
31st December -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,991.	9.	4.
1820.													
31st January - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,013.	19.	3.
29th February -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,505.	11.	8.
15th April - -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,510.	13.	10.

Lombard Street, }
18 May 1820. }

W^m CURTIS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PAYMENTS

Made monthly into the Chamberlain's Office, on account of the Orphans Fund, for Duty received on Coals; 1819—1820;—with a Statement of the Balances remaining after each Payment.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 May 1820.

57

ANNUAL
ACCOUNTS

FROM THE CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, LONDON;

RELATING TO

The Orphans Fund; Navigation of the River Thames; Paving,
Lighting, &c.; Sewers; Blackfriars Bridge; Canal in the
Isle of Dogs; Mooring Chains in the River Thames; Vend
and Delivery of Coals; Building a New Prison; Improvement
of Moorfields; and New Post Office.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 June 1820.

— (1.) —

AN ACCOUNT of Monies received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, from 30th September 1818 to 30th September 1819, being the Produce of the several Duties appropriated to the ORPHANS FUND, for the year ending 5th July 1819, granted by An Act of Parliament, passed in the 5th and 6th years of the Reign of William and Mary, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of the Orphans and other Creditors of the City of *London*;" and by another Act of Parliament, of the 21st year of George the Second, intituled, "An Act for the further Relief of the Orphans, &c." and also by several Acts of his late Majesty, viz. 7th Geo. 3, ch. 37, 18th Geo. 3, ch. 48, 49, 50, 51, 67, 71, 72, 73, 78 & 80.—35th Geo. 3, ch. 126 & 131.—39th & 40th Geo. 3, ch. 42.—44th Geo. 3, c. 27.—51st Geo. 3, ch. 203, & 52d Geo. 3, ch. 183, 209 & 210:—Together with the Expenditure of the same; consisting of Interest, Expenses of Management, &c.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TO the duty on coals, brought to the port of London - - -	49,376	11	8			
To ditto, collected on the Grand Junction Canal - - -	54	4	2			
				49,430	15	10
To the duty on wine - - - - -	-	-	-	4,173	7	3
To City revenue - - - - -	-	-	-	11,500	-	-
To freedoms - - - - -	-	-	-	318	10	-
To apprentice bindings - - - - -	-	-	-	153	-	-
To aqueducts - - - - -	-	-	-	561	16	5
				66,137	9	6
To the sale of ground in Moorfields, pursuant to the Act of the 52d Geo. 3, ch. 210 -	-	-	-	1,300	-	-
To the surplus of the fund for payment of 1,320 <i>l.</i> and interest to the representatives of C. W. Clark - - - - -	-	-	-	389	15	6
				£.	67,827	5 -
BY interest at 4 per cent. on such part of the original Orphans debt of 747,472 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i> provided for by the Act of the 5th and 6th of William and Mary, as remained undischarged between the 30th September 1818 and the 30th September 1819 - -	-	-	-	1,901	17	11½
By one year's interest on 156,000 <i>l.</i> at 3½ per cent. raised under the Act of 7th Geo. 3, ch. 37, for completing Blackfriars-bridge, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	5,460	-	-
By ditto, on 93,800 <i>l.</i> (remaining of 95,000 <i>l.</i>) at 4½ per cent. raised under ten Acts of 18th Geo. 3, ch. 48, 49, 50, 51, 67, 71, 72, 73, 78 & 80, towards discharging the debt incurred in rebuilding the gaol of Newgate, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	4,221	-	-
By ditto, on 100,000 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. raised under the Act of the 35th Geo. 3, ch. 126, for improving the entrance into the City of London, near Temple-bar, &c. - -	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
By ditto, on 9,000 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. raised under the Act of the 35th Geo. 3, ch. 131, for repairing the common sewer at Bridge-street, Blackfriars - - - - -	-	-	-	450	-	-
By ditto, on 30,000 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. raised under the Act of 39th and 40th Geo. 3, ch. 42, for carrying into effect the improvement at Temple-bar, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
By ditto, on 100,000 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. raised under the Act of the 44th Geo. 3, ch. 27, for the said purpose - - - - -	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
By ditto, on 17,000 <i>l.</i> (remaining of 40,000 <i>l.</i>) raised under the Act of 51st Geo. 3, ch. 203, for the like purpose - - - - -	-	-	-	850	-	-
By ditto, on 20,000 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. raised under the Act of the 52d Geo. 3, ch. 183, for increasing the fund for lighting, watching, cleansing and repairing Blackfriars-bridge - - - - -	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
By ditto, on 95,000 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. raised under the Act of 52d Geo. 3, ch. 209, for building a new prison in the City of London, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	4,750	-	-
By ditto, on 5,000 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. raised under the Act of 52d Geo. 3, ch. 210, for the improvement of Moorfields, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	250	-	-
By charges and expenses of management - - - - -	-	-	-	1,007	3	3
				31,390	1	2½
Surplus of the year ending 5th July 1819, (16,637 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i> of which remained in hand on the 30th September 1819,) carried to the account of the Application of Surpluses - - - - -	-	-	-	36,437	3	9½
				£.	67,827	5 -

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

— (2.) —

A STATEMENT of the Surpluses arising from the ORPHANS FUND, together with the Application of the same, in the Year ending the 30th September 1819, towards the Extinction of the Debt.

	£.	s.	d.
REMAINING in hand of the surplus of the year ending 5th July 1818, as per statement delivered to this Honourable House 11th May 1819 - - - -	17,287	5	11
Surplus arisen from the said Fund in the year ending the 5th July 1819, brought from account of receipt and expenditure - - - - -	36,437	3	9½
	53,724	9	8½
Paid off and annihilated pursuant to an order of Court of Aldermen } of the 13th day of October 1818 - - - - -	17,200	—	—
Paid off more per order of ditto of 20th day of April 1819, being } part of the surplus of the year ending 5th July 1819 - - -	19,800	—	—
	37,000	—	—
Remainder of the surplus of the said year in hand on the 30th September 1819, (16,700 l. of which was directed by the Court of Aldermen of 12th October 1819 to be applied in discharge of the sum remaining of the original Orphans debt, and part of the loan of 156,000 l. raised by the act of 7th Geo. 3, ch. 37, at 3½ per cent.) - - - -	£. 16,724	9	8½
Principal debt due to the original creditors of the Orphans Fund on the 30th September 1818, as per statement delivered to this Honourable House 11th May 1819 -	53,000	—	—
Paid off and annihilated as above - - - - -	37,000	—	—
Remaining unpaid of the said original debt on 30th September 1819 - - -	£. 16,000	—	—

A STATEMENT of the Debt due to the Proprietors of ORPHAN STOCK and the several other Debts which have been charged upon the ORPHANS FUND by various Acts of Parliament, remaining due on the 30th September 1819.

	£.	s.	d.
OF the original Orphans Debt of 747,472 l. 18 s. 4½ d. at 4 per cent. provided for by the act of 5th and 6th William and Mary - - - -	16,000	—	—
The loan raised by virtue of the act of 7th Geo. 3, ch. 37, at 3½ per cent. - -	156,000	—	—
Remaining of the loan of 95,000 l., raised by virtue of the acts of the 18th Geo. 3, c. 48, 49, 50, 51, 67, 71, 72, 73, 78 & 80, at 4½ per cent. - - -	93,800	—	—
The loan raised by virtue of 35th Geo. 3, ch. 126 at 5 per cent. - - -	100,000	—	—
- - Ditto - - ditto - of 35th Geo. 3, ch. 131 - - ditto - - -	9,000	—	—
- - Ditto - - ditto - of 39th & 40th Geo. 3, ch. 42 ditto - - -	30,000	—	—
- - Ditto - - ditto - of 44th Geo. 3, ch. 27 - - ditto - - -	100,000	—	—
Remaining of the loan of 40,000 l., raised by virtue of the acts of 51st Geo. 3, ch. 203, at 5 per cent. - - - - -	17,000	—	—
The loan raised by virtue of 52nd Geo. 3, ch. 183, at 5 per cent. - - -	20,000	—	—
- - Ditto - - ditto - of 52nd Geo. 3, ch. 209 - - ditto - - -	95,000	—	—
- - Ditto - - ditto - of 52nd Geo. 3, ch. 210 - - ditto - - -	5,000	—	—
	£. 641,800	—	—

Note.—70,000 l., part of the sum of 80,000 l., authorized to be raised and charged upon the Orphans Fund, by the Act of the 55th Geo. 3, for providing a site for a new Post-office, &c. being seven bonds of 10,000 l. each, with interest, commencing 5th July 1821, have been delivered to the Postmasters-general, pursuant to the directions of the said Act.

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

- - - —(3.)—

AN ACCOUNT of Monies received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of London,
 altering, amending and enlarging the Powers of Three Acts of his said Majesty, for
 Liberties of the City of London, and for further improving the

	£.	s.	d.
TO the produce of the General Tolls and Duties made payable by the above-mentioned Act, from the 29th September 1818, to the 29th September 1819 -	4,553	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
To toll received at Teddington Lock - - - - -	2,628	3	3
To ditto - - at Moulsey Lock - - - - -	1,964	—	3
To ditto - - at Sunbury Lock - - - - -	1,931	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
To ditto - - at Shepperton Lock - - - - -	1,307	3	—
To ditto - - at Chertsey Lock - - - - -	1,244	15	8
To ditto - - at Penton Hook Lock - - - - -	1,242	5	8
To one year's payment from the Grand Junction Canal Company, for loss of toll -	600	—	—
To two years' payment from the Surrey Iron Railway Company, for loss of ditto -	20	—	—
To rent, &c. for surplus ground at Hampton Wick and Sunbury - - - -	199	—	—
To sale of gravel taken from the bed of the river - - - - -	360	10	6
To the sale of willows - - - - -	76	5	6
To interest on 5 per cent. annuities, directed to be invested for the purpose of establishing a sinking fund for the discharge of the debt - - - -	93	13	7
	£.	16,221	11 9
 BALANCE overpaid of the year's account, ending 29th September 1819 -	 6,719	 2	 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Guildhall, } 24th February 1820. }	 R. Clark, Chamberlain.	£.	22,940 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

63

—(3.)— - - -

in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the Fifty-fourth of his late Majesty George III, for improving the Navigation of the River *Thames*, Westward of *London Bridge*, within the said Navigation; for one year, to 29th September 1819.

	£.	s.	d.
BY Balance overpaid on the year's account, ending the 29th September 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House 11th May 1819 - - - - -	7,368	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
By the expenses of incidental repairs to Teddington Lock, ballasting, and wages to lock-keepers - - - - -	185	17	10
By ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Moulsey Lock - - -	108	3	9
By ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Sunbury Lock - - -	107	15	6
By ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Shepperton Lock - - -	82	19	—
By ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Chertsey Lock - - -	85	12	6
By ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Penton Hook Lock - - -	86	5	9
By artificers employed in the general improvements of the river Thames, and for timber, chalk, &c. - - - - -	563	19	5
By materials and wages to workmen employed in the said works - - - - -	516	17	8
By the expense of raising ballast from the bed of the river, and raising and repairing towing-paths therewith - - - - -	1,156	11	8
By rents and taxes for towing-paths, land purchased for improvements, lock-keepers houses, &c. - - - - -	639	12	6
By incidental charges and necessary disbursements incurred in the execution of the several works, including stationary, printing, &c. - - - - -	148	2	6
By salaries and allowances to officers employed in the execution of the Act - - -	1,210	17	2
By interest on the monies authorized to be raised by the Acts of the 17, 50, 52 & 54 Geo. 3. - - - - -	8,592	10	—
By ditto on monies advanced by the Chamberlain - - - - -	340	8	—
By cash paid the several persons who have purchased life annuities on the credit of the tolls - - - - -	1,615	10	—
By transfer to the account of the sinking fund, savings of interest - - - - -	131	3	7
	£.	22,940	14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

- - - —(3.)—

AN ACCOUNT of Monies received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*,
altering, amending and enlarging the Powers of Three Acts of his said Majesty, for
Liberties of the City of *London*, and for further improving the

	£.	s.	d.
TO the produce of the General Tolls and Duties made payable by the above-mentioned Act, from the 29th September 1818, to the 29th September 1819 -	4,553	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
To toll received at Teddington Lock - - - - -	2,628	3	3
To ditto - - at Moulsey Lock - - - - -	1,964	—	3
To ditto - - at Sunbury Lock - - - - -	1,931	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
To ditto - - at Shepperton Lock - - - - -	1,307	3	—
To ditto - - at Chertsey Lock - - - - -	1,244	15	8
To ditto - - at Penton Hook Lock - - - - -	1,242	5	8
To one year's payment from the Grand Junction Canal Company, for loss of toll -	600	—	—
To two years' payment from the Surrey Iron Railway Company, for loss of ditto -	20	—	—
To rent, &c. for surplus ground at Hampton Wick and Sunbury - - - - -	199	—	—
To sale of gravel taken from the bed of the river - - - - -	360	10	6
To the sale of willows - - - - -	76	5	6
To interest on 5 per cent. annuities, directed to be invested for the purpose of establishing a sinking fund for the discharge of the debt - - - - -	93	13	7
	£.	16,221	11 9
BALANCE overpaid of the year's account, ending 29th September 1819 -	6,719	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guildhall, 24th February 1820. }	R. Clark, Chamberlain.	£.	22,940 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

63

—(3.)— - - -

in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the Fifty-fourth of his late Majesty George III, for improving the Navigation of the River *Thames*, Westward of *London Bridge*, within the said Navigation; for one year, to 29th September 1819.

	£.	s.	d.
BY Balance overpaid on the year's account, ending the 29th September 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House 11th May 1819 - - - -	7,368	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
By the expenses of incidental repairs to Teddington Lock, ballasting, and wages to lock-keepers - - - - -	185	17	10
By ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Moulsey Lock - -	108	3	9
By ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Sunbury Lock - -	107	15	6
By ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Shepperton Lock - -	82	19	—
By ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Chertsey Lock - -	85	12	6
By ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Penton Hook Lock - -	86	5	9
By artificers employed in the general improvements of the river Thames, and for timber, chalk, &c. - - - - -	563	19	5
By materials and wages to workmen employed in the said works - - -	516	17	8
By the expense of raising ballast from the bed of the river, and raising and repairing towing-paths therewith - - - - -	1,156	11	8
By rents and taxes for towing-paths, land purchased for improvements, lock-keepers houses, &c. - - - - -	639	12	6
By incidental charges and necessary disbursements incurred in the execution of the several works, including stationary, printing, &c. - - - - -	148	2	6
By salaries and allowances to officers employed in the execution of the Act -	1,210	17	2
By interest on the monies authorized to be raised by the Acts of the 17, 50, 52 & 54 Geo. 3. - - - - -	8,592	10	—
By ditto on monies advanced by the Chamberlain - - - - -	340	8	—
By cash paid the several persons who have purchased life annuities on the credit of the tolls - - - - -	1,615	10	—
By transfer to the account of the sinking fund, savings of interest - - -	131	3	7
£.	22,940	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

— (4.) —

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of London, in pursuance of three Acts of Parliament for paving, cleansing and enlightening the said City and Liberties; from the 29th of September 1818 exclusive, to the 29th September 1819 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE in hand 29th September 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House 11th May 1819 - - - - -	4,014	14	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
To the produce of the rates and assessments chargeable upon the inhabitants of the city of London, by virtue of the aforesaid Acts, in full of the year ending Michaelmas 1818 - - - - -	21,315	7	11
Received on account of ditto, for the year ending Michaelmas 1819 - - -	14,618	16	8
To rent for the street tolls collected on Sundays at the several turnpikes which was granted to the city of London by the said Acts to Christmas 1819 - - -	1,653	15	—
To fines set on persons for neglect of duty in cleansing and lighting the streets, &c. and for causing obstructions and annoyances within the same - - -	74	16	7
To compositions for paving, new sewer, &c. - - - - -	601	9	—
To sums received of sundry persons for the purchase of their contracts for doing the rakers work in several wards of this city - - - - -	1,765	—	—
	£.	44,043	19 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Paid by order of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Council to carry the said acts into execution :			
By paving and repairing the pavement in the several streets, &c. in the city of London, and liberties thereof - - - - -	24,068	10	—
By cleansing the several streets in ditto - - - - -	1,725	19	5
By lighting the several streets in ditto - - - - -	7,563	—	6
By sundry artificers employed in the works directed by the said acts - - -	820	9	—
By salaries and gratuities to officers - - - - -	2,004	—	—
By sundry incidental charges and petty expenses, including stamps, stationery and printing - - - - -	842	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
By expense on account of new sewer - - - - -	300	—	—
By one year's interest on bonds borrowed on the credit of the Sunday toll, due Midsummer 1819 - - - - -	720	—	—
By sundry persons, who in consequence of having advanced money on the credit of the rates and assessments, are entitled to annuities during their natural lives - -	50	—	—
	£.	38,094	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance in hand on the 29th September 1819 - -	5,949	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.	44,043	19 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

— (5.) —

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 11th of his late Majesty Geo. III, for making, enlarging, amending and cleansing the VAULTS, DRAINS and SEWERS within the City of *London* and Liberties; from 29th September 1818 exclusive, to 29th September 1819 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE in hand 29th September 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House			
11th May 1819 - - - - -	2,179	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Received on account of the arrear of sewer rate, due Christmas 1816 - - -	4	14	6
Received on account of - - - ditto - - - due Christmas 1817 - - -	450	7	7
Received on account of - - - ditto - - - due Christmas 1818 - - -	3,272	16	8
	£.	5,907	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
BALANCE overpaid on the 29th September 1819 - - -		141	17 — $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.	6,049	— —
Paid by order of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Council to carry the said act into execution :			
By bricklayers and masons work - - - - -	4,565	17	6
By carpenters work - - - - -	905	—	—
By smiths work - - - - -	11	—	—
By salaries to officers - - - - -	450	—	—
By incidental charges - - - - -	117	2	6
	£.	6,049	— —

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

—(6.)—

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, for lighting, watching, cleansing and repairing **BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE**, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the 7th year of his late Majesty Geo. III, for completing the said Bridge; and also of an Act of the 52nd year of the reign of his said Majesty for increasing the Fund for lighting, watching, cleansing and repairing the said Bridge; from the 29th September 1818 exclusive, to the 29th September 1819 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE of the account ending the 29th September 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House the 11th May 1819 - - - - -	769	13	8
To interest on consolidated 3 per cent. annuities, heretofore purchased out of the monies belonging to this fund - - - - -	60	—	—
To one year's interest on 15,000 <i>l.</i> , remaining of 20,000 <i>l.</i> raised by bonds at 5 per cent. per annum, upon the credit of the Orphans Fund, by virtue of the Act of 52d Geo. 3 - - - - -	750	—	—
To rent of premises - - - - -	202	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.	1,781	17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
BY the expense of lighting, watching and cleansing the said bridge - - - - -	509	10	—
By paviers works - - - - -	274	4	11
By carpenters, masons, painters, smiths, &c. work - - - - -	90	7	10
By salary to surveyor - - - - -	50	—	—
By incidental charges - - - - -	35	—	—
	£.	959	2 9
BALANCE of the year's account, ending the 29th September 1819 - - -	822	15	— $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.	1,781	17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

—(7.)—

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, in relation to the Canal in the *Isle of Dogs*, in pursuance of an Act of the 39th Geo. III, for rendering more commodious, and for better regulating, the PORT OF LONDON; from the 31st December 1818 exclusive, to the 31st December 1819 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE in hand on the 31st December 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House 11th May 1819 - - - - -	1,100	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
To transit duty for shipping passing through the canal - - - - -	758	13	7
To rates for ships and vessels laying up in the said canal - - - - -	806	13	—
To rents for canal lands and premises, and for casual receipts - - - - -	1,283	17	—
	£.	3,949	18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
BY cash transferred to the tonnage duty fund, in discharge of part of the debt due to that fund - - - - -	2,500	—	—
By rates, taxes and tithes - - - - -	35	2	—
	£.	2,535	2 —
BALANCE in hand on the 31st December 1819 - - - - -	1,414	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.	3,949	18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

— (8.) —

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, in pursuance of an Act of the 39th year of his late Majesty Geo. III, intituled, “An Act for rendering more commodious, and for better regulating, the Port of *London*,” being advanced out of the general Tonnage Duties, for the purpose of defraying the Costs and Charges of maintaining, repairing, altering and renewing the Mooring Chains in the *River Thames*, &c. and also for paying the Salaries and Wages of the several Harbour Masters and their Assistants; from the 31st December 1818 exclusive, to the 31st December 1819 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
TO cash from His Majesty's Exchequer, being advanced by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to be applied towards the purposes of the above-mentioned Act - - - - -	8,000	—	—
To transfer from the Canal Account in discharge of part of the debt due from that fund - - - - -	2,500	—	—
	£.	10,500	—
BALANCE overpaid on the 31st December 1819 - -	2,821	7	6
	£.	13,321	7
			6
BALANCE overpaid on the 31st December 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House the 11th May 1819 - - - - -	151	19	1
By fees at the Exchequer on the contra 8,000 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	206	15	—
By salaries to harbour-masters, &c. - - - - -	2,519	—	—
By providing and repairing mooring chains, buoys, &c. - - - - -	263	13	11
By expenses of the harbour service, and general business of the moorings - -	3,535	11	9
By sundry artificers and workmen employed in the incidental repairs of the canal -	3,364	2	5
By wages to lock-keepers and labourers employed in the canal establishment, providing towing horses, &c. - - - - -	1,900	—	—
By law charges on canal account - - - - -	257	9	8
By incidental charges - - - - -	1,122	15	8
	£.	13,321	7
			6

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

— (9.) —

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, in pursuance of an Act of the 42d Geo. III, to authorize the advancement of further sums of Money out of the Consolidated Fund, for completing the Canal and other Works, being an Account of Monies arising by the Sale of Land, &c. in the *Isle of Dogs*, which is to be applied towards replacing to the said Fund the sum of £. 50,000, &c.; from the 31st December 1818 exclusive, to the 31st December 1819 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
TO the sale of premises in the Isle of Dogs - - - - -	10,260	—	—
BALANCE overpaid on the 31st December 1819 - -	—	17	—
	£.	10,260	17
			—
BY cash paid into the Exchequer, in part repayment to the Consolidated Fund the sums advanced thereout pursuant to the aforesaid Act - - - - -	10,259	9	—
By incidental expenses - - - - -	1	8	—
	£.	10,260	17
			—

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

—(10.)—

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, in relation to the Market established for the Sale of Coals, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 47th Geo. III, intituled, "An Act for repealing the several Acts for regulating the Vend and Delivery of Coals within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Liberties thereof, and in certain parts of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Essex*, &c.;" from the 31st December 1818 exclusive, to the 31st December 1819 inclusive.

BALANCE in hand 31st December 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House	£.	s.	d.
11th May 1819 - - - - -	3,556	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
To dues received at the Coal-market - - - - -	4,689	3	7
To ditto - - at the Grand Junction Canal - - - - -	5	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
To rents received at the Coal-market - - - - -	537	18	8
To fines levied under the Act of the 47th Geo. 3. - - - - -	16	10	—
	£.	8,805	18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
PAID by order of the Committee appointed by the Court of Common Council to carry the said Act into execution :			
By artificers employed in the repairs at the Coal-market - - - - -	690	—	9
By salaries to officers - - - - -	1,010	—	—
By interest on the remaining part of the loan of 39,000 <i>l.</i> raised by bonds for the purposes of the Act - - - - -	1,487	10	—
By the discharge of twenty-five of the said bonds - - - - -	2,500	—	—
By insurance of the Coal-market for seven years - - - - -	149	7	6
By law business - - - - -	71	13	7
By taxes, stationary, printing, and incidental charges - - - - -	899	8	6
	£.	6,808	— 4
BALANCE in hand on the 31st December 1819 - - - - -	1,997	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.	8,805	18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

—(11.)—

A STATEMENT of Monies received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, on account of the Metage and Inspection of Coals by the principal Land Sea-Coal Meters, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 47th Geo. III, intituled, "An Act for repealing the several Acts for regulating the Vend and Delivery of Coals within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Liberties thereof, and in certain parts of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Essex*, &c.;" from the 31st December 1818 exclusive, to the 31st December 1819 inclusive.

BALANCE in hand 31st December 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House	£.	s.	d.
11th May 1819 - - - - -	839	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
To metage and inspection duty on coals - - - - -	3,966	13	4
	£.	4,806	9 — $\frac{1}{2}$
PAID by order of the Committee appointed by the Court of Common Council to carry the said Act into execution :			
By salaries to principal land coal meters, &c. - - - - -	875	—	—
By wages to labouring meters, and other expenses incurred in the execution of the Act - - - - -	3,012	8	2
By incidental charges - - - - -	35	5	1
	£.	3,922	13 3
BALANCE in hand on the 31st December 1819 - - - - -	883	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.	4,806	9 — $\frac{1}{2}$

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

—(12.)—

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 52d Geo. III, intituled, "An Act for building a New Prison in the City of *London*, for removing thereto Prisoners confined under Civil Process in the Gaol of Newgate and Two Compters of the said City, and also the Prison of Ludgate, and for converting the Building now containing the said Two Compters and Ludgate into a Gaol for Criminals in the said Two Compters, and into a House of Correction for the City of *London*;" from the 31st December 1818 exclusive, to the 31st December 1819 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE in hand on the 31st December 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House the 11th May 1819 - - - - -	103	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
To rent of premises - - - - -	68	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.	171	14 4
BY rent of ground and premises purchased for the purposes of the Act - - -	103	1	6
BALANCE in hand on the 31st December 1819 - - -	68	12	10
	£.	171	14 4

Guildhall,
24th February, 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

—(13.)—

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 52d Geo. III, intituled, "An Act for enabling the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, to improve and grant building Leases of the Ground in *Moorfields*; also, to sell all the Ground comprised in such Leases when improved, and to apply the Produce thereof towards increasing the Orphans Fund; from the 31st December 1817 exclusive, to the 31st December 1819 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
TO cash, on account of old materials - - - - -	3	—	—
BALANCE overpaid on the 31st December 1819 - - -	83	8	3
	£.	86	8 3
BALANCE overpaid on the 31st December 1817, and delivered to this Honourable House the 19th March 1818 - - - - -	1	11	3
By cash, on account of the expense of levelling the ground in <i>Moorfields</i> , &c. - -	84	17	—
	£.	86	8 3

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

— (14.) —

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of London, in pursuance of an Act of the 55th of his late Majesty, Geo. III, for enlarging and improving the West End of Cheapside, in the City of London; also *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, *Aldersgate-street*, *St. Ann's-lane* and *Foster lane*, and for providing a Site for a New Post Office, &c.; from the 31st December 1818 exclusive, to the 31st December 1819 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE in hand on the 31st December 1818, and delivered to this Honourable House the 11th May 1819 - - - - -	23,831	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
To cash, on account of the sale of old materials - - - - -	1,738	16	7
Ditto, of Mr. Comptroller, being the consideration for the purchase of premises in Aldersgate-street; which was returned in consequence of difficulties having arisen on the appointment for the settlement - - - - -	263	12	—
	£.	25,834	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
BALANCE overpaid on the 31st December 1819 - - - - -	126	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.	25,960	19 1
BY the purchase of ground and premises for the purposes of the said Act, compensations for good will, fixtures, and quitting possession - - - - -	21,089	9	—
By law charges, conveyancing, stamps for ditto, and taxed costs on the verdicts of juries - - - - -	1,297	12	10
By surveying and valuation of premises - - - - -	266	6	10
By sundry artificers, and expenses of paving the new street - - - - -	1,513	18	5
By rates, taxes and incidental expenses, including compensations to clerks and other officers, in pursuance of the directions of the aforesaid Act - - - - -	1,793	12	—
	£.	25,960	19 1

Guildhall,
24th February 1820. }

R. Clark, Chamberlain.

121

5

1

5

ANNUAL
ACCOUNTS

FROM THE CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, LONDON;

RELATING TO

The Orphans Fund; Navigation of the River Thames;
Paving, Lighting, &c.; Sewers; Blackfriars Bridge; Canal
in the Isle of Dogs; Mooring Chains in the River Thames;
Vend and Delivery of Coals; Building a New Prison
Improvement of Moorfields; and New Post Office.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 June 1820.*

3

RETURNS to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated 3d May 1820—*for*,

A RETURN OF THE PROGRESS made in Building the NEW POST OFFICE, together with an Account of Money expended in Purchases and otherwise;—and, a Statement of what steps have been taken to obtain a competition of Plans from different Architects;—also, an Estimate of the Expenses for completing the same.

THE Sum of Two hundred and forty thousand Pounds has been advanced to the City of London, for the purposes of providing a Site for the erection of a New Post Office, under the Act of 55th Geo. 3, cap. 91, being the full Amount of the Sum authorized by that Act so to be advanced out of the Post Office Revenue; One-third of which is to be refunded by the City, and for which Bonds have been delivered to the Post Master General in conformity to the Act.

£. 240,000.

An ACCOUNT of Money expended in Purchases, and otherwise.

THE Sum of Two hundred and forty-seven thousand Six hundred and ninety-three Pounds, eighteen shillings and one penny halfpenny, has been expended in Purchases, and otherwise.

£. 247,693. 18. 1½.

Vide the Return from the City; below.

A STATEMENT of what Steps have been taken to obtain a Competition of Plans, from different Architects.

IN consequence of directions from the Lords of the Treasury, of 12th June 1819, that “ a public Advertisement should be issued, inviting the delivery of Plans and Elevations, addressed “ to the Post Master General, and stating that the Sum of £. 300 will be given as a premium for “ the best Plan and Elevation which shall be furnished, £. 200 for the second best, and £. 100 for “ the third best—submitting the Plans, &c. so received to the Board of Treasury, with the Post “ Master General’s observations thereon;”—an Advertisement was accordingly published, and thirty-three Plans were sent in to the Post Office, and transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury, in conformity to the above directions.

An ESTIMATE of the Expenses for completing the same.

NO Plan having been determined upon, no Estimate for completing the Building has been prepared.

General Post Office, }
11 May 1820.

F. FREELING,
Secretary.

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 3d May 1820;—*for*,

A STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS made in building the NEW POST OFFICE, together with an Account of Money expended in Purchases, and otherwise; and, a Statement of what Steps have been taken to obtain a competition of Plans from different Architects; also, an Estimate of the Expenses for completing the same;—So far as the same relate to the Corporation of London.

An ACCOUNT of Money expended in Purchases and otherwise, - - - Two hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-three Pounds, eighteen shillings and one penny halfpenny - - - - -	£. s. d. 247,693 18 1½
---	---------------------------

The EXPENSES of completing the Purchases necessary for enlarging and improving the West-end of Cheapside and St. Martin’s le-Grand, and providing the Site for the New Post Office, as directed by the Act of Parliament of the 55th George III, local Acts, are estimated at One hundred thousand Pounds - - -	£. s. d. 100,000 — —
---	-------------------------

Subject, however, to such Reimbursement as may arise from the Sale of surplus Ground, as directed by the said Act; and which surplus Ground is also estimated at the Sum of Twenty-seven thousand Pounds - - - - -	£. s. d. 27,000 — —
--	------------------------

Guildhall, London, }
11th May 1820.

T. TYRRELL,
Remembrancer.

RETURNS to an Order of The Honourable House of
Commons, dated 3d May 1830 ;—*for*,

A RETURN OF THE PROGRESS made in building
The New Post Office, together with an Account of
Money expended in Purchases and otherwise; and,
a Statement of what Steps have been taken to obtain a
competition of Plans from different Architects; also,
an Estimate of the Expenses for completing the same;—
So far as the same relate to the Post Office.

ALSO,

A SIMILAR RETURN; so far as relates to the Corporation
of London.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 May 1830.

3

WOOL TAX.

COPY OF

MINUTES of Examination, taken before the Committee of the
Privy Council for the affairs of Trade, regarding the Wool Tax.

AT the Council Chamber Whitehall, 15th December 1819 :

BY the Right honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council
appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade
and Foreign Plantations.

LORD *Lowther*, one of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, and Mr. *Stuart Wortley*, member for the county of York, and Mr. Thomas Wilson, member for the city of London, were present.

Read,—Representation from the Gentlemen engaged in the Woollen manufactures, stating the injurious tendency which a continuation of the tax on Foreign wool must have on the manufactures of Great Britain ;—communicated by the Earl of Liverpool.

A very numerous Deputation from the several Clothing districts of England, being in attendance, were called in, and were examined as follows :

Qu.—What are the principal markets to which the fine Woollen goods of this country, made altogether of Foreign wool, are generally exported ?

A.—The principal exports of these cloths are to the United States, and Russia ; but we cannot state the proportions of each sort of goods so exported.

Qu.—What proportion of the fine Foreign wool, imported into this country, is re-exported in a manufactured state ?

A.—About one-third.

Qu.—Can you, by approximation, state how much of the wool so imported, is exported in articles made entirely of fine Foreign wool ?

A.—We have not the means of stating the proportion generally. It is supposed, that in Gloucestershire, where the manufactory is almost exclusively of fine cloths, about one-third of the fine Foreign wool consumed there, is exported in cloths made entirely of fine Foreign wool.

Qu.—In articles made of a mixture of British wool and of fine Foreign wool, what is the proportion of each sort of wool ?

A.—Some kinds of British wool (that grown in the southern parts of England for example) require a greater proportion of fine Foreign wool than others. In Yorkshire, the quantity of wool consumed is about two-thirds Foreign wool, and one-third British. Of the fine Foreign wool, about one-half is made into cloth composed entirely of Foreign wool ; the other into cloths made of a mixture of Foreign wool and fine British wool. Stuffs are made wholly of British long wool. In the article of carpets a small proportion of Foreign wool is used. In low priced carpets some Foreign wool is used ; but this Foreign wool never exceeds 14*d.* per lb. ; a good many carpets of this description are exported to the United States.

2 WOOL TAX:—MINUTES OF EXAMINATION BEFORE

Qu.—Is there not a mixture of Foreign and British wool in the articles known by the names of Flushings, Duffels, &c. and in other coarser articles?

A.—Yes; while British coarse wool was very dear, the proportion of coarse Foreign wool was nearly one-half.

Qu.—Are these descriptions of goods exported to the United States?

A.—Yes; the greater proportion of them.

The great proportion of Woollen goods, exported to the European markets, are coarse articles.

In Lancashire, a great quantity of low priced Foreign wool is consumed. The present duty on wool of this description is a prohibition; and if the price of British coarse wool should rise, that branch of trade would be destroyed.

More Foreign wool is at present required, for the purpose of mixing with British wool, in consequence of the latter having become more deteriorated in quality.

Qu.—What effect has the existing duty on Foreign wool, in raising the price of any particular description of Woollen manufacture?

A.—Supposing a cloth at 10*s.* per yard, made of half British and half Foreign wool, two pounds of wool would be required, each at 2/6 per lb. In consequence of the present duty of 6*d.* per lb. the price of the pound of Foreign wool is necessarily raised to 3*s.* and the price of the pound of English wool must be reduced to 2*s.* in order that the manufacturer may still be enabled to send the article to the Foreign market at the price stated (10*s.*) the price of the article in the Foreign country being fixed. This is the more necessary, as Foreign cloth of a very good quality can be manufactured wholly from Foreign wool.

Qu.—As the consumer in the United States cannot procure from the Foreign manufacturer an article of the same quality as that furnished by the British manufacturer, what addition to the price of the British cloth would, in your opinion, induce the American consumer to give up the use of the British article, and to have recourse to the Foreign manufacture for a substitute?

A.—Mr. Wilson stated, that 6*d.* per yard, or 5 per cent upon a cloth of 10*s.* per yard, would give the turn against the British article.

Qu.—To what cause do you impute the increased import of Foreign wool?

A.—The unusual high price of English long wool in 1818, made it more necessary to import Foreign wool to mix with it.

Such was the demand for coarse wool, that old coats are sent to the mills in great numbers, to be torn and worked up again.

The supply of short wool has been still further diminished by the inclosures in the northern parts of England.

The total produce of English wool may be estimated at 600,000 packs, or 144,000,000 lbs. of which one-third is common wool.

The Barbary and Buenos Ayres wools are short wools.

The chief growth of Irish wool is of a quality pretty nearly resembling the wool of Leicestershire, or perhaps more like the Dutch and Low Mecklenburg wool.

Qu.—When did the importation of coarse wool from Buenos Ayres commence?

A.—This article was to be seen in the market twenty years since; but the importation of it has been greatly increased of late years, from the scarcity of English wool.

Qu.—Has there not been an increased demand for Foreign coarse wool of late years, for the purpose of using it mixed with other wool in many descriptions of goods, in which it was not formerly used while English wool was cheaper, and if English wool falls in price, would not less of the Foreign wool be required to mix with the English coarse wool?

A.—Less Foreign wool would be required if English wool were at a reasonable price?

Qu.—What do you conceive to be a reasonable price for British coarse wool?

A.—Twelve pounds per pack, equal to 1*s.* per lb. would be a reasonable price; at that price the English article might meet any foreign competition; the present price is 13*l.* per pack.

In the Stuff trade the manufacturer can afford to give 35*s.* or 15*d.* per lb.; at this price they can afford to send their goods (stuffs only) to Russia, or any other market.

The

The fine goods depend entirely upon the fine Foreign wool.

A gentleman who had for some time watched the prices of French cloths in the United States, conceived that we can supply that market $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cheaper than the French.

In Russia the German cloths come into closer competition with the English. This observation, taking the last three years, is applicable to superfine cloth worth from 30s. to 35s. per yard.

The duty of 6d. per lb. on Foreign wool would be equal to 15d. per yard on our fine cloths in the Russian market.

In cloths of a lower description, of 10s. per yard for example, those made of Foreign wool entirely, are certainly superior to English cloths of the same price made of mixed wool. In cloths of 15s. per yard, the competition is much nearer.

AT the Council Chamber Whitehall, 17th December 1819.

BY the Right honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

LORD *Lowther*, one of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, was present.

Read,—Letter from J. Maitland, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of the Wool Trade, dated this day; transmitting a list of the gentlemen deputed from the different clothing districts, classed according to the several branches of the Woollen Trade in which they are respectively engaged. Their Lordships having determined to hear those gentlemen who were best qualified to give evidence as to the export of articles made exclusively of Foreign wool, the following gentlemen were called in, and examined:

Mr. Gott,	Mr. Sheppard,
Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Tho' Sheppard,
Mr. Phillips,	Mr. Overbury,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Neven,
Mr. Fisher, of Huddersfield,	Mr. Bischoff,
Mr. Maitland.	

Qu.—What is the quantity of Foreign wool consumed annually in Yorkshire in the manufactures?

A.—We have no means of ascertaining this correctly; but we think that probably rather less than one-half of the whole quantity imported.

Qu.—What proportion of the Foreign wool consumed in the Woollen manufactures in the west of England, is re-exported in a manufactured state?

A.—About one-third.

Qu.—With the exception of the consumption of a certain quantity of coarse Foreign wool in Lancashire, is not nearly the whole Foreign import consumed in Yorkshire and the west of England?

A.—Yes.

Qu.—Do you not estimate that two pounds of fine wool are required to make a yard of superfine broad cloth?

A.—Yes, if it be Spanish wool; if German wool is used, two pounds and a half will be required.

Qu.—If the wool were imported in a washed state, what quantity would be required?

A.—About six pounds in twenty are lost in scouring German wool; in Spanish about three pounds.

Mr. Gott added, that Spanish wool generally comes here washed. The French wool also comes in a washed state generally. It is sometimes more purified, from the use of alkali. German wools are usually brought in the natural state from the fleece, or nearly so. Brazil wool comes in its natural state. Smyrna wool in the same way.

The general distinction in the trade is, that the Spanish and French wools are called washed.

The others, in the natural state.

Qu.—Assuming

4 WOOL TAX:—MINUTES OF EXAMINATION BEFORE

Qu.—Assuming a yard of superfine cloth to be made of 2 lbs. of fine Foreign wool, the effect of the new duty would be nearly an addition of 1 s. per yard?

A.—Yes, on cloth made of Spanish wool.

Qu.—What is the price of a yard of superfine broad cloth made entirely of fine Foreign wool?

A.—From 17 s. to 21 s. per yard; superfine broad cloth of fine Spanish wool is worth, upon an average, about 17 s. per yard.

Qu.—Would the best English Merino wool be of sufficiently fine quality to make cloths from 12 s. to 15 s. per yard?

A.—(Mr. Phillips.) I have made up a great deal of Merino wool grown by Mr. Flower: it was very inferior in quality compared with fine Spanish wool; it was very coarse.

There is no wool grown in this country of a quality equal to make superfine cloths. It would be very obvious whether such superfine cloth were made of British wool.

Qu.—What is the quality of the wool from New South Wales?

A.—There is great variety in it. Some of it, but only a small quantity, is equal to Spanish wool.

Qu.—Has it not been stated, that, with the exception of Portugal, there is no market in Europe for the superfine cloths of this country, except in Russia?

A.—There is still a considerable trade in them in the Mediterranean; but it is expected, that if the new duty is continued the cloths of Brabant will supersede the English in the Mediterranean.

Qu.—Has not the Mediterranean trade been gradually diminishing since the peace?

A.—It is considerably diminished. It has however fluctuated according to the price of wool. The competition on the whole rather inclines in favour of the Foreign goods.

Qu.—Is it your impression, that if the duty had not taken place you would have carried on an extensive trade to the Mediterranean in cloths made wholly of Foreign wool?

A.—We think this trade would have continued, though it would have fluctuated.

Qu.—Of the woollen goods exported to Russia, does not one-third consist of fine goods?

A.—No; more probably about one-fifth.

Qu.—What are the proportions of cloth made entirely of Foreign wool, and of cloths made of mixed wool, in the trade with the United States?

A.—Perhaps nearly one-half is composed of cloths made of fine Foreign wool.

In an export of 300,000 l. to the United States last year, made by one of the gentlemen present, 100,000 l. was of cloths made of fine wool.

In an export of 200,000 l. in the current year, about 80 or 90,000 l. were cloths of fine Foreign wool.

The proportion of fine goods in the exports to South America is about the same.

It would be bad policy to send cloths made entirely of British wool, this wool being so much deteriorated in quality.

Up to 10 s. per yard, the cloths we make are entirely of British wool.

The advantage which British cloths have over the French cloths in the United States, is at present about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, that is on cloths worth from 30 s. to 35 s. per yard, of which the export may amount to about 200,000 l. per annum. The French cloths however are heavier than ours.

We do not possess the same advantage in the common superfine cloths.

Under the terms of the existing treaty of commerce between this country and the United States, we have an advantage in respect of cloths of 8 s. and upwards. But attempts are now making to introduce cloths of Foreign manufacture into the market of the United States, which will probably injure our trade very materially.

Qu.—What are the circumstances which have hitherto given us the advantage to which you allude?

A.—Hitherto Foreigners have not made any great efforts against us; but samples of Foreign cloths are now introducing, which may lead to a more general consumption of them.

Qu.—What

COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL ON TRADE.

5

Qu.—What are your expectations as to the South American market?

A.—An increase no doubt.—Mr. Gott stated that he had this day received letters conveying very favourable accounts on this subject.

Qu.—Judging from the state of the orders lately received, and from your general knowledge of the state of trade, what is your impression, as to the prospect of future improvement?

A.—Mr. Gott. : I think that the quantity exported this year has been so diminished as compared with those of the previous year, that there will be a more active trade with the United States next spring. The stock of goods in that country is diminished; and the price of their own produce is nearly come to its fixed level, and I therefore expect we shall have more considerable orders. I think the trade will revive with considerable activity in the spring, if a fair chance be given us.

If the present tax were repealed we should begin to purchase fine wool; as we are satisfied that the stock of goods on hand in the United States is run off, and that they must require fresh supplies. But we shall not dare to act upon this conviction, if we are to give 6*d.* per lb. more for our wool than our Foreign competitors.

Qu.—Will not the advantage of finding in England long credit under the circumstances of expected difficulty and stagnation, always induce the people of the United States to prefer a connection with this country.

A.—During the latter part of the war the Americans came to pay ready money; and I believe they would now pay at six months credit. If there should be more difference arising from longer credit than the interest of the money, I believe they will prefer the Brabant cloths.

AT the Council Chamber Whitehall, the 20th of Dececeember 1819.

BY the Right honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council
appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade
and Foreign Plantations.

LORD *Lowther* was present.

Their Lordships resumed the consideration of the duty on wool.

The following Gentlemen, interested in that branch of the Woollen manufacture wherein long wool is consumed, being in attendance, were called in, and examined; viz.

Mr. Banks,	Mr. Nussey,
Mr. Riley,	Mr. Gandy,
Mr. Pardo,	Mr. Bischoff,
Mr. Lea,	Mr. Ryley, junior, and
Mr. Nowell,	Mr. Henry Burgess.
Mr. Walker,	

Qu.—Taking the annual import of Foreign wool at 16,000,000lbs. what is the proportion, on an average of the last ten years, of coarse wool, that is of wool under 2/6 per lb.?

A.—Mr. Bischoff thinks it has been about 1/3 upon an average of the last four years.

Qu.—Has not the very high price of British long wool, during a part of that period, been the cause of the greatly increased import of coarse Foreign wool?

A.—No doubt.

Qu.—Has it doubled the import of this article?

A.—We cannot say whether it has, or not; but the high price of the British long wool certainly has brought a great deal of Foreign wool to this country, which would not otherwise have come here.

Qu.—Has any part of the 16,000,000lbs. of Foreign wool imported into this country, been re-exported?

A.—There has been some export of Foreign wool in an unmanufactured state, but only to a trifling extent.

56.

B

Qu.—Assuming

6 WOOL TAX:—MINUTES OF EXAMINATION BEFORE

Qu.—Assuming the quantity of coarse wool imported to be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole import, how much of that proportion is exported in a manufactured state?

A.—More than $\frac{1}{3}$; but it is mixed almost invariably with British wool; and it is very difficult therefore to state the proportion correctly. A very material part of it is employed in the manufacture of carpets, particularly Scotch.

Qu.—Could not the article known by the name of Kalmucks, which are stated to be made at present of mixed wool, be made entirely of British wool?

A.—Yes; but if British wool should rise to a certain price, we should cease to make this article, if we could not get Foreign wool.

Qu.—Would the duty in such case prevent the importation of such wool?

A.—Most undoubtedly; British wool of the fine, or even middle quality, could not be worked up to advantage, without a mixture of Foreign wool.

Qu.—Assuming the quantity of British wool exported in the state of cloth to be 27,000,000 lbs. what is the quantity exported in all states of manufacture?

A.—We cannot say; the whole export of British wool may be nearly 38,000,000 lbs. more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of all the British wool produced, is, we apprehend, exported in a manufactured state.

Qu.—In articles made of wool and silk mixed, what is the proportion of each?

A.—In Bombazines the silk may be reckoned about one-tenth.

Qu.—What is the drawback?

A.—Ten-pence upon the gross weight.

Qu.—Does the drawback cover the duty on the silk?

A.—We cannot say.

Qu.—In a cloth made of Foreign wool mixed with British wool, is it possible to distinguish the quantity of each?

A.—No; but if the cloth were very fine, we should presume it to be made of Foreign wool: a cloth made of British wool, cannot be made of a higher price than 10s. to 12s. per yard.

Qu.—What is the weight of a piece of bombazine, containing one pound of raw silk?

A.—About $7\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. in a finished state.

Qu.—The produce of British wool has been stated at 600,000 packs; when was this estimate made?

A.—In the year 1800.

Qu.—Has the produce been increased since that time?

A.—Some increase has taken place.

Qu.—What sort of carpets are exported to the United States?

A.—The largest quantity is of the common sort, called Kidderminster.

Qu.—Are any carpets imported into the United States from other Foreign countries?

A.—Some *square* carpets, the manufacture of other Foreign countries, are imported into the United States, but no piece carpets: the square carpets are very high priced; double the price of our best Brussels carpets.

The carpets manufactured at Tournay, are either so coarse, or so expensive, as to be unfit for the market of the United States.

Qu.—What is the price of coarse wool, taking the produce at 150,000,000 lbs.?

A.—About 1s. 6d. per lb.

Qu.—Between the extreme prices of fine Foreign wool, what has been the fluctuation of the superfine cloths?

A.—The price of superfine cloth has fluctuated very little, if at all; the best Leonessa wools have been at 7s. 6d. and at 5s. per lb.

The manufactured article, that is superfine cloth, does not fluctuate so much as the price of the raw material.

In carpetting, the manufactured article varies more in price than the raw material.

Qu.—Has the price of fine cloths varied much to the Foreign consumer?

A.—In the United States superfine cloth has fallen. It has fallen also a good deal in Russia.

In

COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL ON TRADE.

7

In Brussels carpetting, the price has fluctuated a good deal in the last four years, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*

In the export of the articles manufactured at Kendal in 1817, what was 21*s.* per piece of 20 yards, in 1818 was 31*s.* to 32*s.* In 1819 the United States would not give that price, and the goods are still on hand, and our manufacture is now at a stand. We impute the high price of coarse short wool in 1818 to the great orders for cloths from Russia.

Qu.—What was the price of long wool in 1818?

A.—Twenty to twenty-four pence per lb.

WOOL TAX.

COPY OF

**MINUTES of Examination, taken before the
Committee of the Privy Council for the affairs
of Trade, regarding the Wool Tax.**

**Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 May 1820.**

83

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF SHEEP AND LAMBS WOOL IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE 5th APRIL 1819;

(Viz. in the Year ending the 5th April 1820;)—Specifying the Countries from which it came, the Quantity which was imported at the Low Duty of either 7s. 11d. per cwt. or 1d. per lb; the Quantity which has paid 6d. per lb; and the Quantity entered and warehoused under Bond.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Foreign Sheep and Lambs' WOOL Imported into Great Britain, in the Year ending 5th April 1818 :							
	QUANTITIES charged with DUTY on the first Importation thereof,		QUANTITIES Warehoused under BOND.	TOTAL QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES delivered from the Warehouses for Home Consumption, and charged with the Duties of		TOTAL QUANTITIES charged with Duty For Home Consumption.	
	At 7s. 11d. per cwt. or 1d. per lb.	at 6d. per lb.			7s. 11d. per cwt. or 1d. per lb.	6d. per lb.	At 7s. 11d. per cwt. or 1d. per lb.	at 6d. per lb.
	Lbs. weight.	Lbs. weight.	Lbs. weight.	Lbs. weight.	Lbs. weight.	Lbs. weight.	Lbs. weight.	Lbs. weight.
Russia - - -	396,026	3	62,796	458,825	71,373	2,363	467,399	2,366
Denmark - - -	204,243	- - -	107,417	311,660	79,911	- - -	284,154	—
Prussia - - -	51,594	1,613	- - -	53,207	- - -	- - -	51,594	1,613
Germany - - -	3,364,034	168,281	577,378	4,109,693	64,161	212,204	3,428,195	380,485
Holland - - -	87,384	17,301	6,421	111,106	- - -	1,170	87,384	18,471
Flanders - - -	21,960	8,038	21,296	51,294	- - -	9,467	21,960	17,505
France - - -	641,928	1,515	132,591	776,034	11,993	2,642	653,921	4,157
Portugal - - -	731,162	7,952	125,577	886,691	86,653	- - -	839,815	7,952
Spain - - -	4,793,709	26,968	177,889	4,998,566	10,843	14,754	4,804,552	41,722
Gibraltar - - -	13,869	- - -	1,040	14,909	- - -	1,040	13,869	1,040
Italy - - -	81,842	40	10,067	91,949	24,170	- - -	106,012	40
Malta - - -	328,146	- - -	46,295	374,441	46,295	- - -	374,441	—
Turkey - - -	214,553	4	277,967	492,524	321,598	- - -	536,151	4
The East Indies - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,038	- - -	2,038	—
New Holland - - -	71,299	- - -	- - -	71,299	- - -	- - -	71,299	—
Cape of Good Hope - - -	13,722	- - -	4,108	17,830	4,108	- - -	17,830	—
British North Ame- rican Colonies - - -	139	- - -	- - -	139	- - -	- - -	139	—
British West Indies - - -	1,008	- - -	- - -	1,008	- - -	- - -	1,008	—
United States of Ame- rica - - -	23,653	- - -	- - -	23,653	- - -	- - -	23,653	—
The Brazils - - -	667	- - -	- - -	667	- - -	- - -	667	—
Buenos Ayres - - -	387,189	- - -	488,755	875,944	369,754	- - -	756,943	—
Valparaisa - - -	- - -	- - -	14,719	14,719	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	11,450,127	231,715	2,054,316	13,736,158	1,092,897	243,640	12,543,024	475,355

Custom-House, London, }
16th May 1820.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports
and Exports of Great Britain.

84

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF SHEEP AND
LAMBS WOOL

Imported into Great Britain since the 5th April 1819 (*viz.* in the year ending the 5th April 1820;) specifying the Countries from which it came, the Quantity which was imported at the Low Duty of either 7s 11d. per cwt. or 1d. per lb.; the Quantity which has paid 6d. per lb.; and the Quantity entered and warehoused under Bond.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 May 1820.

83

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated 2d May 1820;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES

EXPORTED,

Since the 5th April 1819 ; specifying, The Countries to which they were sent, the description of Goods, and
divided into the Four Quarters in which the Shipments were made.

Note :—THE Returns of Woollen Manufactures exported, not being yet supplied from the several Ports of the Kingdom to a later period than the 5th January 1820, it is not practicable to state the Amount thereof for the complete Year ending the 5th April 1820, without very considerable delay.—The following Return of Woollens exported to the respective Countries of the World, in the Year ending the 5th January 1820, in continuation of an Account for the four Years ending the 5th January 1819, laid before the Honourable House of Commons in the last Session, is therefore submitted as the best Return that can be made at the present time of the Export Trade in British Manufactured Woollens.—The distinction of the Countries not being recorded in Quarterly Periods, the Amount to all Parts in each of the four Quarters ending the 5th January 1820, is inserted at the foot of each description of Goods.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 May 1820.

ES EXPORTED, SINCE THE 5TH APRIL
DIVIDED INTO THE FOUR QUARTERS

BAIZES Of all Sorts.			STUFFS, Woollen or Worsted.		
Quantity.	Declared Value.		Quantity.	Declared Value.	
Pieces.	£.	s. d.	Pieces.	£.	s. d.
8	50	— —	52,798	106,551	19 —
7	36	— —	9	22	15 —
32	157	7 —	1,683	3,752	15 3
7	42	— —	867	1,560	— —
-	-	- -	2,043	4,061	— —
162	1,079	— —	123,417	223,302	14 —
961	7,085	10 —	26,483	47,613	1 —
153	1,030	16 —	8,270	18,121	10 —
43	203	4 —	7	38	16 —
5,017	43,056	9 6	17,398	58,074	7 —
1,828	31,295	19 —	16,596	37,225	4 —
609	3,580	10 —	9,170	28,768	15 —
30	232	2 4	33,212	90,698	12 1
-	-	- -	2,439	7,448	— —
-	-	- -	-	-	- -
20	140	— —	2,324	5,684	6 —
399	2,055	— —	19,636	51,100	4 —
-	-	- -	29	110	— —
41	147	5 —	3,265	9,925	17 —
114	870	— —	172,118	494,825	3 —
6	35	— —	53	94	— —
442	2,817	2 9	2,205	4,558	11 —
-	-	- -	-	-	- -
$\frac{1}{2}$	2	— —	253	566	5 —
1,178	3,189	— —	180,595 $\frac{1}{2}$	467,618	11 —
552	2,425	8 4	19,527	53,141	15 —
11,396	52,592	17 5	15,456	36,150	13 —
696	4,130	2 —	3,994	8,560	12 —
9,837	69,107	— —	16,777	52,789	4 —
1,657	10,824	5 4	7,292	21,568	5 —
40,195 $\frac{1}{2}$	236,183	18 8	737,916 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,833,932	18 —
9,359	59,553	9 6	283,698 $\frac{1}{2}$	777,645	4 —
9,306	59,096	11 5	177,178	413,951	15 —
10,523	58,130	14 —	177,313	409,329	10 —
11,007 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,403	3 9	99,727	233,006	8 —
40,195 $\frac{1}{2}$	236,183	18 8	737,916 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,833,932	18 —

SPECIFYING THE COUN
 WHICH THE SHIPMENTS

TANNE		B	
Quantity	Declared Value.	Quantity	
Yards	£ s. d.	Yards	
13,60	3,393 10 —	13,60	
1,16	75 10 —	1,16	
35	553 1 8	35	
1,09	320 2 —	1,09	
6,08	74 — —	6,08	
4,95	13,669 — —	4,95	
7,21	5,978 6 —	7,21	
1,31	5,753 5 —	1,31	
22,8	108 12 —	22,8	
4,4	459 — —	4,4	
2,6	8,997 — —	2,6	
1,8	4,106 10 —	1,8	
1	2,533 — —	1	
—	301 — —	—	
—	— — —	—	
—	395 — —	—	
40,4	21,313 18 8	40,4	
£	327 — —	£	
4,4	2,827 5 —	4,4	
16,1	3,747 8 —	16,1	
—	150 — —	—	
10,1	1,540 — —	10,1	
—	15 — —	—	
1,1	16 — —	1,1	
1,140	188,206 17 —	1,140	
245	28,198 18 6	245	
169	7,009 16 9	169	
91	1,213 7 —	91	
28	989 — —	28	
—	1,990 — —	—	
1,811	304,171 7 7	1,811	
331	68,542 6 2	331	
77	85,391 17 6	77	
53	113,338 15 7	53	
17	36,898 8 4	17	
1,811	304,171 7 7	1,811	

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House
of Commons, dated 2d May 1820 *—for,*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES

Exported, since the 5th April 1819 ;

Specifying, The Countries to which they were sent, the
Description of Goods, and divided into the Four Quarters
in which the Shipments were made.

*Note:—*THE Returns of Woollen Manufactures exported,
not being yet supplied from the several Ports of the
Kingdom to a later period than the 5th January 1820,
it is not practicable to state the Amount thereof for the
complete Year ending the 5th April 1820, without very
considerable delay.—The following Return of Woollens
exported to the respective Countries of the World in the
Year ending the 5th January 1820, in continuation of
an Account for the four Years ending the 5th January
1819, laid before the Honourable House of Commons in
the last Session, is therefore submitted as the best
Return that can be made at the present time of the
Export Trade in British Manufactured Woollens.—
The distinction of the Countries not being recorded in
Quarterly Periods, the Amount to all Parts in each of
the four Quarters ending the 5th January 1820, is in-
serted at the foot of each Description of Goods.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports
and Exports of Great Britain.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 May 1820.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES (IN PIECES AND YARDS) OF BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS

Milled in the West Riding of Yorkshire, since the Year 1790, distinguishing each Year ;
And each Quarter since the Year 1814.

(1.)—Account of Broad and Narrow Cloths milled since the Year 1790.

YEARS.	BROADS:		NARROWS:	
	Pieces.	Yards.	Pieces.	Yards.
1790 - - -	172,588	5,151,677	140,407	4,582,122
1791 - - -	187,569	5,815,079	154,373	4,797,594
1792 - - -	214,851	6,760,728	190,468	5,131,098
1793 - - -	190,332	6,054,946	150,666	4,783,722
1794 - - -	190,988	6,067,208	130,403	4,634,258
1795 - - -	250,998	7,759,907	155,087	5,172,511
1796 - - -	246,770	7,830,536	151,594	5,245,704
1797 - - -	229,292	7,235,038	156,709	5,503,648
1798 - - -	224,159	7,134,114	148,566	5,180,313
1799 - - -	272,755	8,806,688	180,168	6,377,277
1800 - - -	285,851	9,263,966	169,262	6,014,420
1801 - - -	264,082	8,609,242	137,231	4,833,534
1802 - - -	265,660	8,686,046	137,016	5,023,754
1803 - - -	266,785	8,942,798	139,575	5,023,996
1804 - - -	298,178	9,987,255	150,010	5,440,179
1805 - - -	300,237	10,079,256	165,857	6,193,317
1806 - - -	290,269	9,561,178	175,334	6,430,101
1807 - - -	262,024	8,422,143	161,816	5,931,253
1808 - - -	279,859	9,050,970	144,624	5,309,007
1809 - - -	311,239	9,826,048	151,911	5,951,762
1810 - - -	273,664	8,671,042	158,252	6,180,811
1811 - - -	269,892	8,535,559	141,809	5,715,534
1812 - - -	316,431	9,949,419	136,863	5,117,209
1813 - - -	369,890	11,702,837	142,863	5,615,755

Delivered to me by the Treasurer of the West Riding,
West Riding of Yorkshire } 13 May 1820. *Jn^e Foljambe.*
Clerk of the Peace Office,

(2.)—A Quarterly Return of Broad and Narrow Woollen Cloths, made and milled within the
West Riding of the County of York, for the Years 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819
ending the 25th March 1820.

YEARS.	BROADS:		NARROWS:	
	Pieces.	Yards.	Pieces.	Yards.
1814. 1st Quarter	99,126	2,644,686	41,383	
2d - d ^o -	87,771	2,314,620	34,316	
3d - d ^o -	80,099	2,001,549	35,099	
4th - d ^o -	71,873	2,011,515	36,676	6,045,472
1815. 1st Quarter	85,926	2,330,229	46,501	
2d - d ^o -	89,306	2,387,310	43,928	
3d - d ^o -	80,825	2,043,459	39,668	
4th - d ^o -	74,253	1,972,575	32,258	6,649,859
1816. 1st Quarter	102,494	2,671,383	40,010	
2d - d ^o -	95,399	2,420,187	27,931	
3d - d ^o -	61,054	1,565,803	25,911	
4th - d ^o -	66,502	1,865,820	27,049	3,650,669
1817. 1st Quarter	88,361	2,423,784	36,027	
2d - d ^o -	103,412	2,735,304	34,346	
3d - d ^o -	82,914	2,053,656	30,255	
4th - d ^o -	76,435	2,064,084	31,934	5,233,616
1818. 1st Quarter	93,415	2,433,057	39,507	
2d - d ^o -	85,123	2,219,019	28,744	
3d - d ^o -	75,153	1,803,912	38,741	
4th - d ^o -	70,848	1,879,911	33,322	5,721,392
1819. 1st Quarter	71,609	1,887,833	34,545	
2d - d ^o -	67,655	1,818,764	29,789	
3d - d ^o -	66,048	1,654,026	30,088	
4th - d ^o -	57,966	1,564,167	25,278	4,889,181

The Return of Narrow Cloth in Yards is only made Annually.

I do certify that the above Return is correct,

Pontefract,
13 May 1820. }

W^m Lee,
West Riding Treasurer.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES
(In Pieces and Yards)
OF BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS
Milled in the West Riding of Yorkshire, since the year
1790, distinguishing each Year;
And each Quarter since the year 1814.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 May 1820.*

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL
COPPER,

IMPORTED into *Great Britain*, in the year ending 5th January 1820 ; distinguishing each Sort
of Copper, from what Country, and into what Port Imported.

Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL COPPER IMPORTED INTO GREAT

distinguishing each Sort of Copper, from what

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	COPPER Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.		COPPER part wrought; viz. Bars, Rods, and Ingots, hammered or raised.			COPPER In Plates and Coin.			OLD COPPER for Re-manufacture.			COPPER ORE.			TOTAL Quantities Imported into Great Britain, including Copper Ore.	
	Cwt.	q. lbs.	Cwt.	q.	lbs.	Cwt.	q.	lbs.	Cwt.	q.	lbs.	Cwt.	q.	lbs.	Cwt.	q. lbs.
Russia - - - -	2,027	0 10	-	-	-	2	0	10	39	0	24	-	-	-	2,068	1 16
Germany - - - -	-	-	-	3	2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2 3
Holland - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	4	23	3	18	-	-	-	23	3 22
France - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	11	0	0	10	-	-	-	0	2 21
Gibraltar - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0 0
Italy - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0 9
Coast of Africa - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	23	-	-	-	3	3 23
Ireland (Produce) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	20	2	0	0	34,638	0	0	34,641	3 20
Isle of Man - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	21	-	-	-	0	1 21
TOTAL - - - -	2,027	0 10	-	3	2 3	5	2	26	69	2	12	34,638	0	0	36,743	3 23

Custom House, London, }
April 14th, 1820. }

BRITAIN, IN THE YEAR ENDING FIFTH JANUARY 1820;

Country, and into what Port Imported.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	COPPER Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	COPPER part wrought; viz. Bars, Rods, and Ingots, hammered or raised.	COPPER In Plates and Coin.	OLD COPPER for Re-manufacture.	COPPER ORE.	TOTAL Quantities Imported into Great Britain, including Copper Ore.
	Cwt. q. lbs.	Cwt. q. lbs.	Cwt. q. lbs.	Cwt. q. lbs.	Cwt. q. lbs.	Cwt. q. lbs.
Dover - - -	- - -	- - -	0 2 6	- - -	- - -	0 2 6
Hull - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 3 19	- - -	32 3 19
Liverpool - - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 21	2 0 0	- - -	3 3 21
London - - -	2,027 0 10	3 2 3	3 0 20	10 1 10	- - -	2,044 0 15
Rochester - - -	- - -	- - -	0 0 7	- - -	- - -	0 0 7
Sandwich - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 3 18	- - -	23 3 18
Swansea - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34,638 0 0	34,638 0 0
Whitehaven - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 1 21	- - -	0 1 21
TOTAL - - -	2,027 0 10	3 2 3	5 2 26	69 2 12	34,638 0 0	36,743 3 23

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen^l of Imports and Exports.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL
COPPER,

Imported into Great Britain, in the Year ending
5th January 1820; distinguishing each Sort of Copper,
from what Country, and into what Port Imported.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1820.

15

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF
C O P P E R,

EXPORTED from *Great Britain*, in the Year ending 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Sort,
from what Port sent, and to what Country Exported.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF COPPER EXPORTED FROM GREAT

distinguishing each Sort, from what Port sent,

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	BRITISH COPPER EXPORTED:					FOREIGN COPPER Unwrought, &c. Exported.
	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Sheets, Nails, &c.	Wire.	Wrought Copper of all other Sorts.	Total of British Copper Exported.	
	C. qrs. lbs.	C. qrs. lbs.	C. qrs. lbs.	C. qrs. lbs.	C. qrs. lbs.	C. qrs. lbs.
Russia - - - -	- - -	14 2 1	- - -	15 0 0	29 2 1	—
Denmark - - - -	- - -	537 2 4	- - -	10 1 0	547 3 4	—
Prussia - - - -	- - -	- - -	19 2 8	- - -	19 2 8	—
Germany - - - -	- - -	219 2 16	- - -	63 2 16	283 1 4	100 0 11
Holland - - - -	- - -	3,558 1 26	- - -	229 2 17	3,788 0 15	—
Flanders - - - -	- - -	1,305 1 3	- - -	167 1 14	1,472 2 17	10 3 18
France - - - -	2,000 0 0	106 0 0	- - -	284 1 13	2,390 1 13	—
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira - - - }	- - -	1,389 0 20	5 1 0	342 1 26	1,736 3 18	—
Spain and Canaries - -	- - -	770 0 18	- - -	167 1 0	937 1 18	—
Gibraltar - - - -	- - -	358 3 11	- - -	65 0 0	423 3 11	—
Italy - - - -	- - -	45 0 21	5 3 0	161 0 0	211 3 21	—
Malta - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 2 0	45 2 0	—
Ireland - - - -	- - -	467 3 5	3 3 12	1,309 1 23	1,781 0 12	—
Isle of Man - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 2 3	15 2 13	—
Isles, Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney - - - }	- - -	498 0 2	- - -	261 3 21	759 3 23	—
Asia - - - -	36,453 2 8	9,118 3 11	12 0 0	5,998 3 21	51,583 1 12	2,027 — 10
Africa - - - -	- - -	42 0 8	- - -	126 2 0	168 2 8	—
United States of America -	1 3 0	5,758 3 8	- - -	4,930 0 27	10,690 3 7	—
British N ^o American Colonies	- - -	149 1 14	- - -	357 2 23	507 0 9	—
West Indies, British -	14 2 0	4,257 2 26	3 1 0	6,677 0 15	10,952 2 13	—
—— Foreign - - - -	- - -	817 0 5	- - -	1,348 3 17	2,165 3 22	—
Brazils - - - -	- - -	3,046 3 26	- - -	2,938 3 20	5,985 3 18	—
Buenos Ayres - - - -	- - -	28 2 0	- - -	18 0 0	46 2 0	—
TOTAL - - - -	38,469 3 8	32,490 0 1	49 2 20	25,534 3 14	96,544 1 15	2,138 — 11

Custom House, London, }
14th April 1820.

BRITAIN, IN THE YEAR ENDING FIFTH JANUARY 1820;

and to what Country Exported.

97

PORTS FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	BRITISH COPPER EXPORTED:					FOREIGN COPPER Unwrought, &c. Exported.
	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Sheets, Nails, &c.	Wire.	Wrought Copper of all other Sorts.	Total of British Copper Exported.	
	C. qrs. lbs.	C. qrs. lbs.	C. qrs. lbs.	C. qrs. lbs.	C. qrs. lbs.	C. qrs. lbs.
Bedford . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	4 0 0	—
Bristol . . .	- - -	2,210 2 18	9 2 12	3,534 2 5	5,754 3 7	—
Dartmouth . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 7	3 2 7	—
Dover . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
Exeter . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 0	1 2 0	—
Falmouth . . .	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	—
Hull . . .	- - -	169 3 7	- - -	- - -	169 3 7	—
Lancaster . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 0 0	48 0 0	—
Liverpool . . .	2,325 3 0	5,476 1 20	- - -	12,080 2 11	19,882 3 3	—
London . . .	34,129 2 8	23,866 0 6	40 0 8	9,041 1 2	67,076 3 24	2,138 0 11
Newcastle . . .	- - -	0 0 18	- - -	7 0 14	7 1 4	—
Plymouth . . .	- - -	465 3 7	- - -	125 1 19	591 0 26	—
Poole . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 1 9	45 1 9	—
Portsmouth . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	121 0 0	121 0 0	—
Rye . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 1 0	0 1 0	—
Shoreham . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	18 0 0	—
Southampton . . .	- - -	4 1 0	- - -	100 3 0	105 0 0	—
Swansea . . .	2,000 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	2,002 0 0	—
Weymouth . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 2 0	10 2 0	—
Whitehaven . . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 3 12	5 3 12	—
Glasgow, Greenock, &c. .	14 2 0	276 3 9	- - -	375 0 19	666 2 0	—
TOTAL . . .	38,469 3 8	32,490 0 1	49 2 20	25,534 3 14	96,544 1 15	2,138 0 11

William Irving,
Inspector Gen^l of Imports and Exports.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF
COPPER,

Exported from Great Britain, in the Year ending
6th January 1820; distinguishing each Sort, from what
Port sent, and to what Country Exported.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1820.

99

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF COPPER,

EXPORTED from the Port of *London*, in the Year ending 5th January 1820;
distinguishing each Sort of Copper, and to what Country Exported.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	BRITISH COPPER EXPORTED:					FOREIGN COPPER, Unwrought, &c. Exported.
	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Sheets, Nails, &c.	Wire.	Wrought Copper of all other Sorts.	Total of British Copper Exported.	
	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.
Russia - - - -	- - -	14 2 1	- - -	15 0 0	29 2 1	—
Denmark - - - -	- - -	537 2 4	- - -	10 1 0	547 3 4	—
Prussia - - - -	- - -	- - -	19 2 8	- - -	19 2 8	—
Germany - - - -	- - -	219 2 16	- - -	63 2 16	283 1 4	100 0 11
Holland - - - -	- - -	3,558 1 26	- - -	229 2 17	3,788 0 15	—
Flanders - - - -	- - -	1,305 1 3	- - -	165 1 14	1,470 2 17	10 3 18
France - - - -	- - -	80 0 0	- - -	93 0 13	173 0 13	—
Portugal and Madeira - - - -	- - -	1,128 1 10	5 1 0	114 2 9	1,248 0 19	—
Spain and Canaries - - - -	- - -	539 3 15	- - -	114 0 0	653 3 15	—
Gibraltar - - - -	- - -	358 3 11	- - -	65 0 0	423 3 11	—
Italy - - - -	- - -	45 0 21	- - -	5 0 0	50 0 21	—
Malta - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 2 0	45 2 0	—
Ireland - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 1 0	7 1 0	—
Isles Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney - - - - }	- - -	27 2 0	- - -	20 1 26	47 3 26	—
Asia - - - -	34,129 2 8	7,398 2 0	12 0 0	4,085 3 21	45,626 0 1	2,027 0 10
Africa - - - -	- - -	42 0 8	- - -	72 0 0	114 0 8	—
United States of America - - - -	- - -	1,986 1 24	- - -	542 2 22	2,529 0 18	—
British North American Co- lonies - - - - }	- - -	47 0 16	- - -	184 1 0	231 1 16	—
West Indies, British - - - -	- - -	3,370 0 18	3 1 0	2,271 1 2	5,644 2 20	—
Foreign - - - -	- - -	131 0 3	- - -	84 2 0	215 2 3	—
Brazils - - - -	- - -	3,046 3 26	- - -	851 3 2	3,898 3 0	—
Buenos Ayres - - - -	- - -	28 2 0	- - -	- - -	28 2 0	—
TOTAL - -	34,129 2 8	23,866 0 6	40 0 8	9,041 1 2	67,076 3 24	2,138 0 11

Custom House, London, }
14th April 1820. }

William Irving,
Inspector Gen^l of Imports & Exports.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF
COPPER,

EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending
6th January 1820; distinguishing each Sort, from what
Port sent, and to what Country Exported.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1820.

99

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF COPPER,

EXPORTED from the Port of *London*, in the Year ending 5th January 1820;
distinguishing each Sort of Copper, and to what Country Exported.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	BRITISH COPPER EXPORTED:					FOREIGN COPPER, Unwrought, &c. Exported.
	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Sheets, Nails, &c.	Wire.	Wrought Copper of all other Sorts.	Total of British Copper Exported.	
	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.
Russia - - - -	- - -	14 2 1	- - -	15 0 0	29 2 1	—
Denmark - - - -	- - -	537 2 4	- - -	10 1 0	547 3 4	—
Prussia - - - -	- - -	- - -	19 2 8	- - -	19 2 8	—
Germany - - - -	- - -	219 2 16	- - -	63 2 16	283 1 4	100 0 11
Holland - - - -	- - -	3,558 1 26	- - -	229 2 17	3,788 0 15	—
Flanders - - - -	- - -	1,305 1 3	- - -	165 1 14	1,470 2 17	10 3 18
France - - - -	- - -	80 0 0	- - -	93 0 13	173 0 13	—
Portugal and Madeira - - - -	- - -	1,128 1 10	5 1 0	114 2 9	1,248 0 19	—
Spain and Canaries - - - -	- - -	539 3 15	- - -	114 0 0	653 3 15	—
Gibraltar - - - -	- - -	358 3 11	- - -	65 0 0	423 3 11	—
Italy - - - -	- - -	45 0 21	- - -	5 0 0	50 0 21	—
Malta - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 2 0	45 2 0	—
Ireland - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 1 0	7 1 0	—
Isles Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney - - - - }	- - -	27 2 0	- - -	20 1 26	47 3 26	—
Asia - - - -	34,129 2 8	7,398 2 0	12 0 0	4,085 3 21	45,626 0 1	2,027 0 10
Africa - - - -	- - -	42 0 8	- - -	72 0 0	114 0 8	—
United States of America - - - -	- - -	1,986 1 24	- - -	542 2 22	2,529 0 18	—
British North American Co- lonies - - - - }	- - -	47 0 16	- - -	184 1 0	231 1 16	—
West Indies, British - - - -	- - -	3,370 0 18	3 1 0	2,271 1 2	5,644 2 20	—
Foreign - - - -	- - -	131 0 3	- - -	84 2 0	215 2 3	—
Brazils - - - -	- - -	3,046 3 26	- - -	851 3 2	3,898 3 0	—
Buenos Ayres - - - -	- - -	28 2 0	- - -	- - -	28 2 0	—
TOTAL - -	34,129 2 8	23,866 0 6	40 0 8	9,041 1 2	67,076 3 24	2,138 0 11

Custom House, London, }
14th April 1820. }

William Irving,
Inspector Gen^l of Imports & Exports.

100

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF
COPPER,

Exported from the Port of *London*, in the Year ending
the 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Sort of Copper,
and to what Country Exported.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1820.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TIN:
VIZ.

— 1. —

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL TIN Imported into *Great Britain*, in the year ending
5th January 1820 ; distinguishing from what Countries Imported.

COUNTRIES From which Imported.	Quantity of TIN Imported into <i>Great Britain</i> , in the Year ending 5th January 1820.		
	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
From the East Indies and China - -	299	1	26

— 2. —

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL TIN Exported from *Great Britain*, in the year ending
5th January 1820 ; distinguishing to what Countries Exported.

COUNTRIES To which Exported.	Year ending 5th January 1820.					
	British Tin.			Foreign Tin.		
	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Russia - - - - -	7,796	1	7	—		
Sweden - - - - -	262	3	0	—		
Norway - - - - -	13	0	21	—		
Denmark - - - - -	218	0	0	6	1	26
Prussia - - - - -	1,293	2	12	589	2	17
Germany - - - - -	716	3	4	472	1	16
Holland - - - - -	1,332	2	7	—		
Flanders - - - - -	204	2	4	36	2	19
France - - - - -	6,171	3	27	1,158	3	12
Portugal, &c. - - - - -	743	0	0	—		
Spain, &c. - - - - -	720	1	16	—		
Gibraltar - - - - -	86	0	0	—		
Italy - - - - -	3,233	3	0	74	2	1
Sicily - - - - -	300	0	0	—		
Malta - - - - -	588	0	0	—		
Turkey - - - - -	2,656	0	0	—		
Ireland - - - - -	686	2	24	—		
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, &c. - - - - -	9	1	0	—		
Asia - - - - -	10	0	6	—		
Africa - - - - -	14	0	0	—		
America ; viz. United States - - - - -	155	3	7	—		
- - - - - British Provinces in North America -	12	3	0	—		
- - - - - West Indies, British - - - - -	186	2	21	—		
- - - - - Foreign - - - - -	24	2	0	—		
The Brazils - - - - -	375	0	0	—		
TOTAL - - - - -	27,811	2	16	2,338	2	7

Custom-House, London, }
4th May, 1820. }

William Irving,
Inspector Gen'l of the Imports & Exports
of Great Britain.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF
COPPER,

Exported from the Port of London, in the Year ending
the 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Sort of Copper,
and to what Country Exported.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1820.*

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TIN:

VIZ.

— 1. —

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL TIN Imported into *Great Britain*, in the year ending 5th January 1820 ; distinguishing from what Countries Imported.

COUNTRIES From which Imported.	Quantity of TIN Imported into <i>Great Britain</i> , in the Year ending 5th January 1820.
	Cwts. qrs. lbs.
From the East Indies and China - -	299 1 26

— 2. —

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL TIN Exported from *Great Britain*, in the year ending 5th January 1820 ; distinguishing to what Countries Exported.

COUNTRIES To which Exported.	Year ending 5th January 1820.					
	British Tin.			Foreign Tin.		
	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Russia - - - - -	7,796	1	7	—		
Sweden - - - - -	262	3	0	—		
Norway - - - - -	13	0	21	—		
Denmark - - - - -	218	0	0	6	1	26
Prussia - - - - -	1,293	2	12	589	2	17
Germany - - - - -	716	3	4	472	1	16
Holland - - - - -	1,332	2	7	—		
Flanders - - - - -	204	2	4	36	2	19
France - - - - -	6,171	3	27	1,158	3	12
Portugal, &c. - - - - -	743	0	0	—		
Spain, &c. - - - - -	720	1	16	—		
Gibraltar - - - - -	86	0	0	—		
Italy - - - - -	3,233	3	0	74	2	1
Sicily - - - - -	300	0	0	—		
Malta - - - - -	588	0	0	—		
Turkey - - - - -	2,656	0	0	—		
Ireland - - - - -	686	2	24	—		
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, &c. - - - - -	9	1	0	—		
Asia - - - - -	10	0	6	—		
Africa - - - - -	14	0	0	—		
America; viz. United States - - - - -	155	3	7	—		
- - - - - British Provinces in North America -	12	3	0	—		
- - - - - West Indies, British - - - - -	186	2	21	—		
- - - - - Foreign - - - - -	24	2	0	—		
The Brazils - - - - -	375	0	0	—		
TOTAL - - - - -	27,811	2	16	2,338	2	7

Custom-House, London, }
4th May, 1820. }

William Irving,
Inspector Gen'l of the Imports & Exports
of Great Britain.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TIN;
VIZ.

—(1.)—

An Account of all TIN Imported into *Great Britain*, in the Year ending the 5th January 1830; distinguishing from what Countries Imported.

—(2.)—

An Account of all TIN Exported from *Great Britain*, in the Year ending the 5th January 1830; distinguishing to what Countries Exported.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 May 1830.

103

LINEN AND FLAX, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED;

1811—1820.

VIZ:

— (1.) —

An Account of the Quantity of LINEN CLOTH of all sorts imported into Great Britain, for the last Ten Years, ending the 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Year, and each Species, the Countries from whence imported, and the amount of Duties paid on Importation.

— (2.) —

An Account of the Official and Actual Value of British and Irish MANUFACTURED LINENS exported from Great Britain, during the last Ten Years, ending 5th January 1820; distinguishing the Manufacture of the same.

— (3.) —

An Account of the Amount paid in BOUNTIES on British and Irish Manufactured Linens exported from Great Britain, during the last Ten Years, up to the 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Year, and the Manufacture of each Country, and also the number of Yards which have received the respective Bounties of One Halfpenny, One Penny, and Three Halfpence.

— (4.) —

An Account of the Quantity of LINEN YARN imported into Great Britain, during the last Ten Years prior to the 5th January 1820; with the Amount received as DUTY on the same; showing the Port from whence imported, and distinguishing each Year.

— (5.) —

An Account of the Quantities of all FOREIGN HEMP and FLAX imported into Great Britain, and of IRISH FLAX and HEMP imported into Great Britain during the last Ten Years, ending the 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Year, and Dressed from Undressed.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

31 May 1820.

(1).—AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of LINEN CLOTH of all Sorts Imported into
and each Species, the Countries from whence imported,

SPECIES OF LINEN.		QUANTITIES IMPORTED,			
		In the YEARS Ending 5th January,			
		1811:	1812:	1813:	1814:
FOREIGN LINENS:	Ells.				
	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. - -	14,194,951	639,114	1,247,404	
	— of Russia - - - -	5,520,379	648,937	528,253 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	— of the Netherlands - - -	94,603	80,963	219,040	
	Canvas, Hessen - - - -	1,266,150	17,111	170,284 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	— Packing or Spruce - - -	1,539,831	29,813	162,693 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Hinderlands Brown - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Drillings and Pack Duck - - -	85,944	25,309	69	
	Sail Cloth - - - - -	288,774	57,148	38,585	
	Total Number of Ells - - -	22,990,632	1,498,395	2,366,329 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Yards.				
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia - -	62,254	35,343	7,848 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	— of the Netherlands - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Total Number of Yards - - -	62,254	35,343	7,848 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Pieces.				
	Cambrics and French Lawns - - -	55,530	15,694	52,029	
	Silesia Lawns - - - - -	52,326	798	400	
	Total Number of Pieces - - -	107,856	16,492	52,429	
	Declared Value.				
	Unrated, Chequered, and Striped - -	60,332 18 6	6,336 7 10	118 1 —	
	— Not Chequered and Striped - -	847 6 8	394 5 —	85 8 —	
	Sails, Foreign made - - - -	3,191 4 1	4,285 5 3	2,414 17 7	
	Total entered at Value - - £.	64,371 9 3	11,015 18 1	2,618 6 7	
	Yards.				
	Irish Linens - - - - -	32,921,832	33,650,377	35,066,505	

The Records of this Year were destroyed by Fire.

Custom-House, London, }
31st May 1820. }

Great Britain for the last Ten Years, ending the 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Year,
and the Amount of DUTIES paid on Importation.

QUANTITIES IMPORTED,						AMOUNT of DUTIES paid On Importation.
In the YEARS ending 5th January,						
1815:	1816:	1817:	1818:	1819:	1820:	See the Supplementary Account annexed.
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	
588,410 $\frac{1}{2}$	440,603	61,409 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,587 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,952 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,892 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3,580,117 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,366,303 $\frac{1}{2}$	111,235 $\frac{1}{2}$	147,046	302,750 $\frac{1}{4}$	244,231 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4,199	301 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,131 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,103 $\frac{1}{2}$	427 $\frac{1}{2}$	757	
170,985	7,853	3,477 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,678	2,672 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,000	
172,543 $\frac{1}{2}$	129,082	6,440	1,897 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,264	2,715 $\frac{1}{2}$	
- - -	- - -	184	—	—	—	
30,836	44,490	19,276	6,897 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,250	4,181	
63,801	35,439	10,688 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,553	2,945 $\frac{3}{4}$	574	
4,610,892 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,024,072	220,842 $\frac{1}{4}$	176,763	325,262 $\frac{1}{2}$	255,351 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
52,562 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,084 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,181 $\frac{3}{4}$	28,333 $\frac{1}{4}$	21,661 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,042 $\frac{1}{2}$	
574	63	273 $\frac{1}{4}$	186 $\frac{1}{4}$	303 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	
53,136 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,147 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,455	28,519 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,965 $\frac{1}{4}$	24,064 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
58,223 $\frac{1}{4}$	43,043 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,461 $\frac{1}{4}$	45,951	41,237 $\frac{3}{4}$	38,814 $\frac{1}{2}$	
100	3,907 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	—	—	—	
58,323 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,951	38,576 $\frac{1}{4}$	45,951	41,237 $\frac{3}{4}$	38,814 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Declared Value.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i>	
427 9 9	133 18 —	149 19 10	2 15 —	1 17 9	9 15 —	
476 4 10	215 17 4	179 11 2	135 5 7	186 18 4	179 13 —	
2,548 4 6	2,269 7 5	2,160 9 5	1,708 19 6	2,337 5 7	1,741 14 5	
3,451 19 1	2,619 2 9	2,490 — 5	1,847 — 1	2,526 1 8	1,931 2 5	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
37,090,139 $\frac{1}{4}$	40,588,257	41,204,854	48,805,035	44,635,494	38,055,714	

See the Supplementary Account annexed.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen^l of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Official and Actual Value of BRITISH AND IRISH MANUFACTURED
distinguishing the

YEARS.	VALUE of British and Irish Manufactured Linens Exported, According to the Official Value thereof :								
	British Linens.			Irish Linens.			Total of British and Irish Linens.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Year ending 5th January - - 1811 - - -	1,018,312	14	6	343,884	8	—	1,362,197	2	6
— — — - - 1812 - - -	702,612	7	9	182,351	19	—	884,964	6	9
— — — - - 1813 - - -	840,095	1	3	317,115	12	9	1,157,210	14	—
— — — - - 1814 - - -	The Records of this year were destroyed by Fire.								
— — — - - 1815 - - -	1,139,273	10	6	417,047	1	8	1,556,320	12	2
— — — - - 1816 - - -	1,082,485	7	3	536,044	3	3	1,618,529	10	6
— — — - - 1817 - - -	1,097,302	9	3	477,045	11	6	1,574,348	—	9
— — — - - 1818 - - -	1,458,162	4	8	504,178	9	1	1,962,340	13	9
— — — - - 1819 - - -	1,680,729	12	9	493,865	2	2	2,174,594	14	11
— — — - - 1820 - - -	1,239,677	11	3	320,990	10	10	1,560,668	2	1

(3.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Amount paid in BOUNTIES on British and Irish Manufactured Linens exported
Manufacture of each Country, and also the number of Yards which have received

		YEARS Ending the 5th January,			
		1811:	1812:	1813:	1814:
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On <i>British</i> Manufactured Linens exported:					
d.					
Amount of Bounty paid, - - at	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0\frac{1}{2} \text{ - - per yard} \\ 1 \text{ - - - per yard} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ - - per yard} \end{array} \right. \text{ - -}$	The Records of these years having been destroyed by Fire, it is not practicable at this time to ascertain the particular Amount paid under each head.			
Total, on <i>British</i> Linens -		103,939 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,353 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,455 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	94,448 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
On <i>Irish</i> Manufactured Linens exported:					
d.					
Amount of Bounty paid, - - at	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0\frac{1}{2} \text{ - - per yard} \\ 1 \text{ - - - per yard} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ - - per yard} \end{array} \right. \text{ - -}$	The Records of these years having been destroyed by Fire, it is not practicable at this time to ascertain the particular Amount paid under each head.			
Total, on <i>Irish</i> Linens -		30,672 17 7	16,999 17 3	24,040 — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,270 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
On <i>British</i> Sail Cloth exported, at the Bounty of 2d. per ell - - - -		11,741 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,299 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,107 — 8	6,329 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL, on All Sorts - - £.		146,353 13 — $\frac{1}{4}$	91,653 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	120,602 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	135,048 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Custom-House, London, }
30th May 1820. }

LINENS, Exported from Great Britain, during the last Ten Years, ending 5th January 1820;
Manufacture of the same.

VALUE of British and Irish Manufactured Linens Exported, According to the Actual or Declared Value thereof :								
British Linens.			Irish Linens.			Total of British and Irish Linens.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1,162,046	—	3	570,645	9	3	1,732,691	9	6
1,077,253	6	8	750,841	5	—	1,828,094	11	8
909,634	5	8	566,516	10	4	1,476,150	16	—
1,148,429	2	6	581,469	—	6	1,729,898	3	—
1,394,548	10	5	577,060	5	11	1,971,608	16	4
1,022,458	5	6	385,546	9	1	1,408,004	14	7

* NO Declaration of the Actual Value of British and Irish Manufactured Linens exported, was required to be made at the Custom House previous to the passing of the Act 53 Geo. 3, cap. 98, for the more correct ascertainment of the Value of British Goods exported; the columns are therefore necessarily left blank for the years previous to the passing of the Act.

from Great Britain, during the last Ten Years, up to the 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Year, and the the respective Bounties of, - - - One Halfpenny, One Penny, and Three Halfpence.

YEARS Ending the 5th January,					
1815:	1816:	1817:	1818:	1819:	1820:
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
926 14 —	1,040 13 10 ½	1,740 14 2	2,196 4 2	1,671 5 — ½	1,324 3 2
27 10 9	- - -	439 15 4	1,012 18 9	877 2 8	615 5 5
111,074 16 7 ½	103,662 12 10 ½	104,444 14 — ½	137,191 17 11 ½	167,009 — 4 ½	125,475 — 1 ½
112,029 1 4 ½	104,703 6 9	106,625 3 6 ½	140,401 — 10 ½	169,557 8 1 ½	127,414 8 8 ½
- - -	- - -	- - -	33 5 2	4 7 1	—
- - -	- - -	64 2 4	99 14 11	—	—
37,502 3 7 ½	40,456 8 8	43,874 17 9 ½	46,702 7 — ½	48,381 12 7	33,049 5 5 ½
37,502 3 7 ½	40,456 8 8	43,939 — 1 ½	46,835 7 1 ½	48,385 19 8	33,049 5 5 ½
6,361 19 10	8,677 3 5 ½	6,746 18 7	6,036 17 7 ½	4,679 1 10	4,792 11 4 ½
155,893 4 10	153,836 18 10 ½	157,311 2 3	193,273 5 7 ½	222,622 9 7 ½	165,256 5 6

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen^l of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

(4.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of LINEN YARN Imported into Great Britain, during the last from whence Imported, and

COUNTRIES From which Imported.		YEARS ending 5th January,			Note.—The Records of the Year ending the 5th of January 1814, were destroyed by Fire.
		1811:	1812:	1813:	
		C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.	
Quantities Imported:	Russia - - - - -	69 1 17	- - -	- - -	
	Sweden - - - - -	- - -	- - -	425 1 18	
	Denmark - - - - -	1,952 — 1	13 1 23	- - -	
	Prussia - - - - -	38,225 3 2	1,447 1 27	496 — 2	
	Germany - - - - -	13,989 3 10	467 — 1	1,529 2 21	
	Holland - - - - -	97 1 13	- - -	- - -	
	Flanders - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	France - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Guernsey and Jersey - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 13	
	Prize Yarn - - - - -	— — 8	268 3 27	—	
Total, from Foreign Countries -		54,334 1 23	2,196 3 22	2,452 1 26	
From Ireland, and } Produce - -		6,557 3 23	10,182 3 25	18,832 2 22	
Isle of Man - - } Foreign - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	
TOTAL Quantities imported -		60,892 1 18	12,379 3 19	21,285 — 20	
Amount of DUTIES received thereon -		£. s. d. 1,815 18 11	£. s. d. 73 4 4	£. s. d. 81 14 11	

(5.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of all Foreign HEMP and FLAX Imported into Great Britain, 1820; distinguishing each Year,

	YEARS.	FOREIGN FLAX:	
		Dressed.	Undressed.
		C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.
Year ending 5th January -	1811 - -	- - -	511,383 2 7
— — — — —	1812 - -	- - -	234,390 1 —
— — — — —	1813* - -	- - -	362,894 — 7
— — — — —	1815 - -	8 3 23	498,848 2 1
— — — — —	1816 - -	— 3 10	325,891 1 1
— — — — —	1817 - -	— — 13	212,619 1 24
— — — — —	1818 - -	2 — 13	412,433 1 27
— — — — —	1819 - -	— — 13	426,258 2 7
— — — — —	1820 - -	— — 3	404,727 3 19
	YEARS.	FOREIGN HEMP:	
		Dressed.	Undressed.
		C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.
Year ending 5th January -	1811 - -	- - -	955,796 2 22
— — — — —	1812 - -	- - -	458,547 2 15
— — — — —	1813* - -	- - -	852,015 2 19
— — — — —	1815 - -	- - -	545,380 1 5
— — — — —	1816 - -	- - -	731,503 1 4
— — — — —	1817 - -	- - -	369,461 2 1
— — — — —	1818 - -	- - -	457,266 1 18
— — — — —	1819 - -	— 1 6	660,403 1 20
— — — — —	1820 - -	- - -	474,237 — 20

Custom House, London, }
31st May 1820.

100

IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

Ten Years prior to the 5th January 1820, with the Amount received as Duty on the same; showing, The Port distinguishing each Year.

YEARS ending 5th January,					
1815:	1816:	1817:	1818:	1819:	1820:
C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.
5,780 2 13	323 1 3	220 — 27	353 — 3	— — 21	—
— — —	982 1 23	— — —	— — —	2 3 —	—
70 — —	— — —	— — —	49 — 17	— — —	—
17,088 — 16	17,356 2 9	5,764 1 18	8,530 — 2	11,946 3 9	9,251 2 17
22,892 2 15	22,512 3 20	3,701 2 18	12,590 3 13	27,520 3 9	12,180 2 27
95 1 1	3 — 4	5 2 —	— — —	66 3 13	— — —
— — —	17 3 8	— — —	— 2 —	52 3 17	6 1 22
— — —	— — —	— — —	— 1 18	— — —	— 1 12
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
45,926 2 17	41,196 — 11	9,691 3 7	21,523 3 25	39,590 1 13	21,439 — 22
11,284 — 17	11,624 2 13	11,151 2 2	14,635 2 19	10,536 — 22	6,134 3 12
— — —	— — —	— — —	1 2 —	— — —	— — —
57,210 3 6	52,820 2 24	20,843 1 9	36,161 — 16	50,126 2 7	27,574 — 6
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,968 10 —	1,622 10 1	383 16 9½	913 19 11	1,603 12 6½	936 7 6

and of Irish Flax and Hemp Imported into Great Britain, during the last Ten Years, ending the 5th January and Dressed from Undressed.

IRISH FLAX:		TOTAL OF FLAX:	
Dressed.	Undressed.	Dressed.	Undressed.
C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.
— — —	587 — 13	— — —	511,970 2 20
— — —	9,509 — 11	— — —	243,899 1 11
— 1 3	42,410 1 2	— 1 3	405,304 1 9
4 2 —	25,908 3 7	13 1 23	524,757 1 8
9 1 16	25,211 3 12	10 — 26	351,103 — 13
10 2 5	34,804 3 —	10 3 18	247,424 — 24
4 3 25	40,363 — 6	7 — 10	452,796 2 5
4 2 —	32,640 1 16	4 2 13	458,898 3 23
1 3 11	27,962 2 26	1 3 14	432,690 2 17

IRISH HEMP:		TOTAL OF HEMP:	
Dressed.	Undressed.	Dressed.	Undressed.
C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.	C. q. lbs.
— — —	3 — —	— — —	955,799 2 22
— — —	— — —	— — —	458,547 2 15
— — —	— — —	— — —	852,015 2 19
— — —	— — —	— — —	545,380 1 5
— — —	2 1 22	— — —	731,505 2 26
— — —	6 1 22	— — —	369,467 3 23
— — —	— — —	— — —	457,266 1 18
— — —	— — —	— 1 6	660,403 1 20
— — —	1 1 16	— — —	474,238 2 8

* Note:—The Records of the Year ending 5th January 1814, were destroyed by Fire.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

LINEN AND FLAX, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED;
1811—1820.

—1.—

An Account of the Quantity of LINEN CLOTH of all sorts imported into Great Britain, for the last Ten Years, ending the 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Year, and each Species, the Countries from whence imported, and the Amount of Duties paid on Importation.

—2.—

An Account of the Official and Actual Value of British and Irish Manufactured LINENS exported from Great Britain, during the last Ten Years, ending the 5th January 1820; distinguishing the Manufacture of the same.

—3.—

An Account of the Amount paid in Bounties on British and Irish Manufactured LINENS exported from Great Britain, during the last Ten Years, up to the 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Year, and the Manufacture of each Country, and also the number of Yards which have received the respective Bounties of One Halfpenny, One Penny, and Three Halfpence.

—4.—

An Account of the Quantity of LINEN YARN imported into Great Britain, during the last Ten Years prior to the 5th January 1820; with the Amount received as Duty on the same; showing the Port from whence imported, and distinguishing each Year.

—5.—

An Account of the Quantities of all FOREIGN HEMP and FLAX imported into Great Britain, and of IRISH FLAX and HEMP imported into Great Britain, during the last Ten Years, ending the 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Year, and Dressed from Undressed.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 May 1820.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE VALUE OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

EXPORTED from this Country (*Great Britain*) to the Coasts of *The Baltic*, in the last Five Years;—also, The amount of Duty received on the IMPORTATION of TIMBER and IRON, from the same quarter, during the above period; distinguishing each Year.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN,										
YEARS.		TO RUSSIA.		TO PRUSSIA.		TO NORWAY.		TO SWEDEN.		TOTAL Of the Preceding.
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£. s. d.
British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	1815 - -	795,240	19 1	632,347	3 6	156,996	12 10	240,867	4 7	1,825,452 — —
	1816 - -	1,237,622	15 11	370,923	12 10	45,802	6 10	38,129	19 7	1,692,478 15 2
	1817 - -	2,259,209	4 4	531,545	2 2	41,452	5 4	36,743	11 7	2,868,950 3 5
	1818 - -	2,309,472	14 5	545,774	15 7	76,466	5 4	40,973	13 4	2,972,687 8 8
	1819 - -	1,630,047	11 4	435,155	9 1	60,171	13 —	40,419	— 11	2,165,793 14 4
Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	1815 - -	405,925	1 —	464,911	10 9	100,473	1 1	355,952	4 2	1,327,261 17 —
	1816 - -	469,262	6 2	557,803	19 8	32,031	— 2	89,255	3 1	1,148,402 9 1
	1817 - -	499,787	16 7	546,772	2 1	31,915	2 5	114,765	4 3	1,193,240 5 4
	1818 - -	511,268	10 11	517,024	6 8	54,306	6 9	95,996	5 8	1,178,595 10 —
	1819 - -	406,016	4 6	539,477	1 7	29,174	8 2	119,736	17 11	1,094,404 12 2
Total Exports.	1815 - -	1,201,166	— 1	1,097,258	14 3	257,469	13 11	596,819	8 9	3,152,713 17 —
	1816 - -	1,706,885	2 1	928,727	12 6	77,883	7 —	127,385	2 8	2,840,881 4 3
	1817 - -	2,758,997	— 11	1,078,317	4 3	73,367	7 9	151,508	15 10	4,062,190 8 9
	1818 - -	2,820,741	5 4	1,062,799	2 3	130,772	12 1	136,969	19 —	4,151,282 18 8
	1819 - -	2,036,063	15 10	974,632	10 8	89,346	1 2	160,155	18 10	3,260,198 6 6

AMOUNT OF DUTIES ON THE IMPORTATION OF TIMBER AND IRON,										
YEARS.		From RUSSIA.		From PRUSSIA.		From NORWAY.		From SWEDEN.		TOTAL Of the Preceding.
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£. s. d.
On Timber Imported.	1815 - -	318,495	4 9	442,514	2 8	587,091	16 —	165,284	9 9	1,513,385 13 2
	1816 - -	212,873	12 6	253,017	3 —	183,406	11 1	111,470	4 4	760,767 10 11
	1817 - -	273,463	11 —	300,377	17 6½	257,277	3 2½	106,149	9 11	937,268 1 8½
	1818 - -	280,019	14 7½	400,080	3 2½	359,817	8 4½	142,367	14 3½	1,182,285 — 6½
	1819 - -	252,050	4 8½	377,145	1 10	276,231	11 5½	113,885	— 1½	1,019,311 18 1½
On Iron Imported.	1815 - -	23,152	2 3	- - -	- - -	622	9 5	41,841	5 1	65,615 16 9
	1816 - -	16,702	8 —	- - -	- - -	130	11 10	26,788	10 6	43,621 10 4
	1817 - -	19,110	10 4½	— 3 3	- - -	10	19 1	34,521	— 8½	53,642 13 5½
	1818 - -	25,026	6 5	- - -	- - -	86	3 3½	45,511	7 1½	70,623 16 9½
	1819 - -	14,970	10 —½	- - -	- - -	48	5 5½	35,843	— 6½	50,861 16 —½
Total on Timber and Iron.	1815 - -	341,647	7 —	442,514	2 8	587,714	5 5	207,125	14 10	1,579,001 9 11
	1816 - -	229,576	— 6	253,017	3 —	183,537	2 11	138,258	14 10	804,389 1 3
	1817 - -	292,574	1 4½	300,378	— 9½	257,288	2 3½	140,670	10 7½	990,910 15 1½
	1818 - -	305,046	1 —½	400,080	3 2½	359,903	11 8	187,879	1 5	1,252,908 17 4
	1819 - -	267,020	14 9½	377,145	1 10	276,279	16 11½	149,728	— 7½	1,070,173 14 2½

Custom House, London,
26th May 1820.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE VALUE OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS,

EXPORTED from this Country (*Great Britain*) to the
Coasts of The Baltic, in the last Five Years;—also, The
amount of Duty received on the IMPORTATION of TIMBER
and IRON from the same quarter during the above period,
distinguishing each year.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 May 1830.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF ALL

L I N E N S

EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS;

DISTINGUISHING,

Each Year, the Countries to which they were Exported, and BRITISH and IRISH from FOREIGN Linens; together with the Amount of the IMPORT DUTY not drawn back on the Exportation of Foreign Linens.

Note:—THE Records of the Year ending 5th January 1814, were destroyed by Fire.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 June 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE VALUE OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS,

EXPORTED from this Country (*Great Britain*) to the
Coasts of The Baltic, in the last Five Years;—also, The
amount of Duty received on the Importation of *Tin* and *Iron* from the same quarter during the above period,
distinguishing each year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 May 1830.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF ALL

L I N E N S

EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS;

DISTINGUISHING,

Each Year, the Countries to which they were Exported, and BRITISH and IRISH from FOREIGN Linens; together with the Amount of the IMPORT DUTY not drawn back on the Exportation of Foreign Linens.

Note:—THE Records of the Year ending 5th January 1814, were destroyed by Fire.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 June 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF ALL LINENS EXPORTED
Distinguishing, each Year ; the Countries to which they were exported, and BRITISH and IRISH from FOREIGN

SPECIES OF LINEN.		QUANTITIES of Foreign, Irish, and British Linen, EXPORTED			
		TO Foreign Countries In Europe.	TO Ireland, and the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.	TO Asia.	TO Africa.
FOREIGN LINENS:	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. - -	<i>Ells.</i> 2,576,197	<i>Ells.</i> - - -	<i>Ells.</i> 1,525	<i>Ells.</i> 35,947
	— of Russia - - - -	522,579	11,280	1,800	27,570
	— of the Netherlands - - -	27,245	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Canvas Hessens - - - -	637,054	- - -	- - -	274
	— Packing or Spruce - - -	277,696	3,212	- - -	60
	Hinderlands Brown - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Drillings and Pack Duck - - -	463	- - -	- - -	2,923
	Sail Cloth - - - -	115,614	- - -	- - -	24,269
	Total number of <i>Ells</i> - - -	4,156,848	14,492	3,325	91,043
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c. - -	<i>Yards.</i> 5,409	<i>Yards.</i> - - -	<i>Yards.</i> 144	<i>Yards.</i> 364
	— of the Netherlands - -	—	—	—	—
	Total number of <i>Yards</i> - - -	5,409	- - -	144	364
	Cambrics and French Lawns - - -	<i>Pieces.</i> 1,228	<i>Pieces.</i> 1,200	<i>Pieces.</i> 142	<i>Pieces.</i> 12
	Silesia Lawns - - - -	7,390	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total number of <i>Pieces</i> - - -	8,618	1,200	142	12
	Unrated Chequered, Striped, &c. - -	£. s. d. 196 19 —	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 94 — —
	— not Chequered, &c. - - -	68 5 —	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Sails, Foreign made - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Total entered at Value - - -	265 4 —	- - -	- - -	94 — —
	British Linens of all sorts - - - -	<i>Yards.</i> 2,983,158	<i>Yards.</i> 150,630	<i>Yards.</i> 140,323	<i>Yards.</i> 41,759
	Irish Linens of all sorts - - - -	<i>Yards.</i> 774,534	<i>Yards.</i> 184,683	<i>Yards.</i> 2,120	<i>Yards.</i> 13,743
	British Sail Cloth - - - -	<i>Ells.</i> 263,945	<i>Ells.</i> 69,420	<i>Ells.</i> 260,504	<i>Ells.</i> 40,850

FROM GREAT BRITAIN, DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS;

Linens; together with the Amount of the IMPORT DUTY not drawn back on the Exportation of Foreign Linens.

from Great Britain in the Year ending the 5th January 1811:

						AMOUNT of Import Duty, not drawn back on Exportation.
TO The United States of America.	TO The British North American Colonies.	TO The British West Indies.	TO The Foreign West Indies.	TO Other Parts of America.	TOTAL to All Parts.	
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	
118,089	18,238	1,864,509	3,871,732	1,472,500	9,958,737	
203,696	86,685	741,226	160,487	247,552	2,002,875	
- - -	- - -	41,274	1,615	11,416	81,550	[See The Supplementary Account; —marked at the bottom, - - 122.]
11,361	2,744	13,515	332,324	3,215	1,000,487	
32,113	1,671	54,301	188,779	3,634	561,466	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
6,273	796	9,607	1,259	934	22,255	
28,770	9,080	17,744	50,053	143,414	388,944	
400,302	119,214	2,742,176	4,606,249	1,882,665	14,016,314	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
578	38	437	1,045	60	8,075	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
578	38	437	1,045	60	8,075	
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
348	248	2,892	982	156	7,208	
- - -	- - -	7,853	14,021	2,724	31,988	
348	248	10,745	15,003	2,880	39,196	
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	
- - -	- - -	14,772 4 7	54,286 19 2	21 8 —	69,371 10 9	
- - -	- - -	- - -	12 — —	254 1 —	334 6 —	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	14,772 4 7	54,298 19 2	275 9 —	69,705 16 9	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
4,833,957	295,630	6,203,685	2,650,143	627,411	17,926,696	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
1,388,968	442,742	1,646,243	1,030,833	722,647	6,206,513	
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	
120,340	250,946	320,539	34,317	54,902	1,415,763	

SPECIES OF LINEN.		QUANTITIES of Foreign, Irish, and British Linen, EXPORTED			
		TO Foreign Countries, In Europe.	TO Ireland, and the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.	TO Asia.	TO Africa.
FOREIGN LINENS:	Ells.	Ells.	Ells.	Ells.	Ells.
	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. - -	928,962	- - -	8,827	8,812
	— of Russia - - - -	123,184	39,918	3,000	3,090
	— of the Netherlands - - - -	18,186	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Canvas Hessens - - - -	272,901	2,645	70	- - -
	— Packing or Spruce - - - -	711,661	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Hinderlands Brown - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Drillings and Pack Duck - - - -	1,840	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Sail Cloth - - - -	38,740	1,110	- - -	3,000
	Total Number of <i>Ells</i> - - -	2,095,474	43,673	11,897	14,902
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c. - -	561	- - -	346	- - -
	— of the Netherlands - - -	—	—	—	—
	Total Number of <i>Yards</i> - - -	561	- - -	346	- - -
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
	Cambries and French Lawns - - -	1,560	- - -	202	- - -
	Silesia Lawns - - - -	2,446	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total Number of <i>Pieces</i> - - -	4,006	- - -	202	- - -
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Unrated Chequered, Striped, &c. - -	129 10 —	- - -	- - -	- - -
	— not Chequered, &c. - - -	229 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Sails, Foreign made - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total entered at Value - - -	358 10 —	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yards.		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
British Linens of all sorts - - - -		2,933,420	110,843	97,323	19,875
Yards.		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Irish Linens of all sorts - - - -		1,358,710	164,209	2,007	11,483
Ells.		Ells.	Ells.	Ells.	Ells.
British Sail Cloth - - - -		148,305	75,419	160,113	26,793

from Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January 1812:

						AMOUNT of Import Duty not drawn back on Exportation.
TO The United States of America.	TO The British North American Colonies.	TO The British West Indies.	TO The Foreign West Indies.	TO Other Parts Of America.	TOTAL to All Parts.	
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	
6,868	2,896	521,967	691,020	326,201	2,495,553	
- - -	94,856	169,566	42,480	57,049	533,143	
- - -	- - -	3,726	4,840	- - -	26,752	
- - -	3,019	62	2,115	80	280,892	
- - -	- - -	17,349	11,938	835	741,783	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	124	2,023	- - -	- - -	3,987	
- - -	4,500	1,480	1,588	12,698	63,116	
6,868	105,395	716,173	753,981	396,863	4,145,226	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
- - -	- - -	423	44	50	1,424	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	423	44	50	1,424	
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
- - -	158	1,576	614	58	4,168	
- - -	- - -	2,786	3,614	48	8,894	
- - -	158	4,362	4,228	106	13,062	
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	
- - -	- - -	4,487 9 6	4,714 18 6	731 — 6	10,062 18 6	
- - -	- - -	36 9 —	- - -	- - -	265 9 —	
- - -	118 3 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 3 —	
- - -	118 3 —	4,523 18 6	4,714 18 6	731 — 6	10,446 10 6	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
2,640,453	315,830	4,180,682	1,590,433	806,602	12,695,461	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
176,388	225,873	739,790	153,524	499,176	3,331,160	
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	
8,373	244,813	215,732	25,917	34,083	939,548	

[See The Supplementary Account;
—marked at the
bottom, - - 122.]

QUANTITIES of Foreign, Irish, and British Linen, EXPORTED				
SPECIES OF LINEN.	TO Foreign Countries, In Europe.	TO Ireland, and the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.	TO Asia.	TO Africa.
	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. - -	541,592	- - -	5,371	8,528
— of Russia - - - -	44,198	14,040	210	4,140
— of the Netherlands - - - -	4,789	- - -	- - -	- - -
Canvas Hessens - - - -	50,539	- - -	54	- - -
— Packing or Spruce - - - -	125,454	- - -	95	- - -
Hinderlands Brown - - - -	—	—	—	—
Drillings and Pack Duck - - - -	1,054	- - -	2,461	- - -
Sail Cloth - - - - -	11,386	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total number of <i>Ells</i> - - -	779,012	14,040	8,189	12,668
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c. - -	170	- - -	- - -	- - -
— of the Netherlands - - -	—	—	—	—
Total number of <i>Yards</i> - - -	170	- - -	- - -	- - -
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
Cambrics and French Lawns - - -	712	- - -	145	18
Silesia Lawns - - - - -	625	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total number of <i>Pieces</i> - - -	1,337	- - -	146	18
	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Unrated Chequered, Striped, &c. - -	6 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
— not Chequered, &c. - - -	9,083 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sails, Foreign made - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Total entered at Value - - -	9,090 — 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
British Linens of all sorts - - - -	4,544,898	90,769	135,085	27,986
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Irish Linens of all sorts - - - - -	2,381,404	145,407	3,200	19,361
	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
British Sail Cloth - - - - -	229,317	72,558	190,151	26,535

FOREIGN LINENS:

BRITAIN, DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS,—CONTINUED.

7

from Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January 1813 :

TO The United States of America.	TO The British North American Colonies.	TO The British West Indies.	TO The Foreign West Indies.	TO Other Parts of America.	TOTAL to All Parts.
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
31,526	1,280	133,420	274,674	198,681	1,195,072
5,367	85,333	91,929	13,688	8,250	267,155
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,496	- - -	8,285
- - -	805	205	4,945	247	56,795
- - -	- - -	218	2,744	1,328	129,837
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	43	- - -	7,039	10,597
- - -	- - -	300	- - -	360	12,046
36,893	87,418	226,115	299,547	215,905	1,679,787
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
56	178	3,038	364	106	4,618
- - -	- - -	1,364	2,222	264	4,475
56	178	4,402	2,586	370	9,093
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
- - -	- - -	2,880 — —	1,112 10 —	- - -	3,998 11 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	87 18 3	4,737 13 9	13,909 11 9
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	2,880 — —	1,200 8 3	4,737 13 9	17,908 2 11
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
557,684	344,645	7,121,211	1,893,354	559,149	15,274,781
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
737,314	200,324	1,163,705	380,420	792,332	5,823,467
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
9,295	234,609	111,252	23,667	21,800	919,184

[See The Supplementary Account;
—marked at the
bottom, - - 122.]

SPECIES OF LINEN.		QUANTITIES of Foreign, Irish, and British Linen, EXPORTED			
		TO Foreign Countries In Europe.	TO Ireland, and the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.	TO Asia.	TO Africa.
FOREIGN LINENS:	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c.	<i>Ells.</i> 611,439	<i>Ells.</i> - - -	<i>Ells.</i> - - -	<i>Ells.</i> 5,600
	— of Russia	32,614	2,760	4,572	13,896
	— of the Netherlands	15,999	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Canvas Hessens	96,019	- - -	- - -	- - -
	— Packing or Spruce	16,876	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Hinderlands Brown	—	—	—	—
	Drillings and Pack Duck	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Sail Cloth	3,343	- - -	- - -	1,080
	Total number of <i>Ells</i>	776,290	2,760	4,572	20,576
		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	4,258	- - -	45	270
	— of the Netherlands	234	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total number of <i>Yards</i>	4,492	- - -	45	270
		<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
	Cambrics and French Lawns	1,966	- - -	31	5
	Silesia Lawns	1,697	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total number of <i>Pieces</i>	3,663	- - -	31	5
		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Unrated Checquered, Striped, &c.	139 6 —	- - -	- - -	- - -
	— not Checquered, &c.	7,200 10 —	- - -	- - -	4 2 —
	Sails, Foreign made	34 3 —	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total entered at Value	7,373 19 —	- - -	- - -	4 2 —
British Linens of all sorts		<i>Yards.</i> 2,805,563	<i>Yards.</i> 242,088	<i>Yards.</i> 102,020	<i>Yards.</i> 12,655
Irish Linens of all sorts		<i>Yards.</i> 2,138,909	<i>Yards.</i> 139,085	<i>Yards.</i> 1,487	<i>Yards.</i> 14,488
British Sail Cloth		<i>Ells.</i> 169,144	<i>Ells.</i> 73,043	<i>Ells.</i> 118,139	<i>Ells.</i> 32,626

from Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January 1813 :

TO The United States of America.	TO The British North American Colonies.	TO The British West Indies.	TO The Foreign West Indies.	TO Other Parts of America.	TOTAL to All Parts.
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
- - -	1,264	287,840	370,547	175,592	1,452,282
- - -	152,121	693,315	220,574	77,727	1,197,579
- - -	- -	9,502	6,844	10,531	42,876
- - -	1,202	8,703	8,692	- - -	114,616
- - -	- - -	40,107	342	2,633	59,958
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	229	229
- - -	3,950	11,135	23,150	6,075	48,733
- - -	158,537	1,050,602	630,149	272,787	2,916,273
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
- - -	- - -	608	511	- - -	5,692
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	234
- - -	- - -	608	511	- - -	5,926
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
- - -	210	6,495	1,023	1,155	10,885
- - -	- - -	3,630	308	96	5,731
- - -	210	10,125	1,331	1,251	16,616
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
- - -	- - -	401 16 —	- - -	- - -	541 2 —
- - -	- - -	329 — —	7,205 7 6	30 — —	14,768 19 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 3 —
- - -	- - -	730 16 —	7,205 7 6	30 — —	15,344 4 6
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
- - -	735,942	10,201,765	4,250,764	401,652	18,752,449
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
- - -	640,009	3,063,787	557,855	670,605	7,226,225
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
- - -	269,232	388,083	78,117	58,976	1,187,360

AMOUNT
of
Import Duty
not drawn
back on
Exportation.[See The Supple-
mentary Account ;
—marked at the
bottom, - - 122.]

SPECIES OF LINEN.		QUANTITIES of Foreign, Irish, and British Linen, EXPORTED			
		TO Foreign Countries In Europe.	TO Ireland, and the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.	TO Asia.	TO Africa.
FOREIGN LINENS:		<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. - - -	36,051	- - -	- - -	14,000
	— of Russia - - - - -	25,267	- - -	20,800	7,500
	— of the Netherlands - - - -	455	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Canvas Hessens - - - - -	6,283	- - -	- - -	- - -
	— Packing or Spruce - - - -	18,605	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Hinderlands Brown - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Drillings and Pack Duck - - -	190	- - -	- - -	1,254
	Sail Cloth - - - - -	191	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total number of <i>Ells</i> - - -	87,042	- - -	20,800	22,754
		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c. - -	3,964	30	- - -	- - -
	— of the Netherlands - - -	157	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total number of <i>Yards</i> - - -	4,121	30	- - -	- - -
		<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
	Cambrics and French Lawns - - -	72	- - -	64	6
	Silesia Lawns - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total number of <i>Pieces</i> - - -	72	- - -	64	6
		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Unrated Chequered, Striped, &c. - -	80 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -
	— not Chequered, &c. - - -	115 — —	8 8 —	- - -	- - -
	Sails, Foreign made - - - - -	50 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total entered at Value - - -	245 — —	8 8 —	- - -	- - -
		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
British Linens of all sorts - - - -	979,754	102,707	32,291	33,925	
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
Irish Linens of all sorts - - - -	1,626,979	358,997	31,916	21,551	
	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	
British Sail Cloth - - - - -	35,712	85,322	162,692	46,875	

from Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January 1816:

TO The United States of America.	TO The British North American Colonies.	TO The British West Indies.	TO The Foreign West Indies.	TO Other Parts of America.	TOTAL to All Parts.
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
4,737	3,376	231,884	111,926	40,674	442,648
70,101	169,249	778,036	55,054	57,457	1,183,464
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	528	983
- - -	3,054	250	1,201	28	10,816
- - -	- - -	14,477	8,744	2,632	44,458
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,392	- - -	1,392
- - -	- - -	339	- - -	381	2,164
35,027	7,280	3,416	- - -	4,595	50,509
109,865	182,959	1,028,402	178,317	106,295	1,736,434
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
- - -	106	59	117	- - -	4,276
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	157
- - -	106	59	117	- - -	4,433
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
38	637	2,026	34	356	3,233
- - -	- - -	101	121	97	319
38	637	2,127	155	453	3,552
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
20 18 —	- - -	463 2 —	- - -	28 — —	592 — —
- - -	- - -	4,378 — —	85 — —	- - -	4,586 8 —
- - -	- - -	- - -	24 — —	- - -	74 — —
20 18 —	- - -	4,841 2 —	109 — —	28 — —	5,252 8 —
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
2,274,560	977,116	10,959,971	1,527,266	295,808	17,183,398
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
2,486,763	452,512	3,379,873	607,811	595,364	9,561,766
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
112,929	382,492	345,220	8,646	23,801	1,203,689

AMOUNT
of
Import Duty
not drawn
back on
Exportation.[See The Supple-
mentary Account;
—marked at the
bottom, - - 122.]

SPECIES OF LINEN.		QUANTITIES of Foreign, Irish, and British Linen, EXPORTED			
		TO Foreign Countries In Europe.	TO Ireland, and the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.	TO Asia.	TO Africa.
FOREIGN LINENS:	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c.	<i>Ells.</i> 6,691	<i>Ells.</i> - - -	<i>Ells.</i> - - -	<i>Ells.</i> 1,200
	— of Russia	41,961	- - -	600	18,760
	— of the Netherlands	134	- - -	416	- - -
	Canvas Hessens	6,985	- - -	1,782	- - -
	— Packing or Spruce	789	- - -	5,160	- - -
	Hinderlands, Brown	—	—	—	—
	Drillings and Pack Duck	- - -	- - -	- - -	417
	Sail Cloth	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total number of <i>Ells</i>	57,560	- - -	7,958	20,377
		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	216	- - -	- - -	- - -
	— of the Netherlands	20	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total number of <i>Yards</i>	236	- - -	- - -	- - -
		<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
	Cambrics and French Lawns	84	- - -	- - -	6
	Silesia Lawns	107	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total number of <i>Pieces</i>	191	- - -	- - -	6
		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Unrated Chequered, Striped, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	— not Chequered, &c.	- - -	- - -	6 11 —	- - -
	Sails, Foreign made	—	—	—	—
	Total entered at Value	- - -	- - -	6 11 —	- - -
British Linens of all sorts		<i>Yards.</i> 1,279,298	<i>Yards.</i> 102,549	<i>Yards.</i> 25,520	<i>Yards.</i> 50,073
Irish Linens of all sorts		<i>Yards.</i> 2,572,587	<i>Yards.</i> 156,773	<i>Yards.</i> 15,777	<i>Yards.</i> 14,870
British Sail Cloth		<i>Ells.</i> 93,047	<i>Ells.</i> 81,055	<i>Ells.</i> 189,619	<i>Ells.</i> 31,350

from Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January 1817:

TO The United States of America.	TO The British North American Colonies.	TO The British West Indies.	TO The Foreign West Indies.	TO Other Parts of America.	TOTAL to All Parts.	AMOUNT of Import Duty not drawn back on Exportation.
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	
- - -	- - -	94,131	15,504	30,735	148,261	
27,529	105,300	161,579	30,600	10,190	397,519	
- - -	- - -	684	6,426	- - -	7,660	
- - -	4,621	53	- - -	- - -	13,441	
412	- - -	2,234	4,623	- - -	13,218	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
- - -	308	427	- - -	- - -	1,152	
- - -	- - -	1,372	1,715	2,244	5,331	
27,941	110,229	260,480	58,868	43,169	586,582	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
1,618	97	- - -	- - -	126	2,057	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20	
1,618	97	- - -	- - -	126	2,077	
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
1,655	787	1,275	489	- - -	4,296	
- - -	- - -	2,859	- - -	592	3,558	
1,655	787	4,134	489	592	7,854	
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	
- - -	- - -	- - -	86 10 —	- - -	86 10 —	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 11 —	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
- - -	- - -	- - -	86 10 —	- - -	93 1 —	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
5,605,692	727,037	7,493,476	1,505,002	752,167	17,540,814	
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
1,573,053	322,418	2,214,876	351,015	1,579,453	8,800,822	
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	
137,388	280,622	150,199	5,498	21,135	989,913	

[See The Supplementary Account;
—marked at the
bottom, - - 122.]

SPECIES OF LINEN.				QUANTITIES of Foreign, Irish, and British Linen EXPORTED			
				TO Foreign Countries In Europe.	TO Ireland, and the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.	TO Asia.	TO Africa.
				<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
FOREIGN LINENS:	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c.	-	-	4,937	9	- - -	1,200
	— of Russia	-	-	10,500	- - -	2,102	10,320
	— of the Netherlands	-	-	—	—	—	—
	Canvas Hesseus	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	— Packing or Spruce	-	-	28,467	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Hinderlands Brown	-	-	—	—	—	—
	Drillings and Pack Duck	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,688
	Sail Cloth	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total Number of <i>Ells</i>	-	-	43,904	9	2,102	15,208
				<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	-	-	781	- - -	- - -	- - -
	— of the Netherlands	-	-	—	—	—	—
	Total Number of <i>Yards</i>	-	-	781	- - -	- - -	- - -
				<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
	Cambrics and French Lawns	-	-	5	1,672	136	- - -
	Silesia Lawns	-	-	55	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total Number of <i>Pieces</i>	-	-	60	1,672	136	- - -
				<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Unrated Chequered, Striped, &c.	-	-	2 16 —	— 5 —	- - -	- - -
	— not Chequered, &c.	-	-	- - -	— 6 —	- - -	- - -
	Sails, Foreign made	-	-	—	—	—	—
	Total entered at Value	-	-	2 16 —	— 11 —	- - -	- - -
				<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
British Linens of all sorts				2,288,176	144,318	110,809	79,434
				<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Irish Linens of all sorts				2,394,448	244,526	21,232	53,039
				<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
British Sail Cloth				119,845	60,273	253,898	27,442

from Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January 1818 :

TO The United States of America.	TO The British North American Colonies.	TO The British West Indies.	TO The Foreign West Indies.	TO Other Parts of America.	TOTAL to All Parts.
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
6,960	- - -	8,755	- - -	3,846	25,707
3,060	47,874	88,169	- - -	15,000	177,025
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	1,114	- - -	7,918	56	9,088
88	- - -	1,395	3,949	19	33,918
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	1,613	- - -	- - -	5,301
- - -	1,600	2,074	- - -	330	4,004
10,108	50,588	102,006	11,867	19,251	255,043
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
- - -	- - -	431	- - -	- - -	1,212
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	431	- - -	- - -	1,212
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
278	127	1,343	400	- - -	3,961
- - -	- - -	2	- - -	- - -	57
278	127	1,345	400	- - -	4,018
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
- - -	- - -	35 — —	- - -	- - -	38 1 —
- - -	- - -	6 — —	- - -	- - -	6 6 —
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	41 — —	- - -	- - -	44 7 —
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
8,260,842	415,083	9,093,080	2,794,565	1,408,653	24,594,960
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
2,408,815	152,143	1,606,682	627,484	1,968,403	9,476,772
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
61,171	184,521	167,289	10,501	34,609	919,549

AMOUNT
of
Import Duty
not drawn
back on
Exportation.[See The Supple-
mentary Account;
—marked at the
bottom, - - 12%.]

QUANTITIES of Foreign, Irish, and British Linen EXPORTED				
SPECIES OF LINEN.	TO Foreign Countries In Europe.	TO Ireland, and the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.	TO Asia.	TO Africa.
	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. - -	4,937	9	- - -	1,200
— of Russia - - - -	10,500	- - -	2,102	10,320
— of the Netherlands - - -	—	—	—	—
Canvas Hesseus - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
— Packing or Spruce - - -	28,467	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hinderlands Brown - - - -	—	—	—	—
Drillings and Pack Duck - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,688
Sail Cloth - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total Number of <i>Ells</i> - - -	43,904	9	2,102	15,208
FOREIGN LINENS:	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c. - -	781	- - -	- - -	- - -
— of the Netherlands - - -	—	—	—	—
Total Number of <i>Yards</i> - - -	781	- - -	- - -	- - -
FOREIGN LINENS:	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
Cambrics and French Lawns - - -	5	1,672	136	- - -
Silesia Lawns - - - - -	55	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total Number of <i>Pieces</i> - - -	60	1,672	136	- - -
FOREIGN LINENS:	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Unrated Chequered, Striped, &c. - -	2 16 —	— 5 —	- - -	- - -
— not Chequered, &c. - - -	- - -	— 6 —	- - -	- - -
Sails, Foreign made - - - -	—	—	—	—
Total entered at Value - - -	2 16 —	— 11 —	- - -	- - -
FOREIGN LINENS:	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
British Linens of all sorts - - - -	2,288,176	144,318	110,809	79,434
FOREIGN LINENS:	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Irish Linens of all sorts - - - -	2,394,448	244,526	21,232	53,039
FOREIGN LINENS:	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
British Sail Cloth - - - - -	119,845	60,273	253,898	27,442

from Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January 1818 :

AMOUNT
of
Import Duty
not drawn
back on
Exportation.

TO The United States of America.	TO The British North American Colonies.	TO The British West Indies.	TO The Foreign West Indies.	TO Other Parts of America.	TOTAL to All Parts.
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
6,960	- - -	8,755	- - -	3,846	25,707
3,060	47,874	88,169	- - -	15,000	177,025
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	1,114	- - -	7,918	56	9,088
88	- - -	1,395	3,949	19	33,918
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	1,613	- - -	- - -	5,301
- - -	1,600	2,074	- - -	330	4,004
10,108	50,588	102,006	11,867	19,251	255,043
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
- - -	- - -	431	- - -	- - -	1,212
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	431	- - -	- - -	1,212
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
278	127	1,343	400	- - -	3,961
- - -	- - -	2	- - -	- - -	57
278	127	1,345	400	- - -	4,018
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
- - -	- - -	35 — —	- - -	- - -	38 1 —
- - -	- - -	6 — —	- - -	- - -	6 6 —
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	41 — —	- - -	- - -	44 7 —
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
8,260,842	415,083	9,093,080	2,794,565	1,408,653	24,594,960
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
2,408,815	152,143	1,606,682	627,484	1,968,403	9,476,772
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
61,171	184,521	167,289	10,501	34,609	919,549

[See The Supple-
mentary Account;
—marked at the
bottom, - - 12%.]

SPECIES OF LINEN.		QUANTITIES of Foreign, Irish, and British Linen EXPORTED			
		TO Foreign Countries In Europe.	TO Ireland, and the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.	TO Asia.	TO Africa.
FOREIGN LINENS:		<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. - -	5,705	- - -	- - -	4,038
	—— of Russia - - - -	18,480	- - -	1,560	1,500
	—— of the Netherlands - - -	8,187	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Canvas Hessens - - - -	28	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Packing or Spruce - - -	24,036	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Hinderlands Brown - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Drillings and Pack Duck - - -	157	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Sail Cloth - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total Number of <i>Ells</i> - - -	56,593	- - -	1,560	5,538
		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c. - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— of the Netherlands - - -	—	—	—	—
	Total Number of <i>Yards</i> - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
		<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
	Cambrics and French Lawns - - -	18	3,306	219	28
	Silesia Lawns - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Total Number of <i>Pieces</i> - - -	18	3,306	219	28
		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Unrated Chequered, Striped, &c. - -	—	—	—	—
	—— not Chequered, &c. - - -	10 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Sails, Foreign made - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Total entered at Value - - -	10 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
British Linens of all sorts - - - -	1,553,495	64,286	75,217	54,950	
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
Irish Linens of all sorts - - - -	1,706,600	221,250	28,909	30,263	
	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	
British Sail Cloth - - - -	74,582	68,592	258,601	35,289	

from Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January 1819 :

TO The United States of America.	TO The British North American Colonies.	TO The British West Indies.	TO The Foreign West Indies.	TO Other Parts Of America.	TOTAL to All Parts.
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
- - -	- - -	26,750	- - -	- - -	36,493
6,000	40,753	69,729	23,484	7,489	168,995
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,187
- - -	1,854	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,882
4,268	455	10,026	- - -	- - -	38,785
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	36	1,104	- - -	- - -	1,297
- - -	270	280	- - -	- - -	550
10,268	43,368	107,889	23,484	7,489	256,189
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
- - -	- - -	- - -	66	- - -	66
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	66	- - -	66
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
55	256	1,001	240	- - -	5,123
—	—	—	—	—	—
55	256	1,001	240	- - -	5,123
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 — —
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 — —
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
11,651,869	682,718	9,209,965	2,934,804	1,904,158	28,131,462
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
2,808,383	256,809	1,285,226	697,044	2,350,052	9,384,536
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
138,221	186,844	206,299	12,981	41,201	1,022,610

AMOUNT
of
Import Duty
not drawn
back on
Exportation.[See The Supple-
mentary Account;
—marked at the
bottom, - - 122.]

					QUANTITIES of Foreign, Irish, and British Linen EXPORTED			
SPECIES OF LINEN.					TO Foreign Countries In Europe.	TO Ireland, and the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.	TO Asia.	TO Africa.
					<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
FOREIGN LINENS:	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	— of Russia	-	-	-	4,519	-	-	-
	— of the Netherlands	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
	Canvas Hessens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	— Packing or Spruce	-	-	-	30,648	-	-	-
	Hinderlands brown	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
	Drillings and Pack Duck	-	-	-	197	-	-	-
	Sail Cloth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Number of <i>Ells</i>	-	-	-	35,364	-	-	-
					<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	-	-	-	52	-	-	-
	— of the Netherlands	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
	Total Number of <i>Yards</i>	-	-	-	52	-	-	-
					<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
	Cambrics and French Lawns	-	-	-	-	2,074	162	-
	Silesia Lawns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Number of <i>Pieces</i>	-	-	-	-	2,074	162	-
					<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>
					<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>
					<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	Unrated, Chequered, Striped, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	— not Chequered, &c.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
	Sails, Foreign made	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
	Total entered at Value	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
					<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	British Linens of all sorts	-	-	-	2,132,624	82,584	68,155	184,102
					<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	Irish Linens of all sorts	-	-	-	1,331,444	130,718	4,266	7,500
					<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
	British Sail Cloth	-	-	-	112,431	63,598	223,096	15,831

Custom-House, London, }
1st June 1820.

from Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January 1820 :

TO The United States of America.	TO The British North American Colonies.	TO The British West Indies.	TO The Foreign West Indies.	TO Other Parts of America.	TOTAL to All Parts.
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
- - -	- - -	300	2,778	- - -	3,078
- - -	43,166	15,896	- - -	1,800	65,381
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	618	- - -	- - -	618
- - -	- - -	4,289	21,489	- - -	56,426
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	1,434	- - -	- - -	1,631
- - -	400	- - -	- - -	- - -	400
- - -	43,566	22,537	24,267	1,800	127,534
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52
<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
- - -	286	298	- - -	- - -	2,820
- - -	- - -	- - -	2	- - -	2
- - -	286	298	2	- - -	2,822
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
- - -	- - -	- - -	11 1 3	- - -	11 1 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 — —
—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	11 1 3	- - -	14 1 3
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
4,869,965	1,060,695	8,511,779	1,500,504	2,180,113	20,590,521
<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
1,923,731	295,455	1,305,525	228,296	911,200	6,138,135
<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
50,962	244,594	197,241	13,751	43,732	965,236

AMOUNT
of
Import Duty
not drawn
back on
Exportation.[See The Supple-
mentary Account;
—marked at the
bottom, - - 122.]WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF ALL

LINENS

EXPORTED from Great Britain during the last Ten Years; distinguishing, each Year, the Countries to which they were exported; and British and Irish from Foreign Linens; together with the Amount of the Import Duty not drawn back on the Exportation of Foreign Linens.

*Note:—*The Records of the Year ending 31st January 1814, were destroyed by Fire.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 June 1820.*

163

L I N E N S.

A SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNT, *

SHOWING,

The gross Amount of Duties, the Drawbacks paid, and the net Produce of Duties on

FOREIGN LINENS

Imported into, and Exported from *Great Britain*, during each of the last Six Years ending
5th January 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 June 1820.

* *Referred to in the
Account marked at
the bottom - 120.*

ACCOUNT of gross Amount of Duties, Drawbacks paid, and Net Produce

SPECIES OF LINEN.	Year ending 5th January 1815:				
	Gross Amount of Duties,		Drawbacks on Exportation.	Re-payments on Over-Entries, &c.	Net Produce of Duties.
	On Importation.	On Exportation, by Act 50 Geo. 3. cap. 26.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. -	17,158 15 11	15,041 11 8	461 8 1	50 19 10	31,688 — 8
— of Russia - - -	56,995 5 9	14,290 9 7	1,428 9 7	2,078 11 6	67,778 14 3
— of the Netherlands - -	528 5 2	511 6 4	- - -	44 2 7	995 8 11
Canvas Hessen - - -	2,744 13 6	648 13 9	18 13 1	17 7 6	3,357 6 8
— Packing or Spruce -	1,430 3 11	80 6 6	5 16 3	5 6 2	1,499 8 —
Hinderlands brown - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Drilling and Pack Duck - -	1,273 2 3	- - -	- - -	5 11 2	1,267 11 1
Sail Cloth - - - -	2,660 4 5	- - -	- - -	13 6 5	2,646 18 —
Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	5,735 19 4	58 16 —	2 4 —	6 14 2	5,785 17 2
— of the Netherlands -	156 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	156 8 10
Cambrics and French Lawns -	32,517 1 1	289 7 —	2,278 6 —	7 6 —	30,520 16 1
Silesia Lawns - - - -	113 16 4	509 18 9	- - -	- - -	628 15 1
Unrated, chequered, striped, &c.	735 7 4	- - -	628 12 6	- - -	106 14 10
— not chequered, striped, &c.	1,415 10 3	2,217 7 1	- - -	55 13 10	3,577 3 6
Sails (Foreign made) - -	2,544 13 1	- - -	- - -	77 16 8	2,466 16 5
TOTAL - - £.	126,014 8 2	33,647 16 8	4,823 9 6	2,362 15 10	152,475 19 6

of Duties, on Foreign Linens, Imported and Exported :

SPECIES OF LINEN.	Year ending 5th January 1816 :				
	Gross Amount of Duties,		Drawbacks on Exportation.	Re-payments on Over-Entries, &c.	Net Produce of Duties.
	On Importation.	On Exportation, by Act 50 Geo. 3, cap. 26.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Plan, of Germany, Silesia, &c. -	8,184 2 6	2,145 12 —	212 7 8	743 7 11	9,373 18 11
— of Russia - - -	37,248 2 4	13,792 7 3	941 8 2	2,038 18 10	48,060 2 7
— of the Netherlands - -	112 1 2	12 — —	- - -	- - -	124 1 2
Canvas Hessen - - -	265 10 4	94 4 —	- - -	- - -	359 14 4
— Packing or Spruce -	912 18 11	287 7 5	7 18 —	- - -	1,192 8 4
Hinderlands brown - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Drilling and Pack Duck - -	1,729 16 8	15 6 —	8 14 —	115 14 10	1,620 13 10
Sail Cloth - - - -	1,629 11 4	- - -	- - -	20 12 5	1,608 18 11
Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	2,845 12 8	77 8 —	17 18 3	- - -	2,905 2 5
— of the Netherlands -	12 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 4 5
Cambrics and French Lawns -	23,920 16 9	130 4 —	919 17 —	22 10 —	23,108 13 9
Silesia Lawns - - - -	664 7 4	19 5 6	- - -	112 17 4	570 15 6
Curated, chequered, striped, &c. -	230 19 7	- - -	446 10 —	22 10 —	—
— not chequered, striped, &c.	198 5 —	682 13 —	7 4 —	134 12 6	739 1 6
Sails (Foreign made) - -	2,320 16 9	- - -	- - -	46 8 11	2,274 7 10
TOTAL - - - £.	80,275 5 9	17,256 7 2	2,561 17 1	3,257 12 9	91,712 3 1

ACCOUNT of gross Amount of Duties, Drawbacks paid, and Net Produce

SPECIES OF LINEN.	Year ending 5th January 1815 :												
	Gross Amount of Duties,						Drawbacks on Exportation.	Re-payments on Over-Entries, &c.	Net Produce of Duties.				
	On Importation.			On Exportation, by Act 50 Geo. 3. cap. 26.									
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. -	17,158	15	11	15,041	11	8	461	8	1	50	19	10	31,688 — 8
— of Russia - - -	56,995	5	9	14,290	9	7	1,428	9	7	2,078	11	6	67,778 14 3
— of the Netherlands - -	528	5	2	511	6	4	-	-	-	44	2	7	995 8 11
Canvas Hessen - - -	2,744	13	6	648	13	9	18	13	1	17	7	6	3,357 6 8
— Packing or Spruce -	1,430	3	11	80	6	6	5	16	3	5	6	2	1,499 8 —
Hinderlands brown - - -	—			—			—			—			—
Drilling and Pack Duck - -	1,273	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	2	1,267 11 1
Sail Cloth - - - -	2,660	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	5	2,646 18 —
Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	5,735	19	4	58	16	—	2	4	—	6	14	2	5,785 17 2
— of the Netherlands -	156	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156 8 10
Cambrics and French Lawns -	32,517	1	1	289	7	—	2,278	6	—	7	6	—	30,520 16 1
Silesia Lawns - - - -	118	16	4	509	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	628 15 1
Unrated, chequered, striped, &c.	735	7	4	-	-	-	628	12	6	-	-	-	106 14 10
— not chequered, striped, &c.	1,415	10	3	2,217	7	1	-	-	-	55	13	10	3,577 3 6
Sails (Foreign made) - -	2,544	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	16	8	2,466 16 5
TOTAL - - £.	126,014	8	2	33,647	16	8	4,823	9	6	2,362	15	10	152,475 19 6

of Duties, on Foreign Linens, Imported and Exported :

SPECIES OF LINEN.	Year ending 5th January 1816:				
	Gross Amount of Duties,		Drawbacks on Exportation.	Re-payments on Over-Entries, &c.	Net Produce of Duties.
	On Importation.	On Exportation, by Act 50 Geo. 3, cap. 26.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Plan, of Germany, Silesia, &c. -	8,184 2 6	2,145 12 —	212 7 8	743 7 11	9,373 18 11
— of Russia - - -	37,248 2 4	13,792 7 3	941 8 2	2,038 18 10	48,060 2 7
— of the Netherlands - -	112 1 2	12 — —	- - -	- - -	124 1 2
Canvas Hessen - - -	265 10 4	94 4 —	- - -	- - -	359 14 4
— Packing or Spruce -	912 18 11	287 7 5	7 18 —	- - -	1,192 8 4
Hinderlands brown - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Drilling and Pack Duck - -	1,729 16 8	15 6 —	8 14 —	115 14 10	1,620 13 10
Sail Cloth - - - -	1,629 11 4	- - -	- - -	20 12 5	1,608 18 11
Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	2,845 12 8	77 8 —	17 18 3	- - -	2,905 2 5
— of the Netherlands -	12 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 4 5
Cambrics and French Lawns -	23,920 16 9	130 4 —	919 17 —	22 10 —	23,108 13 9
Silesia Lawns - - - -	664 7 4	19 5 6	- - -	112 17 4	570 15 6
Unrated, chequered, striped, &c. -	230 19 7	- - -	446 10 —	22 10 —	—
— not chequered, striped, &c.	198 5 —	682 13 —	7 4 —	134 12 6	739 1 6
Sails (Foreign made) - -	2,320 16 9	- - -	- - -	46 8 11	2,274 7 10
TOTAL - - - £.	80,275 5 9	17,256 7 2	2,561 17 1	3,257 12 9	91,712 3 1

ACCOUNT of gross Amount of Duties, Drawbacks paid, and Net Produce

SPECIES OF LINEN.	Year ending 5th January 1817:				
	Gross Amount of Duties,		Drawbacks on Exportation.	Re-payments on Over-Entries, &c.	Net Produce of Duties.
	On Importation.	On Exportation, by Act 50 Geo. 3, cap. 26.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. -	1,657 14 6	349 16 9	1,784 11 2	222 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
— of Russia - - -	10,930 14 $1\frac{1}{2}$	4,032 12 $8\frac{1}{2}$	866 — 9	463 2 $6\frac{1}{2}$	13,634 3 $4\frac{1}{2}$
— of the Netherlands - -	405 6 10	95 6 6	4 1 8	- - -	496 11 8
Canvas Hessen - - -	104 2 1	61 10 6	- - -	8 18 10	156 13 9
— Packing or Spruce -	191 10 $1\frac{1}{2}$	43 13 —	2 7 10	11 2 5	221 12 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Hinderlands brown - - -	3 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 1 8
Drilling and Pack Duck - -	617 12 4	5 8 —	9 3 —	48 14 4	565 3 —
Sail Cloth - - - -	488 9 $10\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	26 4 $2\frac{1}{2}$	462 5 8
Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	2,351 6 $11\frac{1}{2}$	30 2 —	62 10 8	- - -	2,318 18 $3\frac{1}{2}$
— of the Netherlands -	65 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 6 11
Cambrics and French Lawns -	25,633 13 5	104 2 —	586 — —	12 10 —	25,139 5 5
Silesia Lawns - - - -	55 2 1	119 15 6	162 14 8	27 6 3	—
Unrated, chequered, striped, &c.	285 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	285 — $4\frac{1}{2}$
— not chequered, striped, &c.	122 11 $11\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	122 11 $11\frac{1}{2}$
Sails (Foreign made) - - -	2,071 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	- - -	15 10 9	2,056 7 $3\frac{1}{4}$
TOTAL - - - £.	44,983 11 $3\frac{1}{4}$	4,842 6 $11\frac{1}{2}$	3,477 9 9	836 6 $6\frac{1}{2}$	45,512 1 11

of Duties, on Foreign Linens, Imported and Exported :

SPECIES OF LINEN.	Year ending 5th January 1818 :				
	Gross Amount of Duties,		Drawbacks on Exportation.	Re-payments on Over-Entries, &c.	Net Produce of Duties.
	On Importation.	On Exportation, by Act 50 Geo 3, cap. 26.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. -	256 11 5	85 10 —	55 3 —	12 4 10	274 13 7
— of Russia - - -	7,924 16 1½	1,615 19 8	328 8 6	5 15 —	9,206 12 3½
— of the Netherlands - -	185 4 7	- - -	3 8 10	- - -	181 15 9
Canvas Hessen - - -	60 19 9	32 8 —	- - -	- - -	93 7 9
— Packing or Spruce -	95 9 6	65 4 3	- - -	— 16 6½	159 17 2½
Hinderlands brown - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Drilling and Pack Duck - -	771 1 —	52 7 —	20 — 8	- - -	803 7 4
Sail Cloth - - -	203 4 3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 4 3½
Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	3,397 7 6	16 4 —	16 13 —	- - -	3,396 18 6
— of the Netherlands	47 17 9	- - -	2 11 3	- - -	45 6 6
Cambrics and French Lawns -	27,150 10 5	15 18 —	706 16 7	6 3 7	26,453 8 3
Silesia Lawns - - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 —	—	—
Unrated, chequered, striped, &c.	4 15 —	- - -	35 5 —	—	—
— not chequered, striped, &c.	103 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 11 7
Sails (Foreign made) - -	1,715 7 8½	- - -	- - -	6 9 6½	1,708 18 1½
TOTAL - - £.	41,916 16 7½	1,883 10 11	1,173 3 10	31 9 5½	42,595 14 2½

"ACCOUNT" of gross Amount of Duties, Drawbacks paid, and Net Produce

SPECIES OF LINEN.	Year ending 5th January 1819:				
	Gross Amount of Duties,		Drawbacks on Exportation.	Re-payments on Over-Entries, &c.	Net Produce of Duties.
	On Importation.	On Exportation by Act 50 Geo. 3. cap. 26.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. -	435 1 1½	271 14 6	3 1 3	27 2 8	676 11 8½
— of Russia - - -	5,363 2 10½	1,605 7 5½	190 6 6	141 12 8	6,636 11 2½
— of the Netherlands - -	71 1 1	120 — —	- - -	- - -	191 1 1
Canvas Hessen - - -	95 11 1	9 15 —	- - -	22 13 —	82 13 1
— Packing or Spruce -	275 1 —½	97 — —	- - -	16 1 5	355 19 7½
Hinderlands brown - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Drilling and Pack Duck - -	162 15 —	- - -	21 17 9	- - -	140 17 3
Sail Cloth - - - -	132 8 3½	- - -	- - -	29 15 5	102 12 10½
Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	2,193 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,193 10 9
— of the Netherlands -	72 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 10 5
Cambrics and French Lawns -	23,945 5 7	- - -	2,091 2 6	- - -	21,854 3 1
Silesia Lawns - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Unrated chequered, striped, &c.	3 5 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 —
— not chequered, striped, &c.	142 5 9	1 10 —	- - -	- - -	143 15 9
Sails (Foreign made) - -	2,255 16 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,255 16 11½
TOTAL - - - £.	35,147 15 —	2,105 6 11½	2,306 8 —	237 5 2	34,709 8 9½

Custom House, London, }
2d June, 1820.

of Duties, on Foreign Linens, Imported and Exported:

SPECIES OF LINEN.	Year ending 5th January 1820 :				
	Gross Amount of Duties,		Drawbacks on Exportation.	Re-payments on Over-Entries, &c.	Net Produce of Duties.
	On Importation.	On Exportation, by Act 50 Geo. 3, cap. 26.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. -	252 18 7	11 19 8	37 9 —	- - -	227 9 3
— of Russia - - -	4,899 15 5½	560 18 6	107 2 2	- - -	5,353 11 9½
— of the Netherlands - -	110 12 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	110 12 1
Canvas Hessen - - -	72 1 5	2 11 —	- - -	- - -	74 12 5
— Packing or Spruce -	173 4 8½	154 3 —	8 6 1	10 19 7	308 2 —½
Hinderlands brown - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Drilling and Pack Duck - -	164 10 8	3 — —	17 9 11	- - -	150 — 9
Sail Cloth - - - -	26 7 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 7 11½
Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c.	2,934 12 7	- - -	7 1 —	- - -	2,927 11 7
— of the Netherlands	2 15 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 —
Cambrics and French Lawns -	21,926 7 11	- - -	1,781 11 4	- - -	20,144 16 7
Silesia Lawns - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Unrated, chequered, striped, &c.	16 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 16 5
— not chequered, striped, &c.	136 — 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	136 — 6
Sails, (Foreign made) - -	1,477 5 —½	- - -	- - -	71 13 4	1,405 11 8½
TOTAL - - £.	32,193 8 4½	732 12 2	1,958 19 6	82 12 11	30,884 8 1½

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

LINENS.

A SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNT,*

SHOWING,

The gross Amount of Duties, the Drawbacks paid, and the
net Produce of Duties on

FOREIGN LINENS

Imported into, and exported from *Great Britain*, during each
of the last Six Years ending 5th January 1820.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 June 1820.*

* Referred to in the
Account marked at
the bottom - 120.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF IRISH AND FOREIGN LINENS OF ALL SORTS,

Retained for Home Consumption in Great Britain, during the Ten Years ending 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Species and Year, and Irish from Foreign Linens.

SPECIES OF LINENS.	YEARS, - - - - - Ending 5th January,					
	1815:	1816:	1817:	1818:	1819:	1820:
FOREIGN LINENS:	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. - - - }	481,664	240,496	(Excess of Export) 4,272 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,483 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,861 $\frac{1}{2}$
	— of Russia - - - }	1,674,999	1,073,353	456,814 $\frac{1}{2}$	378,193	252,776
	— of the Netherlands	898	919	1,219 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,044 $\frac{1}{2}$	427 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Canvas, Hessen - - - }	79,620	9,655	4,169	2,376	2,723 $\frac{1}{4}$
	— Packing or Spruce	51,093	29,512	8,966 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,825 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,990 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Hinderlands, Brown - - - }	- - -	- - -	184	—	—
	Drilling and Pack Duck -	27,070	35,686	11,651	17,620 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,017
	Sail Cloth - - - - - }	63,801	35,439	5,357 $\frac{1}{4}$	549	2,395 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Total number of <i>Ells</i> - -	2,379,145	1,425,060	331,233 $\frac{1}{4}$	409,881	292,814
FOREIGN LINENS:	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c. - - - }	52,401 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,972 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,495 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,797 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,134 $\frac{1}{4}$
	— of the Netherlands - - - }	340 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	273 $\frac{1}{4}$	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	219 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Total number of <i>Yards</i> -	52,741 $\frac{1}{4}$	26,035 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,768 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,963 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,353 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
	Cambrics & French Lawns	42,900	36,467 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,421 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,763	36,807 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Silesia Lawns - - - - - }	3	2,991	(Excess of Export)	(Excess of Export)	—
	Total number of <i>Pieces</i> -	42,903	39,458 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,795 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,706	36,807 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>
	Unrated Chequered, Striped, &c. - - - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 17 9
IRISH LINENS	— not Chequered, Striped, &c. - - - }	334 4 10	246 8 4	179 11 2	135 5 7	186 18 4
	Sails, Foreign made -	2,548 4 6	2,311 — 5	2,160 9 5	1,708 19 6	2,337 5 7
	Total, entered at <i>Value</i> - £.	2,882 9 4	2,557 8 9	2,340 — 7	1,844 5 1	2,526 1 8
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	29,863,914	31,026,491	32,404,032	39,328,263	35,250,958	31,917,579

Note:—THE Records of the Years previous to 1814 were destroyed by Fire; and the Return of the Quantities of Foreign Linens retained for Home Consumption is therefore confined to the last Six Years subsequent to that period.

Custom-House London,
2d June 1820.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain.

LINENS.

A SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNT,*

SHOWING,

The gross Amount of Duties, the Drawbacks paid, and the
net Produce of Duties on

FOREIGN LINENS

Imported into, and exported from *Great Britain*, during each
of the last Six Years ending 5th January 1820.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 June 1820.*

* *Referred to in the
Account marked at
the bottom - 120.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF IRISH AND FOREIGN LINENS OF ALL SORTS,

Retained for Home Consumption in Great Britain, during the Ten Years ending 5th January 1820; distinguishing each Species and Year, and Irish from Foreign Linens.

SPECIES OF LINENS.	YEARS, - - - - - Ending 5th January,					
	1815:	1816:	1817:	1818:	1819:	1820:
FOREIGN LINENS:	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>	<i>Ells.</i>
	Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c. - - - - }	481,664	240,496	(Excess of Export) 4,272 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,483 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,861 $\frac{1}{2}$
	— of Russia - - -	1,674,999	1,073,353	456,814 $\frac{1}{2}$	378,193	252,776
	— of the Netherlands	898	919	1,219 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,044 $\frac{1}{2}$	427 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Canvas, Hessen - -	79,620	9,655	4,169	2,376	2,723 $\frac{1}{4}$
	— Packing or Spruce	51,093	29,512	8,966 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,825 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,990 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Hinderlands, Brown -	- - -	- - -	184	—	—
	Drilling and Pack Duck -	27,070	35,686	11,651	17,620 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,017
	Sail Cloth - - -	63,801	35,439	5,357 $\frac{1}{4}$	549	2,395 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Total number of <i>Ells</i> - -	2,379,145	1,425,060	331,233 $\frac{1}{4}$	409,881	292,814
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
	Damask and Diaper of Silesia, &c. - - }	52,401 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,972 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,495 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,797 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,134 $\frac{1}{4}$
	— of the Netherlands - }	340 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	273 $\frac{1}{4}$	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	219 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Total number of <i>Yards</i> -	52,741 $\frac{1}{4}$	26,035 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,768 $\frac{1}{4}$	28,963 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,353 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
	Cambrics & French Lawns	42,900	36,467 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,421 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,763	36,807 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Silesia Lawns - - -	3	2,991	(Excess of Export)	(Excess of Export)	—
	Total number of <i>Pieces</i> -	42,903	39,458 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,795 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,706	36,807 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>
	Unrated Chequered, Striped, &c. - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 17 9
	— not Chequered, Striped, &c. - }	334 4 10	246 8 4	179 11 2	135 5 7	186 18 4
	Sails, Foreign made -	2,548 4 6	2,311 — 5	2,160 9 5	1,708 19 6	2,337 5 7
	Total, entered at <i>Value</i> - £.	2,882 9 4	2,557 8 9	2,340 — 7	1,844 5 1	2,526 1 8
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
IRISH Linens - - -	29,863,914	31,026,491	32,404,032	39,328,263	35,250,958	31,917,579

Note:—THE Records of the Years previous to 1814 were destroyed by Fire; and the Return of the Quantities of Foreign Linens retained for Home Consumption is therefore confined to the last Six Years subsequent to that period.

Custom-House London, }
2d June 1820.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF

IRISH AND FOREIGN LINENS OF ALL SORTS

Retained for Home Consumption in

Great Britain,

During the Ten Years ending 5th January 1820; distinguishing
each Species and Year, and Irish from Foreign Linens.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 June 1820.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL AND REAL VALUE OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE,
Exported from Great Britain to Ireland, during Seven Years last past; distinguishing each Year;—viz.

Blankets; Carpets; Cottons and Calicoes; Woollens of different kinds; Earthenware and Pottery; Millinery and Haberdashery; Tanned Hides and Wrought Leather;
Coaches and Carriages; Hosiery; Wrought Iron and Hardware; Cotton Yarn and Twist.

	YEARS - - - - - Ending the 5th January,											
	1815:			1816:			1817:			1818:		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Blankets	7,274	3	—	4,005	19	—	2,261	16	6	2,180	9	6
Carpets	30,570	14	3	11,544	10	6	7,545	16	—	17,806	18	6
Cottons and Calicoes	114,021	18	2	152,615	4	11	122,622	13	4	189,317	3	—
Woollens (exclusive of Blankets Carpets and Hosiery)	572,556	5	11	306,768	13	9	221,238	2	3	352,424	7	1
Earthenware and Pottery	5,262	9	5	3,953	4	8	4,091	4	4	4,869	19	2
Millinery and Haberdashery	3,365	18	—	2,862	3	1	2,461	10	6	3,457	10	3
Hides, Tanned and Wrought Leather	46,346	15	10	40,981	18	1	30,757	5	2	29,958	9	9
Coaches and Carriages	3,754	—	—	1,488	—	—	1,219	—	—	800	—	—
Hosiery, viz. Cotton	40,815	19	9	44,098	12	—	28,526	10	6	33,864	10	6
Silk (including Lace and Sewing Silk)	16,061	16	6	12,138	15	2	12,089	—	8	10,891	1	7
Woollen	62,094	15	2	41,131	13	4	25,337	6	4	25,457	11	2
Wrought Iron and Hardware	186,660	2	10	116,254	2	9	82,820	4	6	99,817	13	11
Cotton Yarn and Twist	65,249	7	7	62,139	19	3	54,907	17	7	89,512	11	8
Blankets	7,401	7	—	10,119	4	—	4,670	18	10	4,355	2	—
Carpets	33,599	12	—	23,408	4	—	11,904	13	—	25,735	11	—
Cottons and Calicoes	116,387	16	5	141,253	19	4	100,814	16	2	157,753	6	4
Woollens (exclusive of Blankets, Carpets, and Hosiery)	1,104,920	9	8	753,026	16	8	524,060	3	1	734,944	5	1
Earthenware and Pottery	77,121	12	11	52,720	9	—	50,033	7	—	52,578	8	5
Millinery and Haberdashery	89,005	16	10	70,111	14	9	46,621	6	10	54,426	4	—
Hides, Tanned and Wrought Leather	122,397	12	10	109,873	14	5	60,500	7	—	69,886	8	6
Coaches and Carriages	20,084	17	—	7,275	19	—	6,261	5	—	5,665	12	6
Hosiery, viz. Cotton	35,524	11	6	35,971	8	—	22,999	11	—	23,447	19	—
Silk (including Lace and Sewing Silk)	17,961	3	8	13,222	18	—	13,513	19	—	11,417	13	—
Woollen	51,091	10	6	31,230	14	—	19,037	13	—	18,914	—	—
Wrought Iron and Hardware	277,612	7	3	233,240	11	1	163,766	17	4	151,175	3	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist	116,028	11	3	107,056	1	4	78,936	17	8	117,448	6	7
Blankets	6,032	1	—	6,469	18	—	6,469	18	—	6,469	18	—
Carpets	38,725	2	—	38,771	14	—	38,771	14	—	38,771	14	—
Cottons and Calicoes	175,704	15	4	236,930	6	9	236,930	6	9	236,930	6	9
Woollens (exclusive of Blankets, Carpets, and Hosiery)	842,742	3	8	829,931	18	1	829,931	18	1	829,931	18	1
Earthenware and Pottery	74,629	8	8	68,181	19	11	68,181	19	11	68,181	19	11
Millinery and Haberdashery	88,175	8	8	110,808	13	8	110,808	13	8	110,808	13	8
Hides, Tanned and Wrought Leather	82,474	2	—	74,395	10	—	74,395	10	—	74,395	10	—
Coaches and Carriages	6,557	10	—	6,410	—	—	6,410	—	—	6,410	—	—
Hosiery, viz. Cotton	30,680	13	5	34,517	2	—	34,517	2	—	34,517	2	—
Silk (including Lace and Sewing Silk)	20,636	2	—	16,552	4	—	16,552	4	—	16,552	4	—
Woollen	25,387	9	8	30,520	6	—	30,520	6	—	30,520	6	—
Wrought Iron and Hardware	207,259	11	11	201,365	7	5	201,365	7	5	201,365	7	5
Cotton Yarn and Twist	187,828	19	—	168,753	6	6	168,753	6	6	168,753	6	6

Note:—THE Records of the Year ending 5th January 1814, were destroyed by Fire.

Custom House, London, }
3d June 1820.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL AND
REAL VALUE

Of the following Articles of British Manufacture, exported
from Great Britain to Ireland, during Seven Years last
past; distinguishing each Year.

VIZ.

Blankets,	Hides tanned, and Wrought Leather.
Carpets,	Coaches & Carriages.
Cottons & Calicoes,	Hosiery.
Woolleens of different kinds,	Wrought Iron and Hard ware.
Earthenware & Pottery,	Cotton Yarn & Twist.
Millinery & Haberdashery,	

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 June 1820.

145-25
Return to an Order of The honourable House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1820;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL VALUE OF GOODS
EXPORTED

From *Great Britain* to *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, and *Prussia*, respectively, in
the last Twenty Years ;—distinguishing each Year, and British and Irish Produce and
Manufactures from Foreign and Colonial Merchandize ;—also, A similar Account of the
Real Value of Goods exported to those Countries.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL AND
REAL VALUE

Of the following Articles of British Manufacture, exported
from Great Britain to Ireland, during Seven Years last
past; distinguishing each Year.

VIZ.

Blankets,	Hides tanned, and Wrought Leather.
Carpets,	Coaches & Carriages.
Cottons & Calicoes,	Hosiery.
Woolleens of different kinds,	Wrought Iron and Hard- ware.
Earthenware & Pottery,	Cotton Yarn & Twist.
Millinery & Haberdashery,	

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 June 1820.

45-5
Return to an Order of The honourable House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1820 ;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL VALUE OF GOODS
EXPORTED

From *Great Britain* to *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, and *Prussia*, respectively, in
the last Twenty Years ;—distinguishing each Year, and British and Irish Produce and
Manufactures from Foreign and Colonial Merchandize ;—also, A similar Account of the
Real Value of Goods exported to those Countries.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

REAL VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN
 the last Twenty Years; distinguishing each Year, and British and Irish
 ALSO, A SIMILAR ACCOUNT OF THE REAL VALUE

GREAT BRITAIN;

				TO SWEDEN.							
TOTAL.				British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.			TOTAL	
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.
-	-	-	way during the the Exports to ier Country not m Denmark for to the Crown of	26,120	1	3	23,299	2	7	49,419	3
-	-	-		29,761	8	5	48,497	5	3	78,258	13
-	-	-		46,110	3	2	60,350	8	8	106,460	11
-	-	-		33,229	2	6	57,285	19	6	90,515	2
-	-	-		28,625	17	11	53,371	13	8	81,997	11
-	-	-		39,076	13	11	85,992	6	3	125,069	—
-	-	-		42,099	19	9	82,095	13	5	124,195	13
-	-	-		65,588	13	9	109,651	11	6	175,240	5
-	-	-		132,984	17	1	520,208	17	1	653,193	14
-	-	-		852,823	3	3	1,505,499	5	10	2,358,322	9
-	-	-		1,306,122	15	—	2,217,800	14	6	3,523,923	9
-	-	-		2,554,249	9	1	2,316,335	3	4	4,870,584	12
-	-	-		365,418	3	2	157,101	18	1	522,520	1
-	-	-		786,029	—	7	1,521,948	5	5	2,307,977	6
87,174	9	2		443,119	7	1	453,204	15	8	896,324	9
257,469	13	11		240,867	4	7	355,952	4	2	596,819	8
77,883	7	—		38,129	19	7	89,255	3	1	127,385	9
73,367	7	9		36,743	11	7	114,765	4	3	151,508	12
130,772	12	1		40,973	13	4	95,996	5	8	136,969	10
89,346	1	2		40,419	—	11	119,736	17	11	160,155	18

House, London, }
 h June 1820. }

11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847

TO RUSSIA.

| | | | |
|--|--|--------|--|
| British and Irish
Produce
and
Manufactures. | Foreign
and
Colonial
Merchandise. | TOTAL. | British and Irish
Produce
and
Manufactures. |
|--|--|--------|--|

| | |
|------|------|
| Year | 1814 |
| — | 1815 |
| — | 1816 |
| — | 1817 |
| — | 1818 |
| — | 1819 |

REAL VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN
 the last Twenty Years; distinguishing each Year, and British and
 ALSO, A SIMILAR ACCOUNT OF THE REAL VALUE

GREAT BRITAIN;

| | | | | TO SWEDEN. | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|---|--|----|----|--|----|----|-----------|----|
| TOTAL. | | | | British and Irish
Produce
and
Manufactures. | | | Foreign
and
Colonial
Merchandize. | | | TOTAL | |
| £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. |
| - | - | - | way during the
the Exports to
ier Country not
m Denmark for
to the Crown of | 26,120 | 1 | 3 | 23,299 | 2 | 7 | 49,419 | 3 |
| - | - | - | | 29,761 | 8 | 5 | 48,497 | 5 | 3 | 78,258 | 13 |
| - | - | - | | 46,110 | 3 | 2 | 60,350 | 8 | 8 | 106,460 | 11 |
| - | - | - | | 33,229 | 2 | 6 | 57,285 | 19 | 6 | 90,515 | 2 |
| - | - | - | | 28,625 | 17 | 11 | 53,371 | 13 | 8 | 81,997 | 11 |
| - | - | - | | 39,076 | 13 | 11 | 85,992 | 6 | 3 | 125,069 | — |
| - | - | - | | 42,099 | 19 | 9 | 82,095 | 13 | 5 | 124,195 | 13 |
| - | - | - | | 65,588 | 13 | 9 | 109,651 | 11 | 6 | 175,240 | 5 |
| - | - | - | | 132,984 | 17 | 1 | 520,208 | 17 | 1 | 653,193 | 14 |
| - | - | - | | 852,823 | 3 | 3 | 1,505,499 | 5 | 10 | 2,358,322 | 9 |
| - | - | - | | 1,306,122 | 15 | — | 2,217,800 | 14 | 6 | 3,523,923 | 9 |
| - | - | - | | 2,554,249 | 9 | 1 | 2,316,335 | 3 | 4 | 4,870,584 | 12 |
| - | - | - | | 365,418 | 3 | 2 | 157,101 | 18 | 1 | 522,520 | 1 |
| - | - | - | | 786,029 | — | 7 | 1,521,948 | 5 | 5 | 2,307,977 | 6 |
| 87,174 | 9 | 2 | | 443,119 | 7 | 1 | 453,204 | 15 | 8 | 896,324 | 9 |
| 257,469 | 13 | 11 | | 240,867 | 4 | 7 | 355,952 | 4 | 2 | 596,819 | 8 |
| 77,883 | 7 | — | | 38,129 | 19 | 7 | 89,255 | 3 | 1 | 127,385 | 9 |
| 73,367 | 7 | 9 | | 36,743 | 11 | 7 | 114,765 | 4 | 3 | 151,508 | 12 |
| 130,772 | 12 | 1 | | 40,973 | 13 | 4 | 95,996 | 5 | 8 | 136,969 | 10 |
| 89,346 | 1 | 2 | | 40,419 | — | 11 | 119,736 | 17 | 11 | 160,155 | 18 |

House, London, }
 h June 1820. }

DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, AND PRUSSIA,
 and Manufactures from Foreign and Colonial Merchandize :
 GOODS EXPORTED TO THOSE COUNTRIES.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GI

| TO RUSSIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|--------|--|----|--------|-----------|--|----|-----------|----|----|
| British and Irish
Produce
and
Manufactures. | | | | Foreign
and
Colonial
Merchandize. | | TOTAL. | | British and Irish
Produce
and
Manufactures. | | | | |
| £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | | | |
| 141 | 6 | 10 | 12 8 | 322,817 | 15 | 4 | 751,428 | 8 | — | 212,272 | 1 | 1 |
| 833 | 5 | 37 | 4 5 11 | 369,225 | 15 | 3 | 926,600 | 1 | 2 | 314,988 | 8 | 7 |
| 646 | 4 | 17 | 5 9 | 246,218 | 13 | — | 840,935 | 18 | 9 | 327,152 | 11 | 7 |
| 936 | 4 | 12 | 5 3 | 447,142 | 19 | 11 | 1,281,555 | 5 | 2 | 433,734 | 8 | 8 |
| 105 | 4 | 39 | 16 3 | 330,172 | 11 | 9 | 1,260,032 | 8 | — | 925,075 | 13 | — |
| 506 | 4 | 00 | 9 7 | 248,797 | 13 | 1 | 1,199,831 | 2 | 8 | 1,645,961 | 18 | 10 |
| 410 | 0 | 14 | 3 7 | 406,142 | 4 | 4 | 1,508,056 | 7 | 11 | 2,492,099 | 14 | 7 |
| 531 | 0 | 14 | 7 1 | 454,077 | 12 | 5 | 1,692,091 | 19 | 6 | 165,009 | 4 | 7 |
| 942 | 7 | 42 | 5 8 | 462,070 | 8 | 6 | 1,699,512 | 14 | 2 | 63,810 | 17 | 9 |
| 830 | 7 | 16 | 19 4 | 216,231 | 11 | 9 | 395,368 | 11 | 1 | 47,570 | 5 | — |
| 932 | 4 | 29 | 10 11 | 354,637 | 16 | 3 | 878,867 | 7 | 2 | 354,085 | 1 | 6 |
| 032 | 0 | 31 | 14 5 | 333,513 | — | 9 | 877,094 | 15 | 2 | 1,711,304 | 17 | 6 |
| 138 | 5 | 06 | 17 1 | 325,921 | 8 | 2 | 730,928 | 5 | 3 | 44,159 | 12 | 3 |
| 507 | 5 | 02 | 9 — | 1,120,708 | 15 | 4 | 1,806,611 | 4 | 4 | 25,200 | 9 | 3 |
| 1478 | 17 | — | | 458,640 | 10 | 6 | 1,370,119 | 7 | 6 | 830,399 | 12 | 6 |
| 1640 | 19 | 1 | | 405,925 | 1 | — | 1,201,166 | — | 1 | 632,347 | 3 | 6 |
| 2762 | 15 | 11 | | 469,262 | 6 | 2 | 1,706,885 | 2 | 1 | 370,923 | 12 | 10 |
| 3209 | 4 | 4 | | 499,787 | 16 | 7 | 2,758,997 | — | 11 | 531,545 | 2 | 2 |
| 9472 | 14 | 5 | | 511,268 | 10 | 11 | 2,820,741 | 5 | 4 | 545,774 | 15 | 7 |
| 9047 | 11 | 4 | | 406,016 | 4 | 6 | 2,036,063 | 15 | 10 | 435,155 | 9 | 1 |

WILLIAM IRVING,
 Inspector General of the Imports and
 Exports of Great Britain.

Year 1814
 — 1815
 — 1816
 — 1817
 — 1818
 — 1819

RETURN to an Order of The honourable House
of Commons, dated 1 June 1820;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL VALUE OF GOODS
EXPORTED

From Great Britain to

DENMARK,

NORWAY,

SWEDEN,

RUSSIA, and

PRUSSIA,—

respectively, in the last Twenty Years; distinguishing each
Year; and British and Irish Produce and Manufactures
from Foreign and Colonial Merchandise;—also, A similar
Account of the Real Value of Goods exported to those
Countries.

*(Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.*

14/5

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1820;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL VALUE OF GOODS
EXPORTED

From GREAT BRITAIN to the BRITISH COLONIES in NORTH AMERICA, in the last Twenty Years, distinguishing each Colony and each Year, and British and Irish Produce and Manufactures from Foreign and Colonial Merchandize;—also, A similar Account of the REAL Value of Goods exported to the said Colonies.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

RETURN to an Order of The honourable House
of Commons, dated 1 June 1820;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL VALUE OF GOODS
EXPORTED

From Great Britain to

DENMARK,
NORWAY,
SWEDEN,
RUSSIA, and
PRUSSIA,—

respectively, in the last Twenty Years; distinguishing each
Year; and British and Irish Produce and Manufactures
from Foreign and Colonial Merchandise;—also, A similar
Account of the Real Value of Goods exported to those
Countries.

*(Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.*

145

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1820;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL VALUE OF GOODS
EXPORTED

From GREAT BRITAIN to the BRITISH COLONIES in NORTH AMERICA, in the last Twenty
Years, distinguishing each Colony and each Year, and British and Irish Produce and
Manufactures from Foreign and Colonial Merchandize;—also, A similar Account of the
REAL Value of Goods exported to the said Colonies.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

for,

TABLE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN
each Year; and British and Irish Produce and Manufactures from Foreign

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO

| YR. | PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | | | | CAPE BRETON. | | | NEWFOUNDLAND. | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------|----|----|--------------|----|----|---------------|----|
| | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. |
| 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 93,147 | 16 |
| 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 126,158 | 6 |
| 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 145,824 | 2 |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | 701 | 10 | 5 | 167,422 | 4 |
| 9 | 3,555 | 17 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 158,419 | 9 |
| 7 | 1,552 | 13 | - | - | 262 | 13 | 4 | 154,396 | 16 |
| 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 185,201 | 3 |
| 7 | 1,206 | 8 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 197,089 | 12 |
| 11 | 1,873 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 214,352 | 4 |
| 8 | 2,919 | 5 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 162,522 | 17 |
| 2 | 13,193 | 6 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 186,015 | 12 |
| 3 | 16,783 | 16 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 303,914 | 18 |
| 7 | 8,040 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 338,298 | 1 |
| 7 | 14,455 | 6 | 9 | - | 499 | 6 | 4 | 291,677 | 16 |
| 10 | 3,679 | 17 | - | - | 2,212 | 15 | 5 | 573,025 | - |
| 2 | 10,341 | 3 | 10 | - | 3,014 | 2 | 7 | 507,152 | 11 |
| 8 | 9,417 | 19 | 3 | - | 2,805 | 14 | 7 | 332,366 | 11 |
| 4 | 4,506 | 1 | 7 | - | 1,980 | 9 | 5 | 257,057 | 2 |
| 7 | 15,363 | 14 | 2 | - | 3,535 | 5 | 9 | 331,359 | 18 |
| 7 | 22,655 | 1 | - | - | 3,191 | - | 2 | 368,780 | 18 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. |
| 10 | - | 38 | 11 | 9 | - | - | - | 52,784 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 93,241 | - |
| 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38,453 | 17 |
| 6 | 175 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 50,683 | 6 |
| 4 | 308 | 11 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 41,967 | 13 |
| 4 | 445 | 3 | 7 | - | 35 | 8 | - | 75,740 | 5 |
| 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67,625 | 11 |
| 9 | 221 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | 75,869 | 2 |
| 1 | 136 | 8 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 71,380 | 6 |
| 8 | 775 | 17 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 46,922 | 15 |
| 3 | 2,924 | 13 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 55,000 | - |
| 6 | 3,850 | 11 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 73,820 | 10 |
| 1 | 1,394 | 15 | 7 | - | 36 | 18 | - | 75,100 | 15 |
| 3 | 2,627 | 13 | 10 | - | 57 | 14 | 7 | 79,849 | 13 |
| 3 | 1,380 | 19 | 1 | - | 376 | 13 | 8 | 90,968 | 15 |
| 3 | 2,608 | 4 | 3 | - | 291 | 13 | 2 | 59,929 | 11 |
| 5 | 2,850 | 12 | 11 | - | 365 | 15 | 6 | 36,845 | 12 |
| 9 | 601 | 12 | - | - | 175 | 6 | 3 | 31,584 | 10 |
| 7 | 5,837 | 5 | - | - | 627 | 6 | 2 | 47,924 | 3 |
| 7 | 6,495 | 8 | 7 | - | 320 | 11 | 10 | 51,530 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | £. | s. |
| 17 | 6 | - | 38 | 11 | 9 | - | - | 145,931 | 17 |
| 15 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 219,399 | 7 |
| 11 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 184,278 | - |
| 18 | 11 | 175 | 1 | 5 | 701 | 10 | 5 | 218,105 | 10 |
| 6 | 1 | 3,864 | 8 | 11 | - | - | - | 200,387 | 3 |
| 13 | 11 | 1,997 | 16 | 7 | 298 | 1 | 4 | 230,137 | 2 |
| 9 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 252,826 | 15 |
| 7 | 4 | 1,428 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | 272,958 | 14 |
| 17 | - | 2,009 | 17 | 7 | - | - | - | 285,732 | 10 |
| 7 | 4 | 3,695 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 209,445 | 13 |
| 9 | 5 | 16,117 | 19 | 8 | - | - | - | 241,015 | 12 |
| 15 | 9 | 20,634 | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | 377,735 | 8 |
| 10 | 8 | 9,435 | 3 | 7 | 36 | 18 | - | 413,398 | 17 |
| 7 | 3 | 17,083 | - | 7 | 557 | - | 11 | 371,527 | 9 |
| 6 | 7 | 5,060 | 16 | 1 | 2,589 | 9 | 1 | 663,993 | 15 |
| 9 | 1 | 12,949 | 8 | 1 | 3,305 | 15 | 9 | 567,082 | 2 |
| 4 | - | 12,268 | 12 | 2 | 3,171 | 10 | 1 | 369,212 | 4 |
| 14 | 10 | 5,107 | 13 | 7 | 2,155 | 15 | 8 | 288,641 | 13 |
| 12 | 10 | 21,200 | 19 | 2 | 4,162 | 11 | 11 | 379,284 | 2 |
| 8 | 3 | 29,150 | 9 | 7 | 3,511 | 12 | - | 420,311 | 2 |

THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA,
 and Merchandize; also, A similar Account of the REAL Value of Goods

| TOTAL
OFFICIAL VALUE
OF EXPORTS. | | |
|--|----|----|
| £. | s. | d. |
| 111,706 | 11 | — |
| 111,183 | — | 8 |
| 113,723 | 17 | 10 |
| 111,285 | 1 | 6 |
| 111,960 | 5 | 9 |
| 111,912 | 10 | 8 |
| 111,042 | 2 | 9 |
| 111,129 | 6 | 2 |
| 111,701 | 8 | 3 |
| 111,783 | 8 | 1 |
| 111,073 | 4 | 10 |
| 111,140 | 15 | 5 |
| 111,815 | 15 | — |
| 111,450 | 4 | 1 |
| 111,383 | 18 | 2 |
| 111,855 | 13 | — |
| 111,306 | — | 3 |
| 111,834 | 19 | 6 |
| 111,149 | 7 | 11 |
| 111,133 | 4 | 7 |

| £. | s. | d. |
|---------|----|----|
| 111,509 | 14 | 7 |
| 111,841 | 17 | 3 |
| 111,627 | 4 | 10 |
| 111,955 | 6 | — |
| 111,593 | 6 | 11 |
| 111,808 | 2 | 3 |
| 111,920 | 16 | 11 |
| 111,425 | — | — |
| 111,616 | 6 | 5 |
| 111,718 | 5 | 1 |
| 111,804 | 2 | 6 |
| 111,459 | 17 | 11 |
| 111,596 | 14 | 10 |
| 111,626 | 5 | 9 |
| 111,666 | 15 | 6 |
| 111,748 | 4 | 11 |
| 111,310 | 8 | 4 |
| 111,962 | 19 | 6 |
| 111,701 | 10 | 11 |
| 111,124 | 6 | 5 |

| £. | s. | d. |
|---------|----|----|
| 111,396 | 5 | 7 |
| 111,824 | 17 | 11 |
| 111,351 | 2 | 8 |
| 111,240 | 7 | 6 |
| 111,553 | 12 | 8 |
| 111,520 | 12 | 11 |
| 111,062 | 19 | 8 |
| 111,554 | 6 | 2 |
| 111,407 | 14 | 8 |
| 111,501 | 13 | 2 |
| 111,677 | 7 | 4 |
| 111,200 | 13 | 4 |
| 111,412 | 9 | 10 |
| 111,536 | 9 | 10 |
| 111,050 | 13 | 8 |
| 111,603 | 17 | 11 |
| 111,466 | 8 | 7 |
| 111,797 | 19 | — |
| 111,850 | 18 | 10 |
| 111,257 | 11 | — |

NOTE:—The REAL VALUE of Foreign Goods, as entered at the Custom House, no Declaration of the REAL Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, is given in 53 Geo. III, c. 98; and a STATEMENT of the REAL VALUE of the foot of this Account, being the only one which requires a Statement of the REAL

| REAL VALUE OF BRITISH | | | | | As at |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------|----|----|-----------|
| | | Canada. | | | Nova Sco |
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. |
| Year 1814 | - - | 1,540,412 | 19 | 9 | 1,176,097 |
| — 1815 | - - | 1,695,266 | 5 | 6 | 536,471 |
| — 1816 | - - | 1,252,235 | 5 | 7 | 374,222 |
| — 1817 | - - | 573,474 | 11 | 11 | 216,064 |
| — 1818 | - - | 648,608 | 18 | 3 | 216,236 |
| — 1819 | - - | 810,249 | 9 | — | 269,395 |

Custom-House, London, }
 13th June 1820. }

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable House
of Commons;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL VALUE
OF GOODS

Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to the BRITISH COLONIES
in NORTH AMERICA, in the last Twenty Years, distinguish-
ing each Colony and each Year, and British and Irish
Produce and Manufactures from Foreign and Colonial
Merchandise;—also, A similar Account of the REAL VALUE
of Goods exported to the said Colonies.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

55

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF

T I M B E R,

MASTS, DEALS, DEAL ENDS, STAVES, AND PLANK,

Imported into *Great Britain* from the *British North American Colonies*, in the last Twenty Years;
distinguishing each Year and each Colony.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 June 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF TIMBER,

Imported into Great Britain from the British North American Colonies,

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | YEARS. | QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN;—VIZ. | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | FIR | OAK | OAK PLANK. | | |
| | | TIMBER. | TIMBER. | | | |
| | | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>C. qr. No.</i> | |
| From
CANADA | 1799 - - - | 29 46 | 1,069 38 | 3 19 | - - - | |
| | 1800 - - - | 323 27 | 804 24 | 72 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | |
| | 1801 - - - | 267 35 | 482 45 | 4 40 | - - - | |
| | 1802 - - - | 365 35 | 383 42 | 4 19 | - - - | |
| | 1803 - - - | 1,350 5 | 1,985 38 | 13 3 | 13 - - | |
| | 1804 - - - | 2,282 43 | 1,951 33 | - - - | 3 1 24 | |
| | 1805 - - - | 1,263 24 | 2,465 38 | - - - | 1 - 1 | |
| | 1806 - - - | 1,754 37 | 3,687 8 | - - - | - 3 6 | |
| | 1807 - - - | 2,700 47 | 5,733 30 | - - - | 1 1 14 | |
| | 1808 - - - | 9,861 30 | 8,826 24 | - - - | 6 3 16 | |
| | 1809 - - - | 17,353 41 | 5,852 1 | - - - | 1 2 11 | |
| | 1810 - - - | 38,869 9 | 17,226 47 | 8 45 $\frac{4}{12}$ | - - 8 | |
| | 1811 - - - | 52,888 8 $\frac{3}{12}$ | 24,421 2 $\frac{9}{12}$ | 30 3 $\frac{7}{12}$ | 1 - 13 | |
| | 1812 - - - | 32,716 49 | 18,047 44 | 184 27 $\frac{7}{12}$ | 2 - 10 | |
| | 1814 - - - | 8,349 46 $\frac{2}{12}$ | 4,431 12 | 532 24 $\frac{4}{12}$ | 5 2 22 | |
| | 1815 - - - | 11,676 48 | 3,221 23 | 172 7 $\frac{6}{12}$ | 1 3 13 | |
| | 1816 - - - | 11,977 41 | 6,448 15 $\frac{6}{12}$ | 15 13 $\frac{10}{12}$ | - - 5 | |
| | 1817 - - - | 21,381 3 | 4,282 4 | - - - | - 3 21 | |
| | 1818 - - - | 32,964 38 | 4,624 4 | - - - | - - 24 | |
| | 1819 - - - | 57,061 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9,342 37 | - - - | - 1 - | |
| From
NOVA SCOTIA | 1799 - - - | 607 29 | 4 1 | 13 26 | - - - | |
| | 1800 - - - | 565 2 | 39 10 | 25 48 | - - - | |
| | 1801 - - - | 1,349 3 | - - - | 3 23 | - - - | |
| | 1802 - - - | 2,112 49 | 5 47 | 28 - | - - - | |
| | 1803 - - - | 5,414 19 | 8 18 | 9 13 | - - - | |
| | 1804 - - - | 6,940 46 | 133 23 | - - - | - 2 - | |
| | 1805 - - - | 5,680 5 | 8 43 | - - - | - - - | |
| | 1806 - - - | 6,781 44 | 34 12 | - - - | 1 1 14 | |
| | 1807 - - - | 9,475 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | |
| | 1808 - - - | 20,576 21 | 8 48 | - - - | - - - | |
| | 1809 - - - | 26,777 19 | 52 21 | - - - | 3 1 3 | |
| | 1810 - - - | 22,271 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 8 | - - - | - - 3 | |
| | 1811 - - - | 17,419 23 | 42 47 | - - - | - - - | |
| | 1812 - - - | 25,203 19 | 56 17 | - - - | - - 25 | |
| | 1814 - - - | 10,742 2 | 13 - | - - - | 1 1 25 | |
| | 1815 - - - | 19,382 7 | 4 42 | - - - | - - - | |
| | 1816 - - - | 18,713 20 | 33 32 | - - - | - - - | |
| | 1817 - - - | 13,468 28 | 38 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | - - - | |
| | 1818 - - - | 28,059 16 | 23 21 | - - - | - - - | |
| | 1819 - - - | 32,346 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 85 22 | - - - | - 1 10 | |

MASTS, DEALS, DEAL ENDS, STAVES, AND PLANK,
in the last Twenty Years; distinguishing each Year and each Colony.

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN;—VIZ.

| MASTS
under 12 Inches
in Diameter. | MASTS
12 Inches in
Diameter,
and upwards. | DEALS, AND DEAL ENDS. | | | BATTENS,
and
Batten Ends. | STAVES
of all
Dimensions. | WAINSCOT
LOGS. | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-------|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----|--------------|---------------------|
| Number. | Loads. feet. | Loads. feet. | C. | qr. | No. | C. | qr. | No. | Loads. feet. | |
| 28 | 7 11 | 4 7 | 197 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 4,181 — 1 | — |
| 13 | 55 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — — — | 305 | — | 7 | — | — | — | 3,915 3 6 | — |
| 114 | 25 — | — — — | 352 | 1 | 28 | — | — | — | 2,911 3 24 | — |
| 51 | 195 20 | — — — | 329 | 1 | 12 | — | — | — | 3,117 — 22 | — |
| 74 | 165 41 | 181 2 | 678 | — | 16 | — | 2 | 14 | 4,798 3 6 | — |
| 71 | 1,314 30 | — — — | 590 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 6,068 2 — | — |
| 59 | 535 20 | — — — | 415 | 1 | 17 | 6 | — | 3 | 7,675 — 15 | 65 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 60 | 1,152 33 | — — — | 436 | — | 19 | 8 | 1 | 22 | 10,663 — 1 | 40 32 |
| 151 | 2,753 38 | — — — | 556 | — | 19 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 7,840 2 27 | 9 3 |
| 348 | 13,333 24 | — — — | 965 | 2 | 1 | 117 | — | 16 | 12,618 3 8 | 185 4 |
| 1,265 | 8,333 26 | — — — | 1,446 | 2 | 2 | 281 | 3 | 8 | 15,562 3 18 | 154 4 |
| 1,769 | 16,680 4 | — — — | 1,472 | 2 | 22 | 105 | 3 | 4 | 25,970 3 5 | 9 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1,580 | 19,025 23 $\frac{8}{12}$ | — — — | 2,691 | 3 | 23 | 254 | 1 | 22 | 19,560 — 8 | 16 20 |
| 1,282 | 14,019 30 | — — — | 2,574 | 1 | — | 188 | 3 | 28 | 12,340 2 1 | 67 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 463 | 668 40 | — — — | 760 | 2 | 12 | 21 | 1 | 14 | 8,054 — 14 | — |
| 1,513 | 2,492 41 | — — — | 1,499 | 1 | 24 | 53 | 3 | 4 | 6,079 2 23 | 14 32 |
| 1,801 | 5,741 34 $\frac{9}{12}$ | — — — | 1,334 | 1 | 10 | 93 | 2 | 1 | 6,787 2 12 | — |
| 2,143 | 7,417 36 | — — — | 3,147 | 3 | 13 | 201 | 3 | 4 | 11,537 3 10 | — |
| 1,692 | 3,672 5 | — — — | 5,798 | 3 | 10 | 250 | 2 | 17 | 12,882 — 19 | — |
| 1,847 | 4,227 8 | — — — | 8,974 | 3 | 25 | 357 | 2 | 13 | 18,747 — 16 | — |
| 215 | 11 20 | 2 20 | 12 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | 770 2 — | — |
| 93 | 5 44 | — — — | 1 | 3 | 18 | — | — | — | 940 — 14 | — |
| 423 | 689 47 | — — — | 34 | — | 20 | — | — | — | 836 2 25 | — |
| 303 | 94 10 | — — — | 21 | 2 | 28 | — | — | — | 812 — 2 | — |
| 295 | 103 29 | — — — | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | 525 2 15 | — |
| 175 | 224 35 | — — — | 174 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 798 1 20 | — |
| 335 | 43 — | — — — | 150 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1,322 — 9 | — |
| 247 | 33 7 | — — — | 119 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 2,008 3 10 | — |
| 215 | 31 40 | — — — | 117 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2,234 1 18 | — |
| 592 | 104 — | — — — | 240 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | 2,943 1 3 | — |
| 1,682 | 513 21 | — — — | 134 | 3 | 25 | — | — | — | 1,570 — 3 | — |
| 1,604 | 735 33 $\frac{8}{12}$ | — — — | 183 | 2 | 17 | — | — | — | 2,743 — 21 | — |
| 1,229 | 842 38 $\frac{11}{12}$ | — — — | 167 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1,606 3 10 | — |
| 797 | 524 36 | — — — | 226 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,184 — 18 | — |
| 360 | 44 44 | — — — | 161 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1,087 1 2 | — |
| 532 | 113 21 | — — — | 91 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 937 — 10 | — |
| 563 | 66 28 | — — — | 92 | 3 | 10 | — | — | — | 1,944 1 29 | — |
| 737 | 83 33 | — — — | 42 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | 1,127 2 4 | — |
| 930 | 104 18 | — — — | 71 | 3 | 26 | — | — | — | 3,104 2 8 | — |
| 3,917 | 69 45 | — — — | 99 | — | 14 | — | — | — | 3,774 2 26 | — |

Account of the Total Quantity of Timber Imported

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | YEARS. | QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN;—VIZ. | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|----|-----|-----|
| | | FIR | | OAK | | OAK PLANK. | | | | |
| | | TIMBER. | | TIMBER. | | | | | | |
| | | Loads. | feet. | Loads. | feet. | Loads. | feet. | C. | qr. | No. |
| From
NEW BRUNSWICK | 1799 | 278 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1800 | 783 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1801 | 991 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1802 | 2,126 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1803 | 3,022 | 19 | 10 | 37 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1804 | 2,834 | 31 | 119 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1805 | 2,605 | 28 | 546 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1806 | 2,146 | 33 | 736 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1807 | 7,062 | 25 | 12 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1808 | 13,938 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1809 | 23,056 | 2 | 34 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| | 1810 | 35,572 | 32 | 2 | 3 ½ | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| | 1811 | 50,807 | 26 ⅘ | - | 35 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1812 | 75,870 | 39 | 2 | 48 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1814 | 20,932 | 15 ⅙ | 3 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1815 | 71,245 | 43 | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1816 | 92,553 | 9 ⅞ | 14 | 49 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1817 | 102,195 | 42 | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1818 | 142,367 | 47 | 5 | 42 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1819 | 159,768 | 4 | 27 | 48 | - | - | - | - | - |
| From
PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND | 1799 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1800 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1801 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1802 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1803 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1804 | 151 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1805 | 21 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1806 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1807 | 1,189 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1808 | 3,807 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1809 | 10,067 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1810 | 4,564 | 12 ¼ | — | 35 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1811 | 5,511 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1812 | 9,952 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1814 | 3,403 | 30 | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1815 | 5,127 | 1 | 11 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1816 | 8,016 | 35 | 12 | 37 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1817 | 3,235 | 41 | — | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1818 | 10,680 | 6 | — | 19 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1819 | 17,335 | 9 ½ | 28 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |

into Great Britain, in the last Twenty Years—*continued.*

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN;—*VIZ.*

| MASTS
under 12 Inches
in Diameter. | MASTS
12 Inches
in Diameter,
and upwards. | DEALS
AND DEAL ENDS. | | BATTENS
and
Batten Ends. | STAVES
of all
Dimensions. | WAINSCOT
LOGS. |
|--|--|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Number. | Loads. feet. | Loads. feet. | C. gr. No. | C. gr. No. | C. gr. No. | Loads. feet. |
| 259 | 763 16 | 13 18 | 42 1 2 | - - - | 426 3 - | — |
| 67 | 792 31 | - - - | 43 2 27 | - - - | 1,863 2 20 | — |
| 282 | 1,922 37 | - - - | 99 2 29 | - - - | 1,226 1 - | — |
| 286 | 2,234 8 | - - - | 41 3 13 | - - - | 327 3 10 | — |
| 279 | 2,161 44 | 92 39 | 229 3 28 | - - - | 317 3 12 | — |
| 184 | 761 38 | - - - | 168 2 10 | - - - | 560 2 28 | — |
| 396 | 1,426 42 | - - - | 104 2 13 | - - - | 350 3 15 | — |
| 204 | 1,023 8 | - - - | 100 1 25 | - - - | 978 1 2 | — |
| 727 | 1,616 39 | - - - | 103 - 21 | - - - | 617 3 12 | — |
| 840 | 2,870 39 | - - - | 281 2 22 | - - 16 | 1,013 1 16 | — |
| 5,566 | 523 1 | - - - | 245 1 28 | - - 2 | 1,768 - 20 | — |
| 6,197 | 1,157 22 $\frac{10}{11}$ | - - - | 346 2 26 | - 1 20 | 5,332 3 27 | — |
| 3,636 | 3,131 7 $\frac{8}{11}$ | - - - | 486 2 11 | - - - | 4,149 - 7 | — |
| 3,304 | 2,125 31 | - - - | 433 - 10 | 1 - 3 | 4,336 3 7 | — |
| 627 | 221 33 | - - - | 89 1 14 | - - - | 3,320 2 23 | — |
| 2,321 | 599 42 $\frac{9}{11}$ | - - - | 250 1 11 | - - - | 5,711 2 9 | — |
| 2,015 | 539 5 | - - - | 258 - - | - - - | 11,874 3 23 | — |
| 2,240 | 472 37 | - - - | 243 - 15 | - - - | 10,759 - 3 | — |
| 3,825 | 460 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 537 2 23 | - - - | 16,889 - 1 | — |
| 2,934 | 679 45 | - - - | 643 3 3 | 2 - 8 | 19,902 2 9 | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - 20 | — | — | — |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 33 - 9 | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | - - - | - - - | 3 1 27 | - - - | 18 2 4 | — |
| 447 | 42 35 | - - - | 33 1 - | - - - | 222 - 10 | — |
| 1,790 | 422 38 | - - - | 74 - 12 | - - - | 135 1 25 | — |
| 868 | 160 23 | - - - | 72 3 25 | - - - | 23 1 7 | — |
| 408 | 100 21 | - - - | 45 1 12 | - - - | 75 - 5 | — |
| 466 | 53 30 | - - - | 83 2 15 | - - - | 24 3 4 | — |
| 124 | 17 20 | - - - | 20 3 24 | - - - | 34 2 - | — |
| 330 | 27 28 | - - - | 58 - 14 | - - - | 1 3 7 | — |
| 337 | 8 27 | - - - | 14 3 24 | — | — | — |
| 124 | 11 48 | - - - | 24 1 - | — | — | — |
| 184 | 27 9 | - - - | 68 3 22 | - - - | 9 3 6 | — |
| 291 | 25 43 | - - - | 152 1 1 | - - 22 | 14 3 28 | — |

Account of the Total Quantity of Timber Imported into - - - - -

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | YEARS. | QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN;—VIZ | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | FIR
TIMBER. | OAK
TIMBER. | OAK PLANK. | |
| | | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>C. gr. No.</i> |
| From
CAPE BRETON | 1799 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1800 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1801 - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1802 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1803 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1804 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1805 - - - | 307 10 | — 32 | - - - | - - - |
| | 1806 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1807 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1808 - - - | 75 21 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1809 - - - | 289 29 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1810 - - - | 140 — | 16 — | - - - | - - - |
| | 1811 - - - | 259 23 | 6 7 | - - - | - - - |
| | 1812 - - - | 161 48 | 31 17 | - - - | - - - |
| | 1814 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1815 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1816 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1817 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1818 - - - | - - - | 73 20 | - - - | - - - |
| | 1819 - - - | 459 36 | 1 16 | - - - | - - - |
| From
NEWFOUNDLAND | 1799 - - - | — 25 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1800 - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1801 - - - | 8 20 | - - - | 2 31 | - - - |
| | 1802 - - - | 138 39 | 10 — | 4 — | - - - |
| | 1803 - - - | 2 19 | 14 45 | - - - | - - - |
| | 1804 - - - | - - - | — 15 | - - - | - - - |
| | 1805 - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1806 - - - | 7 12 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1807 - - - | 6 43 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1808 - - - | 13 19 | 98 32 | - - - | - - - |
| | 1809 - - - | 21 14 | - - - | - - - | 2 1 6 |
| | 1810 - - - | — 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1811 - - - | 81 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1812 - - - | 71 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1814 - - - | 110 43 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1815 - - - | 120 — | 16 — | - - - | - - - |
| | 1816 - - - | 566 38 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1817 - - - | 1 22 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1818 - - - | 32 27 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1819 - - - | 96 — $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 44 | - - - | - - - |

Custom-House, London, }
16th June, 1820.

Great Britain in the last Twenty Years—continued.

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN ;—*VIZ.*

| MASTS
under 12 Inches
in Diameter. | MASTS,
12 Inches in
Diameter,
and upwards. | DEALS
AND DEAL ENDS. | | BATTENS
and
Batten Ends. | STAVES
of all
Dimensions. | WAINSCOT
LOGS. |
|--|---|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Number. | Loads Feet. | Loads. feet. | C. gr. No. | C. gr. No. | C. gr. No. | Loads. feet. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | 14 — — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 1 30 | — | 1 3 18 | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6 | — | — | — | — | 51 — 10 | — |
| 18 | — | — | — | — | 67 2 15 | — |
| 14 | 6 — | — | — | — | 2 1 6 | — |
| 31 | 1 22 | — | 1 — 15 | — | 12 2 4 | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | 24 — — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | 11 — 11 | — |
| 44 | — | — | — 6 | — | 160 — 25 | — |
| — | — | 31 1 | — 2 20 | — | 182 1 — | — |
| — | — | — | 1 3 7 | — | 496 3 26 | — |
| — | — | — | 2 — 13 | — | 424 2 27 | — |
| 14 | — | — | — 2 5 | — | 310 3 10 | — |
| 16 | 4 49 | — | 2 1 7 | — | 130 3 19 | — |
| 21 | — 47 | — | — — — | — | 131 — 20 | — |
| 3 | 3 26 | — | 4 1 12 | — | 267 1 11 | — |
| 33 | 15 15 | — | 4 2 8 | — | 238 2 24 | — |
| 79 | 29 25 | — | — 2 14 | — | 384 — 16 | — |
| 25 | 6 43 | — | 31 3 9 | — | 506 — 4 | — |
| 40 | 7 5 | — | 32 1 26 | — | 172 — 12 | — |
| 29 | 1 42 | — | 24 — 9 | — | 323 2 16 | — |
| 137 | 16 8 | — | 29 3 27 | — | 567 2 7 | — |
| 191 | 10 37 | — | 30 1 14 | — | 98 3 19 | — |
| 37 | — — — | — | 7 3 1 | — | 317 2 14 | — |
| — | — — — | — | 15 — 12 | — | 186 1 26 | — |
| 30 | — — — | — | 4 — 1 | — | 420 — 27 | — |
| 8 | — — — | — | 15 — 11 | — | 320 2 25 | — |
| 98 | — — — | — | 7 2 16 | — | 151 1 10 | — |
| 137 | 2 — | — | 3 3 23 | — | 401 3 5 | — |

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen^l of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF
TIMBER,

Masts, Deals, Deal Ends, Staves and Plank, Imported into
Great Britain from the *British North American Colonies*,
in the last Twenty Years; distinguishing each Year, and
each Colony.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 June 1820.

161

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF
TIMBER,
MASTS, DEALS, DEAL ENDS, STAVES, AND PLANK,

Imported into *Great Britain*, from *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, and *Prussia* respectively,
in the last Twenty Years ; distinguishing each Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 June 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF TIMBER,

Imported into Great Britain from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia,

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | YEARS. | QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN;—VIZ. | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | FIR
TIMBER. | OAK
TIMBER. | OAK
PLANK. | MASTS
under 12 Inches
in Diameter. |
| | | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>Number.</i> |
| From
DENMARK - - - | 1799 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1800 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1801 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1802 - - - | The Quantity of Timber imported from Denmark during these years, is included with the Timber imported from Norway, a separate specification of the two Countries, not having been kept upon record prior to 1809. The importation from Denmark proper is however inconsiderable. | | | |
| | 1803 - - - | | | | |
| | 1804 - - - | | | | |
| | 1805 - - - | | | | |
| | 1806 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1807 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1808 - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | 1809 - - - | - - - | - - - | 20 — | - - - |
| | 1810 - - - | 1 25 | - - - | 78 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| | 1811 - - - | 22 41 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1812 - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1814 - - - | - - - | 5 49 | 1 16 $\frac{8}{12}$ | 6 |
| | 1815 - - - | - - - | 188 1 | 45 29 $\frac{2}{12}$ | - - - |
| | 1816 - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 1817 - - - | - - - | - - - | — 8 $\frac{6}{12}$ | 13 |
| | 1818 - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 18 |
| | 1819 - - - | 28 46 | 6 11 | - - - | 4 |
| From
NORWAY - - - | 1799 - - - | 31,224 47 | 11 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 13 $\frac{9}{12}$ | 14,208 |
| | 1800 - - - | 35,492 14 | 11 14 | 21 36 $\frac{9}{12}$ | 15,959 |
| | 1801 - - - | 30,028 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 27 | 15 — | 20,678 |
| | 1802 - - - | 38,824 23 | 4 10 | 14 17 $\frac{6}{12}$ | 9,891 |
| | 1803 - - - | 46,640 36 | 23 — | 106 23 $\frac{6}{12}$ | 16,988 |
| | 1804 - - - | 44,356 47 | 246 13 | 42 36 | 13,052 |
| | 1805 - - - | 42,140 44 | 1,656 41 | 359 6 | 12,546 |
| | 1806 - - - | 62,973 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,412 49 | 260 18 | 15,717 |
| | 1807 - - - | 49,593 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 369 1 | 277 9 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 9,458 |
| | 1808 - - - | 1,243 28 | 69 2 | 45 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 165 |
| | 1809 - - - | 6,522 45 | - - - | - - - | 1,229 |
| | 1810 - - - | 72,384 11 | 15 6 | — 21 | 8,255 |
| | 1811 - - - | 58,437 9 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 2 | 9 35 $\frac{2}{12}$ | 8,152 |
| | 1812 - - - | 11,271 30 | 11 21 | 3 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 11,320 |
| | 1814 - - - | 16,867 47 | 41 25 $\frac{6}{12}$ | 5 13 $\frac{2}{12}$ | 7,613 |
| | 1815 - - - | 51,441 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 28 $\frac{6}{12}$ | 1 37 | 25,194 |
| | 1816 - - - | 10,239 46 | 67 25 | - - - | 2,775 |
| | 1817 - - - | 15,501 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 46 | 3 9 | 6,132 |
| | 1818 - - - | 26,257 18 | 221 47 | 2 13 $\frac{4}{12}$ | 8,516 |
| | 1819 - - - | 24,750 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 426 33 | 5 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 4,644 |

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN;—VIZ.

| MASTS
12 Inches in
Diameter,
and upwards. | DEALS
of all
Dimensions. | DEAL ENDS. | BATTENS
of all
Dimensions. | STAVES
of all
Dimensions. | WAINSCOT
LOGS. |
|--|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Loads. feet. | C. gr. No. | C. gr. No. | C. gr. No. | C. gr. No. | Loads. feet. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | — - 7 | - - - | - - - | 596 2 5 | — |
| - - - | 34 1 - | 5 2 27 | - - 5 | 2,031 3 13 | — |
| - - - | 2 3 16 | - - 3 | - - - | 333 3 9 | — |
| - - - | 4 3 1 | 1 1 21 | - 1 5 | 41 3 9 | — |
| - - - | 4 - 8 | - 2 4 | - - - | 9 1 15 | — |
| - - - | 10 - 20 | - 2 26 | - - - | 330 1 19 | — |
| - - - | 10 1 12 | 1 3 - | — | — | — |
| - - - | 9 2 17 | 3 1 6 | — | — | — |
| - - - | 35 1 12 | 1 3 12 | — | — | — |
| 1 - | 12 2 25 | 1 - 21 | — | — | — |
| 220 39 | 27,505 - 16 | 2,872 2 4 | 4,026 1 26 | 162 1 10 | 168 12 |
| 268 41 | 30,621 - 6 | 3,291 1 11 | 4,242 - 24 | 241 3 9 | 21 29 |
| 422 33 | 28,473 - 20 | 3,211 - 18 | 3,964 1 13 | 269 2 - | — 4½ |
| 137 12 | 23,865 2 19 | 2,891 - 2 | 3,832 2 25 | 54 - - | — |
| 146 11½ | 35,442 2 6 | 3,704 3 18 | 5,451 1 1 | 286 2 11 | — |
| 99 47 | 24,693 - 20 | 2,485 2 13 | 3,362 3 24 | 2,658 1 17 | — |
| 307 7½ | 30,053 1 12 | 3,174 3 3 | 3,768 1 2 | 7,271 - 15 | — |
| 97 17 | 28,047 2 25 | 3,216 1 2 | 3,373 2 17 | 903 3 7 | 13 17 |
| 205 19 | 22,348 1 3 | 2,570 - 8 | 2,892 3 25 | 8,085 2 12 | — |
| 15 1 | 237 1 - | 28 3 13 | 12 1 17 | 272 3 27 | — |
| 22 43⅙ | 10,137 1 29 | 1,436 1 22 | 1,055 2 - | — | — |
| 267 32 | 34,305 1 5 | 4,910 2 27 | 4,444 - 6 | 470 - 9 | 5 38½ |
| 137 32⅓ | 28,771 3 15 | 5,081 3 2 | 3,309 2 10 | 96 - 26 | — |
| 175 49 | 9,181 3 29 | 2,435 2 22 | 1,415 - 21 | 10 2 — | 31 14 |
| 143 16 | 4,851 1 9 | 1,513 3 17 | 801 2 19 | 8 1 18 | — |
| 583 18 | 17,767 2 9 | 5,680 2 24 | 3,336 2 17 | 2 3 26 | — |
| 49 25⅙ | 3,299 - 23 | 1,294 2 12 | 893 2 29 | — | — |
| 45 2 | 6,697 - 2 | 4,481 - 1 | 1,753 1 21 | — | — |
| 55 29 | 9,800 1 20 | 5,669 - 2 | 3,181 2 13 | 3 - 26 | — |
| 24 27 | 8,465 3 13 | 4,088 1 19 | 3,495 3 6 | — | — |

Account of the Total Quantity of Timber Imported

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | YEARS. | QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN;—VIZ. | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | FIR
TIMBER. | OAK
TIMBER. | OAK
PLANK. | MASTS
under 12 Inches
in Diameter. |
| | | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>Number.</i> |
| From
SWEDEN - - - | 1799 - - - | 382 46 | - - - | - - - | 1,030 |
| | 1800 - - - | 903 26 | - - - | - - - | 426 |
| | 1801 - - - | 844 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | — 25 | 469 |
| | 1802 - - - | 1,244 39 | - - - | 32 22 | 359 |
| | 1803 - - - | 1,718 7 | 74 23 | 2 14 $\frac{6}{12}$ | 799 |
| | 1804 - - - | 1,556 3 | — 23 | 6 31 | 233 |
| | 1805 - - - | 474 2 | - - - | - - - | 190 |
| | 1806 - - - | 2,239 16 | — 15 | - - - | 261 |
| | 1807 - - - | 9,951 13 | 23 36 | 36 4 | 448 |
| | 1808 - - - | 12,727 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 26 30 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 1,794 |
| | 1809 - - - | 32,457 8 | 42 27 $\frac{4}{12}$ | 37 11 $\frac{8}{12}$ | 12,842 |
| | 1810 - - - | 27,105 4 | 24 — $\frac{1}{4}$ | 50 45 $\frac{5}{12}$ | 12,533 |
| | 1811 - - - | 17,647 25 | 2 24 | 15 13 $\frac{10}{12}$ | 2,600 |
| | 1812 - - - | 6,032 22 | 2 17 | 1 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 454 |
| | 1814 - - - | 22,659 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 17 | 2 23 $\frac{7}{12}$ | 4,917 |
| | 1815 - - - | 18,391 48 | 2 25 | — 16 $\frac{2}{12}$ | 2,564 |
| | 1816 - - - | 3,662 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 13 | 72 22 $\frac{6}{12}$ | 387 |
| | 1817 - - - | 7,456 30 | - - - | - - - | 322 |
| | 1818 - - - | 10,499 39 | 1 23 | 1 20 | 1,055 |
| | 1819 - - - | 7,974 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | - - - | 845 |
| From
RUSSIA - - - | 1799 - - - | 5,302 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - - - | — 5 $\frac{5}{12}$ | 1,129 |
| | 1800 - - - | 14,591 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 330 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - - - | 2,073 |
| | 1801 - - - | 12,903 27 | 163 36 | 7 46 | 2,272 |
| | 1802 - - - | 10,994 26 | 41 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70 46 | 1,716 |
| | 1803 - - - | 11,964 26 | 43 34 | - - - | 2,113 |
| | 1804 - - - | 19,887 45 | 18 43 | 120 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,093 |
| | 1805 - - - | 13,098 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4,433 |
| | 1806 - - - | 26,616 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 288 21 | 1,591 |
| | 1807 - - - | 22,560 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 36 | 3 40 | 1,621 |
| | 1808 - - - | 3,406 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 14 | - - - | 432 |
| | 1809 - - - | 40 7 | 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 17 | 975 |
| | 1810 - - - | 1,209 47 $\frac{10}{12}$ | 8 16 $\frac{5}{12}$ | 1 — | 1,012 |
| | 1811 - - - | 10,539 19 $\frac{2}{12}$ | 10 48 | 2 32 $\frac{2}{12}$ | 804 |
| | 1812 - - - | 1,768 36 $\frac{2}{12}$ | 4 40 | 12 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 410 |
| | 1814 - - - | 18,751 33 | 2 42 $\frac{8}{12}$ | 1 30 $\frac{8}{12}$ | 2,130 |
| | 1815 - - - | 21,176 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | — 12 $\frac{9}{12}$ | 3,626 |
| | 1816 - - - | 11,267 16 | 1 6 | - - - | 2,291 |
| | 1817 - - - | 6,011 9 | - - - | 1 31 | 1,650 |
| | 1818 - - - | 13,849 38 | 2 23 | 1 10 $\frac{7}{12}$ | 2,285 |
| | 1819 - - - | 11,372 25 | - - - | — 37 | 1,614 |

into Great Britain, in the last Twenty Years—continued.

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN;—VIZ.

| MASTS
12 Inches in
Diameter,
and upwards. | DEALS
of all
Dimensions. | DEAL ENDS. | BATTENS
of all
Dimensions. | STAVES
of all
Dimensions. | WAINSCOT
LOGS. |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Loads. feet.</i> | <i>C. q. No.</i> | <i>C. q. No.</i> | <i>C. q. No.</i> | <i>C. q. No.</i> | <i>Loads. feet.</i> |
| 499 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4,331 3 19 | 333 — 15 | 125 3 10 | 904 — 28 | — |
| 18 11 | 3,623 2 11 | 322 3 24 | 299 3 8 | 1,354 1 12 | — |
| 216 22 | 3,452 — 22 | 320 1 8 | 332 2 20 | 2,001 3 13 | — |
| 77 11 | 5,033 3 18 | 544 3 23 | 357 1 15 | 757 — 28 | — |
| 77 35 | 6,862 — 16 | 751 3 12 | 898 3 1 | 377 — 5 | — |
| 90 28 | 3,486 2 28 | 397 — 29 | 283 3 12 | 4 — — | 75 12 |
| 17 40 | 5,043 2 27 | 541 3 29 | 181 1 24 | 811 2 — | — |
| 35 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7,058 2 10 | 872 1 4 | 257 — 19 | 787 3 8 | — |
| 62 19 | 6,450 — 6 | 775 — 12 | 145 1 12 | 1,516 — 18 | — |
| 418 41 | 10,297 — 22 | 1,795 1 5 | 415 3 20 | 6,227 3 7 | — 12 |
| 538 22 | 14,053 3 15 | 2,876 1 6 | 1,044 2 9 | 15,597 3 18 | 73 43 |
| 740 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11,812 2 29 | 2,675 — 6 | 460 — 16 | 13,361 3 8 | 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 240 38 | 5,908 3 10 | 999 3 2 | 157 3 18 | 1,533 3 15 | 19 1 |
| 11 44 | 3,983 — 27 | 761 3 1 | 144 2 17 | 914 — 17 | 5 — |
| 55 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6,817 1 23 | 2,122 — 8 | 408 2 19 | 1,857 1 21 | — 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| 194 46 | 5,864 3 19 | 1,814 2 29 | 362 2 15 | 886 — 23 | — |
| 28 10 | 2,601 3 13 | 574 2 25 | 98 2 3 | 54 2 20 | — |
| 94 39 | 3,437 2 15 | 1,073 1 18 | 414 2 26 | 26 2 24 | — |
| 50 16 | 5,253 1 23 | 1,550 3 29 | 528 3 4 | 35 2 20 | 11 10 |
| 110 39 | 4,472 2 18 | 1,316 — 15 | 615 — 25 | — | — |
| 3,098 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4,539 3 17 | 286 1 23 | 193 1 19 | 18 1 10 | 2,596 47 |
| 9,528 16 | 5,769 3 22 | 540 2 25 | 1,001 3 24 | 131 1 6 | 6,544 45 |
| 17,049 12 | 6,004 1 26 | 635 — 13 | 842 3 26 | 70 3 1 | 3,366 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5,040 4 | 9,481 — 20 | 735 1 4 | 1,627 — 24 | 110 3 — | 3,901 49 |
| 4,664 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9,628 — 18 | 817 — 1 | 1,054 1 7 | 316 2 17 | 6,385 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8,717 1 | 6,519 — 26 | 847 — 26 | 649 3 25 | 249 — 13 | 6,411 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 12,748 26 | 5,722 — 4 | 759 1 15 | 903 2 3 | 86 1 26 | 4,052 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6,010 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8,202 1 8 | 1,326 1 7 | 846 — 23 | 243 3 13 | 7,265 40 |
| 16,988 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,223 2 13 | 840 — 16 | 733 2 — | 171 — 1 | 5,793 44 |
| 4,584 19 | 433 — 10 | 84 1 27 | 56 1 20 | 63 3 12 | 1,215 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 180 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 386 2 9 | 46 — 26 | — 3 22 | 320 1 18 | 575 4 |
| 153 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,209 1 7 | 130 2 5 | — 1 29 | 565 3 16 | 2,279 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3,260 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,822 1 16 | 182 2 17 | 176 3 29 | 148 — 6 | 2,048 19 $\frac{9}{16}$ |
| 3,149 33 $\frac{10}{16}$ | 991 — 24 | 208 1 4 | 24 3 2 | 46 — 20 | 2,236 40 $\frac{9}{16}$ |
| 2,368 10 | 8,279 1 3 | 2,375 2 7 | 415 3 12 | 30 — — | 940 26 $\frac{5}{16}$ |
| 2,552 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10,781 — 29 | 3,002 3 24 | 960 1 11 | 8 2 — | 2,515 31 $\frac{5}{16}$ |
| 2,008 12 | 5,710 1 3 | 1,697 3 10 | 589 3 20 | 47 — 20 | 1,671 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 816 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9,622 — 12 | 3,041 3 20 | 1,962 3 23 | 49 1 7 | 2,597 40 |
| 392 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9,071 1 26 | 2,927 1 20 | 1,335 2 27 | 17 2 10 | 2,049 24 $\frac{9}{16}$ |
| 1,151 37 | 8,058 3 19 | 2,886 1 20 | 1,196 — 2 | 12 2 5 | 3,200 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Account of the Total Quantity of Timber Imported

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | YEARS. | QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN ;—VIZ. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | FIR
TIMBER. | | OAK
TIMBER. | | OAK
PLANK. | MASTS
under 12 Inches
in Diameter. |
| | | <i>Loads.</i> | <i>feet.</i> | <i>Loads.</i> | <i>feet.</i> | <i>Loads.</i> <i>feet.</i> | <i>Number.</i> |
| From
PRUSSIA - - - | 1799 - - - | 103,135 | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 368 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8,296 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 899 |
| | 1800 - - - | 124,474 | 7 | 278 | 32 | 7,768 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,631 |
| | 1801 - - - | 103,157 | 28 | 261 | 30 | 6,911 25 | 1,856 |
| | 1802 - - - | 184,034 | 36 | 213 | 1 | 5,931 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 963 |
| | 1803 - - - | 196,889 | 28 | 578 | 9 | 10,015 21 | 1,480 |
| | 1804 - - - | 190,805 | 25 | 423 | 25 | 10,489 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 560 |
| | 1805 - - - | 171,531 | 44 | 218 | 21 | 11,623 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 829 |
| | 1806 - - - | 42,535 | 8 | 421 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5,520 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 109 |
| | 1807 - - - | 119,953 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 62 | 31 | 4,168 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 391 |
| | 1808 - - - | 7,415 | 5 | - | - | 27 16 | 39 |
| | 1809 - - - | 12,988 | 8 | - | - | 388 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 146 |
| | 1810 - - - | 29,726 | 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 2 | 29 | 2,411 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 357 |
| | 1811 - - - | 33,872 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,557 12 $\frac{9}{2}$ | 118 |
| | 1812 - - - | 4,861 | 41 | 8 | 25 | 2,240 36 $\frac{7}{2}$ | 5 |
| | 1814 - - - | 52,666 | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 253 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,546 5 $\frac{9}{2}$ | 737 |
| | 1815 - - - | 76,878 | 18 | 2,200 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14,040 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 622 |
| | 1816 - - - | 34,990 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,030 | 3 | 5,512 25 $\frac{8}{2}$ | 261 |
| | 1817 - - - | 52,000 | 21 | 181 | 8 | 4,167 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 251 |
| | 1818 - - - | 80,049 | 3 | 73 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,986 14 $\frac{8}{2}$ | 386 |
| | 1819 - - - | 58,740 | 22 | 998 | 47 | 8,417 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 349 |

Custom House, London, }
16th June 1820.

FROM COUNTRIES ON THE BALTIC.

into Great Britain, in the last Twenty Years—continued.

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN;—VIZ.

| MASTS
12 Inches in
Diameter,
and upwards. | | DEALS
of all
Dimensions. | | | DEAL ENDS. | | | BATTENS
of all
Dimensions. | | | STAVES
of all
Dimensions. | | | WAINSCOT
LOGS. | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|
| <i>Loads.</i> | <i>feet.</i> | <i>C.</i> | <i>qr.</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>C.</i> | <i>qr.</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>C.</i> | <i>qr.</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>C.</i> | <i>qr.</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Loads.</i> | <i>feet.</i> |
| 1,304 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,547 | 3 | 28 | 194 | — | 5 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 30,390 | — | 24 | — | |
| 1,819 | 2 | 2,491 | 3 | 26 | 295 | 2 | 14 | 17 | 2 | 16 | 25,057 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 1 |
| 2,137 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,966 | 1 | 29 | 296 | — | 12 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 19,958 | 1 | 6 | — | |
| 764 | 33 | 2,665 | 1 | 12 | 386 | 2 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 18,588 | 1 | 6 | — | |
| 1,478 | 7 | 2,908 | 3 | 21 | 404 | — | 28 | 37 | 2 | 2 | 28,923 | 1 | 16 | 40 | — |
| 909 | 5 | 3,551 | 3 | 1 | 393 | 3 | 4 | 38 | — | 17 | 17,570 | 3 | 8 | 136 | 31 |
| 921 | 23 | 5,416 | 2 | 6 | 625 | 3 | 21 | 49 | 3 | 2 | 23,785 | 1 | 22 | — | |
| 746 | 30 | 1,120 | 3 | 10 | 131 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 9,998 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 28 |
| 459 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,142 | — | 23 | 373 | — | 27 | 34 | 2 | 15 | 7,575 | 3 | 7 | — | |
| 17 | 3 | 99 | — | 17 | 14 | — | 28 | — | — | — | 2,511 | — | 9 | — | |
| 25 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,360 | 2 | 15 | 105 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 20,089 | — | 21 | — | |
| 103 | 1 | 2,143 | 1 | 15 | 141 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 27 | 21,382 | — | 17 | — | |
| 59 | 4 | 1,383 | 3 | 26 | 162 | 1 | 25 | — | — | 6 | 4,829 | 3 | — | — | |
| — | — | 499 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 16 | — | — | — | 747 | 2 | 11 | — | |
| 867 | 40 | 2,022 | — | 18 | 336 | — | 19 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 22,470 | — | 26 | — | 15 |
| 896 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,515 | 1 | — | 508 | 1 | 18 | 28 | 3 | 3 | 23,978 | 3 | 26 | 10 | 1 |
| 3,279 | 24 | 1,720 | 3 | 4 | 519 | 3 | 13 | — | — | — | 6,947 | — | 19 | 2 | 45 |
| 1,599 | 25 | 2,508 | 1 | 21 | 886 | 3 | 15 | 23 | — | 25 | 13,823 | 3 | 16 | 83 | 20 |
| 441 | 14 | 3,210 | 1 | 25 | 1,158 | 1 | 22 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 7,742 | 2 | 25 | — | |
| 744 | 12 | 3,303 | 2 | 17 | 1,443 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 1 | — | 10,999 | 1 | 27 | 1 | — |

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen^l of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF
TIMBER.

Masts, Deals, Deal Ends, Staves and Plank, Imported into
Great Britain, from *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Russia*
and *Prussia*, respectively, in the last Twenty Years ;
distinguishing each Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
27 June 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL ARTICLES IMPORTED DUTY FREE

(OF CUSTOMS)

FROM IRELAND INTO GREAT BRITAIN,

During the Year 1819.

169

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE. | | QUANTITIES
IMPORTED. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| PRODUCE OF IRELAND: | | |
| Acid, muriatic | - - - - - lbs. | 43,155. |
| Apparel | - - - - - Value | £. 34. 10. 0. |
| Apples | - - - - - Bushels | 2,842 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ashes | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 14,916. 3. 17. |
| — Muriate of Pot Ash | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 1,805. 1. 27. |
| Asses | - - - - - Number | 1. |
| Bacon and Hams | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 234,338. 2. 17. |
| Basket rods | - - - - - Bundles | 1,546. |
| Baskets | - - - - - Value | £. 38. 8. 0. |
| Beef, salted | - - - - - Barrels | 59,807 $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| Beer and Ale | - - - - - Gallons | 4,165 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Blacking | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 0. 3. 24. |
| Bladders | - - - - - Doz. No. | 1,510. 0. |
| Bleaching Powder | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 2,225. 2. 21. |
| - Ditto | - - - - - Value | £. 5. 10. 0. |
| Blue | - - - - - lbs. | 7,687. |
| Bole Armenic | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 11. 1. 1. |
| Bones of Cattle | - - - - - Tons. cwts. gr. lbs. | 907. 0. 0. 23. |
| - Ditto | - - - - - Number | 157,690. |
| - Ditto | - - - - - Bushels | 7,820. |
| Books | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 379. 2. 22. |
| Bottles, Glass | - - - - - Doz. qts. | 1,702. 8. |
| Bran | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 30,431. 2. 8. |
| Bread and Biscuit | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 193. 0. 0. |
| Bricks | - - - - - Number | 79,040. |
| Bristles, undrest | - - - - - lbs. | 3,084. |
| Bullrushes | - - - - - Loads & bundles | 33. 23. |
| - Ditto | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 85. 0. 21. |
| Butter | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 429,614. 3. 4. |
| Calves Velves | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 648. 0. 10. |
| - Ditto | - - - - - Doz. No. | 333. 6. |
| Candles, spermaceti | - - - - - lbs. | 565. |
| — wax | - - - - - lbs. | 691. |
| Cards, wool | - - - - - Doz. No. | 23. 7. |
| Carriages | - - - - - Value | £. 5. 0. 0. |
| Casks, empty | - - - - - Tuns. h. galls. | 4. 0. 0. |
| - Ditto | - - - - - Number | 1,547. |
| Catlings | - - - - - Gross | 114. |
| Cheese | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 21. 0. 7. |
| Cider | - - - - - Gallons | 1,397. |
| Clocks | - - - - - Number | 3. |
| Codfish | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 5. 0. 0. |
| Cod Sounds and Tongues | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 2. 2. 2. |
| Copper, old | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 2. 0. 0. |
| — ore | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 34,638. 0. 0. |
| — in plates and coin | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 1. 3. 20. |
| Corn, Barley | - - - - - Qrs. & bus. | 20,290. 2. |
| — Beans | - - - - - Qrs. & bus. | 3,903. 6. |
| — Oats | - - - - - Qrs. & bus. | 759,608. 4. |
| — Rye | - - - - - Qrs. & bus. | 2. 4. |
| — Wheat | - - - - - Qrs. & bus. | 127,308. 4. |
| — Barleymeal | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 70. 0. 0. |
| — Oatmeal | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 47,150. 1. 3. |
| — Wheatmeal or Flour | - - - - - Cwts. gr. lbs. | 92,893. 3. 18. |
| Cows and Oxen | - - - - - Number | 46,330. |

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE. | | QUANTITIES
IMPORTED. |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| PRODUCE OF IRELAND: | | |
| Down - - - - - | lbs. | 60. |
| Drugs, and prepared medicine, not otherwise described | Value | £. 331. 13. 7. |
| Eggs - - - - - | Number | 1,536,770. |
| Feathers for beds - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 8,436. 2. 16. |
| Fish, not otherwise described - - - - - | Value | £. 1. 19. 0. |
| Flax, dressed - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 1. 3. 11. |
| — undressed - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 27,962. 2. 26. |
| Flower roots, trees or plants - - - - - | Value | £. 50. 0. 0. |
| Frames for pictures - - - - - | Number | 1. |
| Galls of beasts - - - - - | Gallons | 1,612. |
| Glass, broken - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 24. 3. 8. |
| Glue - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 443. 3. 21. |
| Grease - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 929. 1. 17. |
| Greaves for dogs - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 541. 1. 2. |
| Gum vegetable - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 177. 2. 18. |
| Guts - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 286. 0. 22. |
| Hair, Cow or Ox - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 3,088. 0. 0. |
| — Goats - - - - - | lbs. | 21,911. |
| — Horse - - - - - | lbs. | 7,104. |
| — Human - - - - - | lbs. | 358. |
| Hay - - - - - | Loads and trusses. | 86. 11. |
| Hemp undressed - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 1. 1. 16. |
| Herrings - - - - - | Barrels | 518. |
| Hides, Cow or Ox - - - - - | Number | 10,710. |
| — Horse - - - - - | Number | 450. |
| Honey - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 57. 3. 14. |
| Ditto - - - - - | Casks. | 9. |
| Hoofs of Cattle - - - - - | Tons. Cwts. gr. lbs. | 72. 0. 0. 0. |
| Hoops of Wood - - - - - | Bundles | 80. |
| — Ditto - - - - - | Number | 36,500. |
| Horns, tips and pieces - - - - - | Number | 359,004. |
| — Ditto - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 71. 2. 11. |
| Horses - - - - - | Number | 2,802. |
| Ink for Printers - - - - - | Gallons | 5. |
| Iron, old - - - - - | Tons. Cwts. gr. lbs. | 142. 1. 2. 23. |
| Kelp - - - - - | Tons. Cwts. gr. lbs. | 3,553. 1. 0. 8. |
| Lard - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 11,279. 0. 4. |
| Lead - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 412. 0. 8. |
| — Ore - - - - - | Tons. cwt. gr. lbs. | 22. 17. 1. 18. |
| — White - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 17. 1. 15. |
| Leather tanned - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 91. 0. 17. |
| Lime shells - - - - - | Barrels | 65,505. |
| Linen, plain - - - - - | Yards | 38,038,182. |
| — damask and diaper - - - - - | Yards | 1,837. |
| Ling-fish - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 10. 1. 18. |
| Machinery - - - - - | Value | £. 229. 12. 0. |
| Maps and Charts - - - - - | Number | 9. |
| Marrow - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 1. 2. 21. |
| Mats and Matting - - - - - | Value | £. 1. 5. 0. |
| Mattresses and Bedding - - - - - | Value | £. 1. 0. 0. |
| Moss, Rock - - - - - | Tons. cwt. gr. lbs. | 16. 12. 0. 6. |
| Mules - - - - - | Number | 3. |
| Musical Instruments - - - - - | Value | £. 121. 5. 0. |
| Oakum - - - - - | Cwts. gr. lbs. | 60. 0. 0. |
| Oil, Dubbing - - - - - | Gallons | 710. |
| — of Linseed - - - - - | Gallons | 1,715. |
| — of Neatsfoot - - - - - | Gallons | 4,187. |
| — of Rapeseed - - - - - | Gallons | 52,674. |

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE. | QUANTITIES
IMPORTED. |
|--|-------------------------|
| PRODUCE OF IRELAND : | |
| Oil of Tar - - - - - Gallons | 164. |
| — Train - - - - - Gallons | 2,320. |
| — of Vitriol - - - - - lbs. | 62,194. |
| Onions - - - - - Bushels | 22. |
| Painters Colours - - - - - lbs. | 163. |
| - Ditto - - - - - Value | £. 20. 0. 0. |
| Paper, for hangings - - - - - Square yards | 6,146. |
| — not otherwise described - - - - - lbs. | 266,096. |
| — - - Ditto - - - - - Reams | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| Parchment - - - - - Sheets | 1,265. |
| Pears - - - - - Bushels | 17. |
| Pencils - - - - - Gross | 77 $\frac{1}{4}$. |
| Pickles - - - - - Gallons | 17. |
| Pictures - - - - - Number | 5. |
| - Ditto - - - - - Value | £. 22. 0. 0. |
| Plaister of Paris - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 0. 1. 0. |
| Plate, Silver - - - - - Oz. and dwts. | 520. 0. |
| - Ditto - - - - - Value. | £. 5. 0. 0. |
| Pork, salted - - - - - Barrels | 83,459. |
| Potatoes - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 50,388. 3. 8. |
| Poultry and Game - - - - - Value | £. 186. 19. 0. |
| Prints and Drawings - - - - - Number | 1,586. |
| Quills, Goose - - - - - Number | 9,541,320. |
| - Ditto - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 5. 3. 13. |
| Rags, &c. for Paper or Manure - - - Tons. Cwts. qr. lbs. | 286. 7. 3. 24. |
| Rape and Linseed Cakes - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 25,707. 3. 0. |
| Rennett - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 1. 0. 0. |
| Sal Ammoniac - - - - - lbs. | 34,751. |
| — Nixon - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 164. 2. 6. |
| Salmon - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 297. 3. 17. |
| - Ditto - - - - - Tierces | 420. |
| - Ditto - - - - - Barrels | 92. |
| - Ditto - - - - - Kits | 100. |
| Salts, Epsom and Glauber - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 2,550. 0. 25. |
| — Bleaching - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 73. 3. 16. |
| — Soapers - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 1,293. 2. 16. |
| Seeds, Flax and Linseed - - - - - Bushels | 9. |
| — Garden - - - - - lbs. | 65. |
| — Grass - - - - - Bushels | 370. |
| — Rape - - - - - Qrs. & bus. | 27,878. 6. |
| — Not otherwise described - - - - - Value. | £. 2. 0. 0. |
| Sheep - - - - - Number. | 14,498. |
| Shruff or old Brass - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 9. 0. 10. |
| Skins, Calf - - - - - Number | 70,218. |
| — Ditto - - - - - Bundles | 272. |
| — Coney - - - - - Number | 1,800. |
| — Ditto - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 14. 3. 11. |
| — Goat - - - - - Number | 92. |
| — Kid - - - - - Number | 84. |
| — Kip - - - - - Number | 216. |
| — Lamb - - - - - Number | 269,204. |
| — Otter - - - - - Number | 31. |
| — Pelts, not Goats - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 9. 3. 14. |
| — Swan, drest - - - - - Number | 80. |
| Soap, hard - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 517. 3. 10. |
| Soapers Waste - - - - - Tons. cwts. qr. lbs. | 1,492. 18. 1. 4. |
| Spirits - - - - - Gallons | 107,026. |
| Spirits of Salts - - - - - lbs. | 210 $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| Starch - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 150. 3. 4. |
| Statues, Busts & Figures (not marble) - - - - - lbs. | 703. |
| Steel - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 23. 0. 5. |

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE. | | | | | | QUANTITIES
IMPORTED. |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| PRODUCE OF IRELAND: | | | | | | |
| Stone, Alabaster | - | - | - | - | <i>Tons. cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 139. 9. 0. 0. |
| — Flint | - | - | - | - | <i>Tons. cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 1,630. 0. 0. 0. |
| — Grave | - | - | - | - | <i>Feet & inches</i> | 32. 7. |
| — Ditto | - | - | - | - | <i>Number</i> | 1. |
| — Lime | - | - | - | - | <i>Tons. cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 8,183. 14. 2. 15. |
| — Marble, polished | - | - | - | - | <i>Sup. feet & inches.</i> | 101. 6. |
| — — Blocks | - | - | - | - | <i>Solid feet & inches.</i> | 1,374. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| — — Ditto | - | - | - | - | <i>Cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 2,790. 2. 6. |
| — Paving | - | - | - | - | <i>Tons. cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 252. 0. 0. 0. |
| — Slate | - | - | - | - | <i>Tons. cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 50. 0. 0. 0. |
| — Slates | - | - | - | - | <i>Number</i> | 305,376. |
| Stones, at value | - | - | - | - | <i>Value</i> | £. 10. 8. 0. |
| Sweepwashers Dirt | - | - | - | - | <i>Tons. cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 23. 0. 1. 13. |
| — Ditto | - | - | - | - | <i>Casks</i> | 4. |
| Swine | - | - | - | - | <i>Number</i> | 49,212. |
| Tallow | - | - | - | - | <i>Cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 47. 2. 15. |
| Tanners Waste | - | - | - | - | <i>Cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 4,852. 1. 8. |
| Tares | - | - | - | - | <i>Bushels</i> | 437. |
| Thread | - | - | - | - | <i>lbs.</i> | 3,482. |
| Tongues | - | - | - | - | <i>Doz. No.</i> | 800. 6. |
| — Ditto | - | - | - | - | <i>Barrels</i> | 195. |
| — Ditto | - | - | - | - | <i>Kegs</i> | 1,202. |
| — Ditto | - | - | - | - | <i>Firkins</i> | 88. |
| — Ditto | - | - | - | - | <i>Kits</i> | 10. |
| — Ditto | - | - | - | - | <i>Cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 788. 2. 5. |
| Tow | - | - | - | - | <i>Cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 1,450. 1. 12. |
| Varnish | - | - | - | - | <i>Gallons.</i> | 6. |
| Wax, Bees | - | - | - | - | <i>Cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 1. 2. 1. |
| — Sealing | - | - | - | - | <i>lbs.</i> | 3. |
| Wood, ground for dying | - | - | - | - | <i>Cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 83. 2. 27. |
| — Plank, Oak | - | - | - | - | <i>Loads & feet</i> | 2. 47. |
| — Spokes and Fellies for Wheels | - | - | - | - | <i>Number</i> | 740. |
| — Timber, Fir | - | - | - | - | <i>Loads & feet</i> | 1. 5. |
| Wool, Coney | - | - | - | - | <i>lbs.</i> | 336. |
| — Sheeps and Lambs | - | - | - | - | <i>Cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 797. 3. 22. |
| Yarn, Cotton | - | - | - | - | <i>lbs.</i> | 9,760. |
| — Linen, raw | - | - | - | - | <i>Cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 6,132. 3. 12. |
| — Woollen or Bay | - | - | - | - | <i>Cwt. gr. lbs.</i> | 18. 1. 8. |
| Other Articles | - | - | - | - | <i>Value</i> | £. 662. 18. 2. |

173

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE. | QUANTITIES
IMPORTED. |
|--|-------------------------|
| FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE : | |
| Coffee - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 233. 0. 24. |
| Corn, Wheat - - - - - Qrs. & bus. | 1. 4. |
| — Wheat, Flour - - - - - Cwts. qr. lbs. | 629. 0. 10. |
| Tobacco - - - - - lbs. | 19,008. |
| Wine (no Drawback claimed in Ireland) - - - Gallons | 1,891 $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| Wood, of the British Colonies, Deals and Deal Ends C. q. no. | 2. 2. 0. |
| — - - - - Handspikes - - - C. q. no. | 2. 0. 4. |
| — - - - - Masts - - - Number | 3. |
| — - - - - Spars - - - C. q. no. | 0. 0. 1. |
| — - - - - Timber, Fir - Loads & feet | 5. 43. |
| — - - - - Oak - Loads & feet | 25. 34. |

Custom House, London, }
16th June 1820. }

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen^l of the Imp^t and
Exp^t of G^t Britain.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL ARTICLES IMPORTED
DUTY FREE (OF CUSTOMS)
FROM IRELAND INTO GREAT BRITAIN,

During the Year 1819.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 June 1820.*

FRENCH SILK LACE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated 26th June 1820;—*for*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF FRENCH SILK LACE

Imported into *Great Britain* in the Years 1817, 1818, 1819, and up to the 15th of the present
Month; distinguishing that which is worked or embroidered from the plain net.

Note:—Foreign Embroidery of all sorts is prohibited to be imported by the Act
13th and 14th Car. 2, cap. 13, and no distinction is kept of the sorts of French Silk
Lace imported.

French Silk Lace imported being subject to a Duty of 40*l.* per centum ad valorem,
the Quantity is not ascertained at the time of Entry, and the following Return of the
Value thereof, is therefore submitted in obedience to the above recited Order of the
Honourable House of Commons.

| | Declared Value of
FRENCH
SILK LACE
Imported. | Amount of
DUTY
thereon. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Year - - - 1817 - - - - - | 4,119 5 — | 1,630 10 8 |
| Year - - - 1818 - - - - - | 6,687 18 — | 2,691 9 — |
| Year - - - 1819 - - - - - | 8,726 15 2 | 3,470 18 6 |
| Quarter - - ending 5th April 1820 (being the latest
period to which the Returns are received) - - - } | 2,280 7 — | 912 2 10 |

Custom House, London, }
1st July 1810. }

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen^l of the Imports and
Exports of G^t Britain.

FRENCH SILK LACE.

Return to an Order of the Honourable House of
Commons, dated 26th June 1820;—for

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of French Silk Lace imported
into Great Britain in the Years 1817, 1818, 1819, and up to
the 15th of the present Month; distinguishing that which
is worked or embroidered from the plain net.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 July 1820.

10761
RETURN to an Order of The honourable House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1820;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS, WITH THEIR
TONNAGE AND MEN,

Which cleared out from GREAT BRITAIN to the BRITISH COLONIES in NORTH AMERICA,
in the last Twenty Years ; distinguishing each Year and each Colony.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable House of Commons, dated 1 June 1820;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS, WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND MEN,
NORTH AMERICA, IN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS;

| | 1814 : | | | 1815 : | | | 1816 : | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| | SHIPS. | TONS. | MEN. | SHIPS. | TONS. | MEN. | SHIPS. | TONS. | MEN. |
| CANADA - - | 89 | 20,291 | 1,208 | 132 | 27,839 | 1,608 | 172 | 40,921 | 2,199 |
| CAPE BRETON - - | 4 | 717 | 42 | 6 | 1,270 | 78 | 3 | 438 | 34 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK - | 48 | 11,301 | 626 | 189 | 50,901 | 2,504 | 167 | 43,167 | 2,180 |
| NOVA SCOTIA - - | 83 | 20,976 | 1,131 | 120 | 29,284 | 1,480 | 87 | 20,569 | 1,075 |
| NEWFOUNDLAND - | 345 | 57,934 | 3,614 | 405 | 60,795 | 3,776 | 311 | 46,609 | 2,884 |
| PRINCE EDWARD }
ISLAND - - } | 2 | 540 | 26 | 13 | 3,107 | 152 | 14 | 3,502 | 178 |
| TOTAL - - | 571 | 111,759 | 6,647 | 865 | 173,196 | 9,598 | 754 | 155,206 | 8,550 |

*Note :—*THE Official Books having been destroyed by Fire in the Year 1814, the Register General has not the means of preparing this Account for the whole period required by the Honourable House of Commons.

Office of the Register General of Shipping, }
Custom House, 13 June 1820.

179

WHICH CLEARED OUT FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE BRITISH COLONIES IN
DISTINGUISHING EACH YEAR AND EACH COLONY.

| 1817 : | | | 1818 : | | | 1819 : | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| SHIPS. | TONS. | MEN. | SHIPS. | TONS. | MEN. | SHIPS. | TONS. | MEN. | |
| 199 | 51,659 | 2,591 | 267 | 70,077 | 3,464 | 440 | 114,484 | 5,567 | CANADA. |
| 5 | 959 | 58 | 6 | 1,173 | 66 | 10 | 1,470 | 102 | CAPE BRETON. |
| 255 | 67,749 | 3,283 | 403 | 106,713 | 5,206 | 485 | 123,944 | 6,167 | NEW BRUNSWICK. |
| 105 | 23,756 | 1,228 | 173 | 39,841 | 2,005 | 157 | 36,000 | 1,841 | NOVA SCOTIA. |
| 425 | 46,836 | 2,979 | 417 | 58,448 | 3,696 | 373 | 52,427 | 3,294 | NEWFOUNDLAND. |
| 13 | 2,746 | 133 | 43 | 9,633 | 487 | 55 | 11,822 | 593 | PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND. |
| 1,002 | 193,705 | 10,272 | 1,309 | 285,885 | 14,924 | 1,520 | 340,147 | 17,564 | - TOTAL. |

T. E. WILLOUGHBY.

RETURN to an Order of The honourable House
of Commons, dated 1 June 1820;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS,
WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND MEN,

Which cleared out from Great Britain to the British
Colonies in North America, in the last Twenty Years;
distinguishing each Year, and each Colony.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

181

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1820;—for

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS, WITH THEIR
TONNAGE AND MEN,

Which cleared from *Great Britain* for *Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Prussia*,
respectively, in the last Twenty Years;—distinguishing those with Cargoes from those in
Ballast, and British Ships from Foreign; and distinguishing each Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable House of Commons, dated 1 June 1820 ;—for

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS, WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND MEN, WHICH CLEARED

In the last Twenty Years ; distinguishing those with Cargoes from those in

| IN THE YEAR
1814: | | | | | | | | | | | | IN THE YEAR 1815: - - | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| BRITISH. | | | | | | FOREIGN. | | | | | | BRITISH. | | | | | | |
| Cargoes. | | | Ballast. | | | Cargoes. | | | Ballast. | | | Cargoes. | | | Ballast. | | | |
| Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | |
| Denmark - - } | 161 | 23,056 | 1,286 | 64 | 6,510 | 343 | 145 | 23,098 | 1,294 | 129 | 27,915 | 1,385 | 256 | 37,042 | 1,962 | 134 | 11,688 | 1,144 |
| Norway - - } | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden - - - | 88 | 11,726 | 751 | 47 | 10,466 | 545 | 255 | 45,116 | 2,412 | 102 | 20,587 | 1,070 | 62 | 8,566 | 481 | 33 | 5,891 | 330 |
| Russia - - - | 356 | 60,922 | 3,231 | 200 | 48,897 | 2,379 | 92 | 22,922 | 1,134 | 35 | 8,509 | 383 | 356 | 55,852 | 3,005 | 330 | 75,958 | 3,591 |
| Prussia - - - | 140 | 22,297 | 1,166 | 48 | 10,545 | 513 | 254 | 55,883 | 2,476 | 150 | 25,531 | 1,125 | 94 | 12,169 | 650 | 37 | 7,158 | 345 |

| IN THE YEAR
1817: | | | | | | | | | | | | IN THE YEAR 1818: - - | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--------|-----------------------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--------|-------|
| Denmark - - | 292 | 48,425 | 2,448 | 108 | 17,083 | 892 | 98 | 10,322 | 622 | 72 | 10,102 | 507 | 296 | 45,156 | 2,360 | 146 | 21,554 | 1,105 |
| Norway - - - | 113 | 7,543 | 884 | 36 | 4,658 | 246 | 131 | 18,270 | 1,079 | 110 | 26,449 | 1,184 | 61 | 5,741 | 358 | 90 | 7,146 | 727 |
| Sweden - - - | 42 | 5,235 | 303 | 13 | 2,627 | 124 | 34 | 5,502 | 290 | 47 | 11,389 | 537 | 20 | 2,252 | 133 | 43 | 8,331 | 424 |
| Russia - - - | 570 | 86,350 | 4,698 | 327 | 68,333 | 3,255 | 37 | 7,894 | 458 | 44 | 12,136 | 572 | 567 | 86,383 | 4,720 | 422 | 85,947 | 4,153 |
| Prussia - - - | 199 | 25,909 | 1,422 | 117 | 24,312 | 1,130 | 128 | 27,419 | 1,216 | 33 | 6,749 | 317 | 272 | 36,296 | 1,979 | 194 | 35,863 | 1,701 |

Note :—THE Official Books having been destroyed by Fire in the year 1814, this Account cannot be prepared for the whole period required.—The trade with Denmark and Norway was not separately distinguished until the year 1817.

Office of the Register General of Shipping, }
Custom-House, 13th June 1820.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, AND PRUSSIA, RESPECTIVELY,
Ballast, and British Ships from Foreign ; and distinguishing each Year.

| . . 1815—continued. | | | | | | IN THE YEAR
1816: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|----------|--------|-------|----------------------|--------|-------|----------|--------|-------|----------|--------|-------|----------|--------|-------|----------|--|
| FOREIGN. | | | | | | BRITISH. | | | | | | FOREIGN. | | | | | | | |
| Cargoes. | | | Ballast. | | | Cargoes. | | | Ballast. | | | Cargoes. | | | Ballast. | | | | |
| Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | | |
| 284 | 45,878 | 2,584 | 414 | 98,212 | 4,786 | 237 | 36,750 | 1,910 | 112 | 8,329 | 951 | 90 | 12,246 | 714 | 94 | 20,113 | 986 | | |
| 186 | 30,395 | 1,652 | 128 | 27,637 | 1,376 | 30 | 4,819 | 241 | 9 | 1,467 | 84 | 33 | 7,056 | 343 | 26 | 5,799 | 296 | | |
| 109 | 28,825 | 1,451 | 43 | 13,069 | 603 | 224 | 37,748 | 1,992 | 119 | 29,783 | 1,409 | 51 | 13,186 | 684 | 31 | 10,372 | 454 | | |
| 161 | 33,186 | 1,469 | 121 | 26,951 | 1,196 | 103 | 12,621 | 695 | 39 | 8,967 | 424 | 71 | 19,725 | 822 | 23 | 5,069 | 221 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Denmark. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Norway. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sweden. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Russia. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Prussia. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . . 1818—continued. | | | | | | IN THE YEAR
1819: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 240 | 25,738 | 1,515 | 394 | 47,620 | 2,279 | 294 | 43,855 | 2,230 | 108 | 19,206 | 960 | 157 | 22,317 | 1,183 | 129 | 16,372 | 796 | Denmark. | |
| 98 | 11,750 | 720 | 271 | 60,268 | 2,798 | 53 | 5,296 | 311 | 91 | 6,464 | 732 | 84 | 8,526 | 540 | 238 | 55,779 | 2,513 | Norway. | |
| 62 | 10,098 | 578 | 56 | 12,676 | 594 | 22 | 2,793 | 161 | 22 | 4,274 | 197 | 41 | 6,640 | 351 | 46 | 10,795 | 505 | Sweden. | |
| 80 | 19,401 | 1,006 | 36 | 10,283 | 467 | 388 | 62,769 | 3,393 | 352 | 65,709 | 3,176 | 59 | 14,732 | 750 | 31 | 7,770 | 383 | Russia. | |
| 297 | 56,659 | 2,609 | 97 | 16,560 | 773 | 137 | 18,223 | 984 | 97 | 17,735 | 853 | 184 | 40,807 | 1,759 | 74 | 16,389 | 727 | Prussia. | |

T. E. WILLOUGHBY.

187

RETURN to an Order of the honourable House
of Commons, dated 1 June 1820;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS,
WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND MEN,

Which cleared from Great Britain for

DENMARK,

NORWAY,

SWEDEN,

RUSSIA, and

PRUSSIA, respectively, in the
last Twenty Years; distinguishing those with Cargoes from
those in Ballast, and British Ships from Foreign; and distin-
guishing each Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

1805

RETURN to an Order of The honourable House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1820 ;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS, WITH THEIR
TONNAGE AND MEN,

Which arrived in GREAT BRITAIN from DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and
PRUSSIA, respectively, in the last Twenty Years ;—distinguishing each Year, and British
from Foreign Ships.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

RETURN to an Order of The honourable House of Commons, dated 1 June 1820 ;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS,
WHICH ARRIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN FROM DENMARK,

In the last Twenty Years, distinguishing each Year,

| | 1814 : | | | | | | 1815 : | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| | BRITISH. | | | FOREIGN. | | | BRITISH. | | | FOREIGN. | | |
| | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. |
| DENMARK - } | 153 | 17,394 | 1,149 | 283 | 50,872 | 2,726 | 256 | 23,329 | 1,817 | 781 | 150,044 | 7,743 |
| NORWAY - } | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SWEDEN - - | 184 | 27,986 | 1,569 | 366 | 64,874 | 3,341 | 105 | 17,381 | 929 | 358 | 67,242 | 3,412 |
| RUSSIA - - - | 859 | 163,043 | 8,179 | 227 | 55,260 | 2,594 | 1,141 | 215,942 | 10,757 | 126 | 35,541 | 1,658 |
| PRUSSIA - - | 218 | 33,853 | 1,741 | 484 | 88,587 | 3,786 | 210 | 35,717 | 1,832 | 395 | 86,199 | 3,627 |
| TOTAL - - | 1,414 | 242,276 | 12,638 | 1,360 | 259,593 | 12,447 | 1,712 | 292,369 | 15,335 | 1,660 | 339,026 | 16,440 |

| | 1818 : | | | | | | 1819 : | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| | BRITISH. | | | FOREIGN. | | | BRITISH. | | | FOREIGN. | | |
| | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. |
| DENMARK - | 224 | 25,049 | 1,390 | 444 | 35,215 | 2,256 | 101 | 12,639 | 705 | 176 | 14,200 | 907 |
| NORWAY - - | 194 | 21,996 | 1,429 | 476 | 85,984 | 4,404 | 171 | 17,087 | 1,254 | 467 | 82,689 | 4,180 |
| SWEDEN - - | 125 | 23,343 | 1,136 | 156 | 25,718 | 1,539 | 130 | 21,988 | 1,063 | 116 | 20,165 | 1,185 |
| RUSSIA - - - | 1,654 | 284,243 | 14,230 | 137 | 33,874 | 1,711 | 1,453 | 242,283 | 12,085 | 104 | 26,039 | 1,333 |
| PRUSSIA - - | 842 | 129,742 | 6,367 | 667 | 117,492 | 5,392 | 478 | 80,258 | 3,911 | 372 | 78,266 | 3,430 |
| TOTAL - - | 3,039 | 484,373 | 24,552 | 1,880 | 298,283 | 15,302 | 2,333 | 374,255 | 19,018 | 1,235 | 221,359 | 11,035 |

Custom House, London,
Office of the Register General of Shipping,
13 June 1820.

82

WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND MEN,
 NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, AND PRUSSIA, RESPECTIVELY,
 and BRITISH from FOREIGN Ships.

| 1816: | | | | | | 1817: | | | | | | — |
|----------|---------|-------|----------|--------|-------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|-------|------------|
| BRITISH. | | | FOREIGN. | | | BRITISH. | | | FOREIGN. | | | |
| Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | |
| 171 | 14,624 | 1,285 | 211 | 33,492 | 1,833 | { 125 | 15,362 | 839 | 134 | 11,527 | 751 | - DENMARK. |
| | | | | | | { 197 | 22,580 | 1,568 | 303 | 52,713 | 2,755 | - NORWAY. |
| 65 | 11,949 | 603 | 73 | 15,263 | 768 | 117 | 20,319 | 974 | 99 | 19,579 | 1,008 | - SWEDEN. |
| 600 | 115,724 | 5,687 | 56 | 17,269 | 837 | 1,358 | 234,016 | 11,612 | 61 | 16,131 | 777 | - RUSSIA. |
| 199 | 39,546 | 2,189 | 109 | 27,939 | 1,153 | 633 | 104,709 | 5,123 | 246 | 48,837 | 2,142 | - PRUSSIA. |
| 1,035 | 181,843 | 9,764 | 449 | 93,963 | 4,591 | 2,430 | 396,986 | 20,116 | 843 | 148,787 | 7,433 | - TOTAL. |

Note :—THE Official Books having been destroyed by Fire in the Year 1814, this Account cannot be furnished for the whole period required. The Trade with Denmark and Norway was not separately distinguished until the Year 1817.

T. E. WILLOUGHBY.

RETURN to an Order of The honourable House
of Commons, dated 1 June 1830 *pro*,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS,
WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND MEN,

Which arrived in Great Britain from

DENMARK,

NORWAY,

SWEDEN,

RUSSIA, and

PRUSSIA, respectively, in the last

Twenty Years; distinguishing each Year, and British from
Foreign Ships.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1830.

130

AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT NUMBER OF SHIPS FROM
SCOTLAND

Have been employed in The WHALE FISHERY to Davis's Straits and the
Greenland Seas, in the Year 1819;

With their respective Names; Burthens; From whence fitted out; and, At what Port
discharged;—also, What Quantity of Oil, or Blubber, or Whale Fins, each Ship has imported
in the said Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 June 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT NUMBER OF SHIPS FROM SCOTLAND HAVE
AND THE GREENLAND SEAS,

With their respective Names ; Burthens ; From whence Fitted out ; and, At what
each Ship has imported

| NUMBER
of
SHIPS. | SHIPS NAMES. | BURTHEN. | | From
WHENCE
Fitted out. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | | Tons. | 94ths. | |
| 27 | Invincible - - - - - | 306 | 29 | Aberdeen - - |
| | Active - - - - - | 311 | 32 | - - - - - |
| | Alpheus - - - - - | 254 | 54 | - - - - - |
| | Dexterity - - - - - | 321 | 44 | - - - - - |
| | Resolution - - - - - | 400 | 11 | - - - - - |
| | Alert - - - - - | 314 | 9 | - - - - - |
| | Jean - - - - - | 235 | 13 | - - - - - |
| | Gleaner - - - - - | 262 | 66 | - - - - - |
| | Union - - - - - | 224 | 57 | - - - - - |
| | Superior - - - - - | 306 | 1 | - - - - - |
| | Hope - - - - - | 242 | 16 | - - - - - |
| | Perseverance - - - - - | 240 | 77 | - - - - - |
| | Hannibal - - - - - | 315 | 46 | - - - - - |
| | Don - - - - - | 332 | 63 | - - - - - |
| | Hercules - - - - - | 248 | 60 | - - - - - |
| | Middleton - - - - - | 294 | 53 | - - - - - |
| | Dee - - - - - | 318 | 84 | - - - - - |
| | Alexander - - - - - | 252 | 50 | - - - - - |
| | Neptune - - - - - | 282 | 27 | - - - - - |
| | Saint Andrew - - - - - | 313 | 10 | - - - - - |
| | Middleton - - - - - | 329 | 52 | - - - - - |
| | Princess of Wales - - - - - | 308 | 4 | - - - - - |
| | Jane - - - - - | 278 | 61 | - - - - - |
| | Bon Accord - - - - - | 364 | 56 | - - - - - |
| | Letitia - - - - - | 318 | 42 | - - - - - |
| | Elizabeth - - - - - | 309 | 66 | - - - - - |
| | Diamond - - - - - | 371 | 43 | - - - - - |
| 5 | Success - - - - - | 304 | 69 | Borrowstoness - - |
| | Juno - - - - - | 353 | 17 | - - - - - |
| | Rattler - - - - - | 348 | 82 | - - - - - |
| | Home Castle - - - - - | 311 | 14 | - - - - - |
| | Larkins - - - - - | 415 | 76 | - - - - - |
| 8 | Tay - - - - - | 364 | - | Dundee - - |
| | Three Brothers - - - - - | 339 | - | - - - - - |
| | Estridge - - - - - | 312 | - | - - - - - |
| | Friendship - - - - - | 304 | - | - - - - - |
| | Mary Ann - - - - - | 304 | - | - - - - - |
| | Calypso - - - - - | 306 | - | - - - - - |
| | Horn - - - - - | 368 | - | - - - - - |
| 1 | Advice - - - - - | 324 | - | - - - - - |
| | John - - - - - | 316 | 86 | Greenock - - |
| | Earl Percy - - - - - | 319 | 51 | Kirkaldy - - |
| 3 | Triad - - - - - | 287 | 5 | - - - - - |
| | Sisters - - - - - | 303 | 82 | - - - - - |
| 1 | Ellen - - - - - | 279 | 47 | Kirkwall - - |
| 5 | Dexterity - - - - - | 396 | 89 | Leith - - |
| | William and Anne - - - - - | 363 | 86 | - - - - - |
| | Thomas and Anne - - - - - | 338 | 7 | - - - - - |
| | Royal Bounty - - - - - | 282 | 19 | - - - - - |
| | Raith - - - - - | 295 | 19 | - - - - - |
| 4 | Monarch - - - - - | 311 | 60 | Montrose - - |
| | London - - - - - | 345 | 18 | - - - - - |
| | Spencer - - - - - | 340 | 48 | - - - - - |
| | Eliza Swan - - - - - | 306 | 41 | - - - - - |
| 54 | | 16,899 | 68 | |

N. B.—The quantity of Oil produced from the Blubber is not procured

Custom House, Edinburgh, }
15th December 1819. }

BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE WHALE FISHERY TO DAVIS'S STRAITS
IN THE YEAR 1819;

Port discharged;—also, What Quantity of Oil, or Blubber, or Whale Fins,
in the said Year.

| At what
PORT
Discharged. | Quantity of
OIL
Imported. | | | Quantity of
BLUBBER
Imported. | | | Quantity of
OIL
said to be produced
from the Blubber. | | | Quantity of
WHALE FINS
Imported. | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|--|-----|-------------------|--|------|----|------|
| | Tuns. | Hh. | gall ^r | Tuns. | Hh. | gall ^r | Tuns. | Hd. | gall ^r | Tons. | Cwt. | q. | lib. |
| Aberdeen - | - | - | 34 | 83 | 3 | 18 | 55 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 16 |
| - | - | - | - | 174 | - | 61 | 116 | - | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 4 | - | 2 | 10 |
| - | - | - | - | 59 | 3 | 7 | 39 | 3 | 25 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 1 | 9 | 2 | 5 |
| - | - | - | - | 84 | 3 | 21 | 56 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 15 | - | 1 |
| - | - | 1 | 29 | 138 | - | - | 92 | - | - | 4 | - | - | 14 |
| - | - | 1 | 25 | 130 | 3 | 18 | 87 | - | 54 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| - | - | - | - | 15 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 2 | 18 | - | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| - | - | 1 | 57 | 123 | 1 | 54 | 82 | 1 | 15 | 4 | - | 1 | 13 |
| - | - | - | - | 124 | - | 6 | 82 | 2 | 46 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 24 |
| - | - | - | - | 102 | 2 | 27 | 68 | 1 | 39 | 3 | - | 2 | 26 |
| - | - | - | - | 33 | - | 44 | 22 | - | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ | - | 4 | 2 | 18 |
| - | - | - | - | 12 | - | 61 | 8 | - | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ | - | 5 | 3 | - |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 42 | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 100 | 3 | 55 | 67 | 1 | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 2 | 19 | 3 | 25 |
| - | - | - | - | 33 | 3 | 13 | 22 | 2 | 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ | - | 18 | 1 | 5 |
| - | - | - | - | 98 | 1 | 15 | 65 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 2 | - | 18 |
| - | - | - | - | 94 | 3 | 1 | 63 | - | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 2 | 16 | 1 | 20 |
| - | - | - | - | 32 | 3 | - | 21 | 3 | 21 | - | 16 | 1 | 19 |
| - | - | - | - | 41 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 14 |
| - | - | - | - | 66 | - | 3 | 44 | - | 2 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 18 |
| - | - | - | - | 19 | - | 37 | 12 | 3 | 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ | - | 9 | - | 22 |
| - | - | - | - | 98 | 3 | 25 | 65 | 3 | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 3 | 16 | 3 | 10 |
| - | - | - | - | 40 | 1 | 51 | 26 | 3 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 25 |
| - | - | - | - | 232 | - | 16 | 154 | 2 | 52 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 10 | 19 | 2 | - |
| - | - | - | - | 213 | 3 | 17 | 142 | 2 | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 8 | 10 | 3 | 5 |
| - | - | - | - | 168 | - | 45 | 112 | - | 30 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| Lost in the Greenland Seas. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Borrowstoness - | - | - | - | 166 | - | 26 | 121 | - | - | 5 | 12 | 1 | 3 |
| - | - | - | - | 42 | 2 | 54 | 28 | - | - | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| - | - | - | - | 133 | 2 | 31 | 94 | - | - | 4 | 19 | - | 25 |
| - | - | - | - | 222 | 2 | 24 | 158 | - | - | 9 | 5 | - | 3 |
| - | - | - | - | 102 | 3 | 62 | 76 | - | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Lost in Davis's Straits. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dundee - | - | - | - | 93 | 3 | 27 | 66 | 2 | 48 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 22 |
| - | - | - | - | 168 | 1 | 27 | 112 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| - | - | - | - | 92 | 2 | 40 | 62 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 15 |
| Lost in Davis's Straits. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dundee - | - | - | - | 179 | - | 52 | 118 | 3 | 59 | 6 | 16 | 2 | 12 |
| - | - | - | - | 80 | 2 | 39 | 57 | 2 | 39 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - |
| - | - | - | - | 57 | - | 51 | 41 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 11 | - | 18 |
| Greenock - | - | - | - | 156 | 2 | 48 | 114 | - | 23 | 4 | 1 | - | 25 |
| Kirkaldy - | - | - | - | 132 | 1 | 37 | 103 | - | 55 | 5 | - | 2 | 18 |
| - | - | - | - | 70 | 1 | 7 | 51 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 14 |
| Lost in the Ice. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kirkwall - | - | - | - | 83 | - | 19 | 55 | 1 | 34 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Leith - | - | - | - | 54 | 2 | 19 | 38 | - | - | 2 | 8 | 2 | 22 |
| - | - | - | - | 120 | 2 | 5 | 85 | - | - | 4 | 11 | - | 9 |
| Lost in Davis's Straits. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Montrose - | - | - | - | 121 | - | 47 | 87 | 3 | 35 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 14 |
| - | - | - | - | 104 | 1 | 60 | 77 | - | 29 | 2 | 10 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 77 | 1 | 1 | 57 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 2 | - |
| - | - | - | - | 73 | 3 | 40 | 55 | - | 35 | 2 | 9 | 2 | - |
| | 1 | 1 | 19 | 4,659 | 1 | 20 | 3,211 | 1 | 23 | 161 | 2 | 2 | 27 |

from official Documents, but from Returns obtained from the Importers.

ALEX. CLEGHORN,
Inspector Gen^l of Imports and Exports.

AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT NUMBER OF SHIPS
FROM SCOTLAND,

Have been Employed in The
WHALE FISHERY

To Davis's Straits and the Greenland Seas, in the Year 1819;
with their respective Names; Borthens; From whence
Fitted out; and, At what Port discharged;—also, What
Quantity of Oil, or Blubber, or Whale Fin, each Ship has
imported in the said Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 June 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL
COALS

Exported from Great Britain to Ireland, between the 1st January 1819 and the
1st January 1820.

| | Y E A R
1819. |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Coals, - - - Winchester measure - - | Chaldrons. bus.
353,821. 19. |
| Coals, - - - by weight - - - - | Tons. cwt. q. lbs.
156,580. 19. — — |
| Cinders, - - - Winchester measure - - | Chaldrons. bus.
638. 27. |
| Culm, - - - Winchester measure - - | Chaldrons. bus.
15,167. 27. |

Custom-House, London, }
13th June 1820.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of G^t Britain.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL
COALS

Exported from Great Britain to Ireland, between the
1st January 1819 and the 1st January 1820.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.*

195

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE AMOUNT RECEIVED OF THE NEW DUTIES
IMPOSED IN 1819,

For the Quarters ended 10th October 1819, 5th January and 5th April 1820.

| | | | | QUARTERS Ended | | | | | | TOTAL | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|------------------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|---------|----|---------------|---------|----|----|
| | | | | 10 October 1819. | | | 5 January 1820. | | | | | 5 April 1820. | | | |
| | | | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Coffee | - | - | - | 20,701 | 3 | 7 | 33,982 | — | — | 40,957 | — | — | 95,640 | 3 | 7 |
| Pepper | - | - | - | 2,196 | 1 | 3 | 5,023 | — | — | 9,012 | — | — | 16,231 | 1 | 3 |
| Tea | - | - | - | 30,931 | 14 | 9 | 31,312 | — | — | 30,379 | — | — | 92,622 | 14 | 9 |
| Tobacco and Snuff | - | - | - | 91,638 | 17 | 6 | 88,840 | — | — | 113,972 | — | — | 294,450 | 17 | 6 |
| British Spirits | - | - | - | 7,393 | 10 | 7 | 40,434 | — | — | 76,214 | — | — | 124,041 | 10 | 7 |
| Malt, Stock in hand | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62,768 | 13 | — | 214,495 | — | — | 277,263 | 13 | — |
| Malt (New Duty) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 39,607 | 7 | — | 37,180 | — | — | 76,787 | 7 | — |
| £. | | | | 152,861 | 7 | 8 | 301,967 | — | — | 522,209 | — | — | 977,037 | 7 | 8 |

Note :—The above Account for the Quarter ended 5th April 1820, is given upon Estimate; it not being practicable, at present, to make any other Return.

Excise-Office, London, }
2d May 1820. }

J. HODGSON,
Acco^t Gen^l.

196

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Amount received of the New Duties imposed
in 1819,
For the Quarters ended 10th October 1819, 5th January
and 5th April 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 May 1820.

167

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE AMOUNT OF THE NEW DUTIES

(per 59 Geo. 3.)

Charged from 5th July 1819 to 5th April 1820; distinguishing each Quarter.

| | QUARTERS Ended | | | | | | TOTAL. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----|-----------------|---------|---------------|----|---------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | 10 October 1819. | | 5 January 1820. | | 5 April 1820. | | | | | | | |
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | | | |
| Coffee - - - - | 34,527 | 8 | — | 33,150 | 4 | — | 32,364 | 5 | — | 100,041 | 17 | — |
| Tea - - - - | 30,931 | 14 | 9 | 31,349 | 19 | 2 | 30,733 | 16 | 11 | 93,015 | 10 | 10 |
| Pepper - - - - | 2,196 | 1 | 3 | 5,267 | 7 | 6 | 6,549 | — | 7½ | 14,012 | 9 | 4½ |
| Tobacco and Snuff - - | 88,678 | 2 | 6 | 106,711 | 11 | 8 | 122,177 | 8 | 4 | 317,567 | 2 | 6 |
| British Spirits - - - | 6,383 | 15 | 5 | 53,202 | — | 1 | 154,964 | 19 | 6 | 214,550 | 15 | — |
| Malt - - - - | 49,785 | 1 | — | 493,469 | 14 | 6 | 638,858 | 12 | 4 | 1,192,113 | 7 | 10 |
| £. | 212,502 | 2 | 11 | 723,150 | 16 | 11 | 985,648 | 2 | 8½ | 1,921,301 | 2 | 6½ |

Note :—THE Duty charged on Malt, Stock in hand, on 5 July 1819, per 59 Geo. 3,

amounts to - - - - - £. 452,432. 2s. 2d.

Excise-Office, London, }
5th May 1820. }

J. HODGSON,
Acco^t Gen^l.

198

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE AMOUNT OF THE NEW DUTIES

(per 59 Geo. 3.)

Charged from 5th July 1819 to 5th April 1820 ;
distinguishing each Quarter.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 May 1820.

Excise :—AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of GOODS of each kind subject to the ADDITIONAL DUTY, by 59 Geo. 3, c. 53 & 88, charged with Duty in each of the Four last Years ended 5th April 1820, distinguishing each Quarter and Year.

| | TEA. | COFFEE. | TOBACCO AND SNUFF. | MALT. | SPIRITS: | | | TOTAL SPIRITS. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | BRITISH. | IRISH. | SCOTCH. | |
| | <i>lbs.</i> | <i>lbs.</i> | <i>lbs.</i> | <i>Bushels.</i> | <i>Gallons.</i> | <i>Gallons.</i> | <i>Gallons.</i> | <i>Gallons.</i> |
| Quarters ended - - - - - | 4,865,359 | 1,776,201 | 2,836,008 | 5,628,599 | 1,209,938 | 5,896 | 257,918 | 1,473,752 |
| 10th October - - - - - | 5,239,945 | 1,575,299 | 2,920,924 | 750,272 | 199,724 | 2,959 | 356,919 | 559,602 |
| 5th January - 1817 | 5,177,873 | 1,833,534 | 2,845,027 | 4,337,851 | 1,113,535 | 3,766 | 352,396 | 1,469,697 |
| 5th April - - - - - | 5,179,096 | 1,997,347 | 3,032,193 | 7,664,501 | 1,294,385 | 33 | 295,506 | 1,589,924 |
| YEAR - - - Ended 5th April 1817 | 20,462,273 | 7,182,381 | 11,634,152 | 18,381,223 | 3,817,582 | 12,654 | 1,362,739 | 5,092,975 |
| Quarters ended - - - - - | 5,124,168 | 2,035,116 | 2,801,592 | 4,383,396 | 1,112,993 | 1,404 | 236,404 | 1,350,801 |
| 10th October - - - - - | 5,343,553 | 2,184,432 | 3,070,173 | 843,040 | 147,777 | 127 | 346,467 | 494,371 |
| 5th January - 1818 | 5,277,736 | 1,796,770 | 3,025,544 | 8,621,788 | 676,521 | - | 481,903 | 1,158,424 |
| 5th April - - - - - | 5,967,840 | 2,489,791 | 3,348,521 | 11,132,173 | 1,562,949 | 2,469 | 352,674 | 1,918,092 |
| YEAR - - - Ended 5th April 1818 | 21,713,297 | 8,526,109 | 12,245,740 | 24,980,397 | 3,500,240 | 4,000 | 1,417,448 | 4,921,688 |
| Quarters ended - - - - - | 5,354,283 | 1,637,017 | 2,756,599 | 5,865,931 | 1,389,683 | - | 352,865 | 1,742,548 |
| 10th October - - - - - | 5,868,311 | 1,720,245 | 3,342,768 | 1,200,091 | 257,965 | - | 322,058 | 580,023 |
| 5th January - 1819 | 5,553,673 | 1,663,063 | 2,686,454 | 7,207,730 | 926,153 | 8,889 | 602,771 | 1,537,813 |
| 5th April - - - - - | 6,000,775 | 1,841,934 | 3,237,422 | 8,755,463 | 1,398,831 | 6,833 | 240,556 | 1,646,220 |
| YEAR - - - Ended 5th April 1819 | 22,777,042 | 6,862,259 | 12,023,243 | 23,029,215 | 3,972,632 | 15,722 | 1,518,250 | 5,506,604 |
| Quarters ended - - - - - | 5,627,523 | 2,488,949 | 3,631,625 | 3,706,238 | 1,352,347 | 36,993 | 261,993 | 1,551,333 |
| 10th October - - - - - | 5,572,370 | 1,156,270 | 2,199,333 | 849,261 | 93,128 | 24,929 | 352,433 | 470,490 |
| 5th January - 1820 | 5,599,124 | 1,680,786 | 2,411,342 | 8,459,481 | 530,271 | 35,022 | 536,185 | 1,101,478 |
| 5th April - - - - - | 5,533,100 | 2,032,851 | 2,933,617 | 10,952,210 | 1,320,881 | 111,139 | 237,616 | 1,678,636 |
| YEAR - - - Ended 5th April 1820 | 22,332,117 | 7,358,856 | 11,175,917 | 23,967,190 | 3,205,627 | 208,083 | 1,388,227 | 4,801,937 |

Excise Office, London, }
30th May 1820.

J. HODGSON,
Acco^t General.

200

EXCISE.

An Account of the Quantity of Goods of each kind,
subject to the

ADDITIONAL DUTY

By 39 Geo. 3, c. 53 & 88, charged with Duty in each of the
four last Years ended 5th April 1820; distinguishing each
Quarter and Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 June 1820.

301 EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF FOREIGN WINE,

And Amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise in each Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819;
distinguishing French from all other Wines:— (So far as relates to England.)

| Years
ended
5 July, | | FRENCH WINES. | | ALL OTHER WINES. | | TOTAL
AMOUNT OF
DUTY. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Gallons. | Duty. | Gallons. | Duty. | |
| 1787 | - - - | 214,302 | 20,908 14 10 | 3,569,520 | 225,069 5 4 | 245,978 — 2 |
| 1788 | - - - | 537,697 | 38,086 18 1 | 5,931,972 | 280,125 9 2 | 318,212 7 3 |
| 1789 | - - - | 258,432 | 18,305 13 4 | 5,448,621 | 257,393 18 4 | 275,699 11 8 |
| 1790 | - - - | 235,211 | 16,661 16 10 | 5,958,479 | 281,511 7 8 | 298,173 4 6 |
| 1791 | - - - | 225,513 | 15,973 16 11 | 7,150,242 | 337,825 4 5 | 353,799 1 4 |
| 1792 | - - - | 325,220 | 23,036 8 6 | 7,485,827 | 353,646 — 6 | 376,682 9 — |
| 1793 | - - - | 274,847 | 19,468 6 7 | 6,293,515 | 297,257 12 7 | 316,725 19 2 |
| 1794 | - - - | 150,839 | 10,684 9 3 | 6,526,163 | 308,373 15 5 | 319,058 4 8 |
| 1795 | - - - | 155,508 | 11,015 3 — | 6,543,591 | 309,151 14 11 | 320,166 17 11 |
| | { Stock in hand | 240,279 | 28,604 14 8 | 3,697,237 | 293,431 11 7 | 322,036 6 3 |
| 1796 | - - - | 182,939 | 34,822 16 5 | 5,547,430 | 707,250 19 10 | 742,073 16 3 |
| | { Stock in hand | 179,223 | 21,336 3 5 | 4,566,895 | 362,452 — 7 | 383,788 4 — |
| 1797 | - - - | 109,633 | 20,794 7 8 | 3,780,966 | 479,276 8 10 | 500,070 16 6 |
| 1798 | - - - | 125,235 | 23,780 11 4 | 4,698,759 | 595,349 2 2 | 619,129 13 6 |
| 1799 | - - - | 134,529 | 25,544 11 4 | 4,423,363 | 592,290 11 — | 617,835 2 4 |
| 1800 | - - - | 181,589 | 34,480 7 8 | 7,319,193 | 927,193 16 11 | 961,674 4 7 |
| 1801 | - - - | 276,484 | 52,499 3 9 | 6,853,900 | 872,644 13 11 | 925,143 17 8 |
| 1802 | - - - | 259,168 | 49,211 2 3 | 6,095,013 | 772,467 12 4 | 821,678 14 7 |
| 1803 | - - - | 229,320 | 43,543 11 9 | 7,715,990 | 977,338 19 5 | 1,020,882 11 2 |
| | { Stock in hand | 235,154 | 16,796 7 11 | 4,690,076 | 233,336 19 6 | 250,133 7 5 |
| 1804 | - - - | 96,399 | 26,303 6 6 | 4,757,515 | 901,053 12 11 | 927,356 19 5 |
| | { Stock in hand | 198,130 | 9,375 15 11 | 3,976,060 | 125,435 5 1 | 134,811 1 — |
| 1805 | - - - | 172,213 | 53,524 13 8 | 4,482,399 | 862,993 11 11 | 916,518 5 7 |
| 1806 | - - - | 263,073 | 81,716 7 1 | 5,688,644 | 1,186,159 2 10 | 1,267,875 9 11 |
| 1807 | - - - | 250,106 | 77,632 7 8 | 5,554,630 | 1,156,960 7 2 | 1,234,592 14 10 |
| 1808 | - - - | 261,397 | 81,142 4 11 | 6,038,040 | 1,257,577 12 2 | 1,338,719 17 1 |
| 1809 | - - - | 214,813 | 66,681 12 3 | 5,497,825 | 1,145,285 14 2 | 1,211,967 6 5 |
| 1810 | - - - | 275,757 | 85,599 13 2 | 6,344,207 | 1,302,817 8 5 | 1,406,417 1 7 |
| 1811 | - - - | 161,010 | 49,980 4 4 | 5,594,898 | 1,165,527 6 8 | 1,215,507 11 — |
| 1812 | - - - | 142,709 | 44,299 6 11 | 4,890,046 | 1,020,859 16 6 | 1,065,159 3 5 |
| 1813 | - - - | 290,876 | 97,576 3 9 | 4,410,074 | 919,485 9 6 | 1,017,061 13 3 |
| | { Stock in hand | 178,172 | 44,543 1 3 | - - - | - - - | 44,543 1 3 |
| 1814 | - - - | 118,395 | 69,427 5 7 | 4,803,632 | 995,603 18 3 | 1,065,031 3 10 |
| 1815 | - - - | 391,752 | 121,606 12 7 | 5,524,123 | 1,150,860 5 — | 1,272,466 17 7 |
| 1816 | - - - | 230,818 | 71,650 — 8 | 4,112,257 | 856,719 8 9 | 928,369 9 5 |
| 1817 | - - - | 163,833 | 50,856 11 8 | 4,037,498 | 841,145 8 9 | 892,002 — 5 |
| 1818 | - - - | 256,680 | 79,677 7 5 | 5,179,399 | 1,079,041 11 11 | 1,158,718 19 4 |
| 1819 | - - - | 264,226 | 82,330 14 7 | 4,637,348 | 966,114 6 5 | 1,048,465 1 — |

Excise Office,
London, } 23d June 1820.

J. HODGSON,
Acc^t Gen^l.

223

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN WINE.

And amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise in each
Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819; distinguishing
French from all other Wines:—(So far as relates to
England.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1820.

223

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN WINE,

Exported from the Stocks of Dealers in Foreign Wines, and the Amount of Duties drawn back
on Exportation in each Year, from 5 July 1786 to 5 July 1819; distinguishing the different
Species of Wine, as far as the same can be done:—(So far as relates to England.)

| | | FRENCH
WINES. | All other
WINES. | Amount of
DUTY
Drawn back. | | |
|--------------------|------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----|----|
| | | Gallons. | Gallons. | £. | s. | d. |
| Years ended 5 July | 1787 | 14,152 | 143,497 | 7,836 | 13 | 5 |
| | 1788 | 81,781 | 303,277 | 13,696 | 10 | 1 |
| | 1789 | 74,399 | 335,342 | 15,227 | 16 | 1 |
| | 1790 | 57,783 | 262,888 | 9,899 | 15 | 7 |
| | 1791 | 60,585 | 487,493 | 16,963 | 9 | 6 |
| | 1792 | 75,935 | 337,973 | 15,836 | 9 | 10 |
| | 1793 | 57,878 | 220,612 | 9,219 | 11 | 7 |
| | 1794 | 70,356 | 334,215 | 15,147 | 16 | 6 |
| | 1795 | 40,116 | 305,114 | 11,245 | 2 | 3 |
| | 1796 | 142,035 | 367,553 | 61,415 | 10 | 11 |
| | 1797 | 126,875 | 395,332 | 65,794 | 3 | 2 |
| | 1798 | 86,438 | 297,179 | 45,300 | 11 | 9 |
| | 1799 | 93,519 | 369,233 | 64,881 | 11 | 3 |
| | 1800 | 111,061 | 286,963 | 54,638 | 14 | 2 |
| | 1801 | 142,124 | 392,400 | 63,650 | — | 7 |
| | 1802 | 138,402 | 464,290 | 71,904 | 9 | 7 |
| | 1803 | 66,925 | 375,907 | 54,943 | 19 | 7 |
| | 1804 | 77,342 | 325,817 | 73,566 | 6 | 5 |
| | 1805 | 115,932 | 350,558 | 102,338 | 12 | 11 |
| | 1806 | 115,274 | 263,294 | 93,099 | 13 | 11 |
| | 1807 | 101,932 | 202,715 | 78,814 | 5 | 6 |
| | 1808 | 87,497 | 185,686 | 61,991 | 19 | 1 |
| | 1809 | 101,683 | 159,811 | 53,109 | 13 | 10 |
| | 1810 | 92,531 | 158,075 | 65,160 | 3 | 10 |
| | 1811 | 97,921 | 144,271 | 61,054 | 10 | 9 |
| | 1812 | 65,391 | 167,991 | 49,882 | 3 | 2 |
| | 1813 | 112,666 | 149,366 | 67,636 | 9 | 5 |
| | 1814 | 87,679 | 179,194 | 74,659 | 19 | 4 |
| | 1815 | 95,557 | 183,261 | 67,585 | 6 | 8 |
| | 1816 | 98,655 | 200,481 | 68,761 | 6 | 1 |
| | 1817 | 62,871 | 156,323 | 49,084 | 8 | 3 |
| | 1818 | 55,199 | 153,491 | 46,118 | 16 | 8 |
| | 1819 | 53,656 | 134,558 | 41,357 | 14 | 3 |

Excise Office, }
London, } 23d June 1820.

J. HODGSON,
Acco^t Gen^l.

20.1.

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN WINE,

Exported from the Stocks of the Dealers in Foreign Wines,
and the amount of Duties drawback on Exportation in each
Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819; distinguishing
the different Species of Wine, as far as the same can be
done :—(So far as relates to England.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1820.

505

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN SPIRITS,

And amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise in each Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819;
distinguishing Brandy, Geneva, and British Plantation Rum:—(So far as relates to England.)

| YEARS
Ended
5 July | BRANDY AND GENEVA. | | BRITISH PLANTATION
RUM. | | TOTAL
AMOUNT OF
DUTIES. | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Gallons. | Duty. | Gallons. | Duty. | | |
| | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | |
| 1787 | 1,293,540 | 373,166 9 6 | 1,519,377 | 340,206 10 2 | 713,372 19 8 | |
| 1788 | 2,149,199 | 457,300 4 10 | 1,653,532 | 296,257 19 — | 753,558 3 10 | |
| 1789 | 1,958,000 | 416,199 17 8 | 1,950,190 | 349,409 2 7 | 765,609 — 3 | |
| 1790 | 2,173,797 | 462,033 4 5 | 2,044,690 | 366,340 9 10 | 828,373 14 3 | |
| 1791 | 1,905,687 | 434,047 8 9 | 2,240,318 | 402,971 2 — | 837,018 10 9 | |
| 1792 | 1,908,391 | 485,004 15 7 | 1,636,414 | 347,738 4 9 | 832,743 — 4 | |
| 1793 | 1,522,090 | 381,965 5 9 | 2,003,444 | 425,732 — 1 | 807,697 5 10 | |
| 1794 | 1,637,859 | 436,707 15 10 | 2,333,611 | 501,301 18 1 | 938,009 13 11 | |
| 1795 | 923,211 | 278,888 7 6 | 2,338,838 | 585,248 6 7 | 864,136 14 1 | |
| 1796 | 1,187,155 | 400,921 10 9 | 1,729,873 | 483,321 4 9 | 884,242 15 6 | |
| 1797 | 1,497,042 | 538,263 1 6 | 1,831,071 | 524,050 18 3 | 1,062,313 19 9 | |
| 1798 | 1,437,782 | 545,331 13 11 | 1,545,171 | 482,885 18 3 | 1,028,217 12 2 | |
| 1799 | 1,539,103 | 583,770 15 10 | 1,931,745 | 603,684 6 10 | 1,187,455 2 8 | |
| 1800 | 2,035,702 | 801,629 8 10 | 2,329,990 | 736,140 10 11 | 1,537,769 19 9 | |
| 1801 | 2,281,409 | 966,656 18 — | 2,017,591 | 697,869 15 5 | 1,664,526 13 5 | |
| 1802 | 2,379,348 | 1,001,461 15 8 | 2,636,688 | 912,021 18 9 | 1,913,483 14 5 | |
| 1803 | 2,525,183 | 1,062,890 12 10 | 3,077,577 | 1,064,328 18 10 | 2,127,219 11 8 | |
| 1804 | 1,536,469 | 977,146 13 7 | 1,743,437 | 915,915 — 7 | 1,893,061 14 2 | |
| 1805 | 1,860,771 | 1,184,048 — 3 | 2,023,427 | 1,051,657 4 2 | 2,235,705 4 5 | |
| 1806 | 2,318,856 | 1,463,866 17 10 | 2,227,773 | 1,155,779 7 3 | 2,619,646 5 1 | |
| 1807 | 2,042,631 | 1,355,236 19 5 | 2,394,073 | 1,242,849 11 — | 2,598,086 10 5 | |
| 1808 | 2,594,775 | 1,966,968 9 9 | 2,609,760 | 1,353,836 5 1 | 3,320,804 14 10 | |
| 1809 | 1,127,259 | 857,190 12 — | 2,690,623 | 1,395,760 16 1 | 2,252,951 8 1 | |
| 1810 | 2,061,037 | 1,559,875 7 5 | 3,243,054 | 1,682,334 10 4 | 3,242,209 17 9 | |
| 1811 | 1,226,591 | 929,463 2 6 | 3,250,941 | 1,686,426 — 5 | 2,615,589 2 11 | |
| 1812 | 199,222 | 177,368 19 6 | 3,845,374 | 1,994,788 6 10 | 2,172,157 6 4 | |
| 1813 | 261,820 | 230,340 2 1 | 3,653,346 | 1,895,173 13 5 | 2,125,513 15 6 | |
| 1814 | 351,818 | 304,809 18 3 | 3,998,483 | 2,074,216 4 2 | 2,379,026 2 5 | |
| 1815 | 957,249 | 815,190 9 9 | 3,623,097 | 1,879,481 15 1 | 2,694,672 4 10 | |
| 1816 | 829,505 | 706,026 15 4 | 3,105,473 | 1,610,964 19 1 | 2,316,991 14 5 | |
| 1817 | 827,134 | 704,263 7 — | 2,442,458 | 1,267,025 7 4 | 1,971,288 14 4 | |
| 1818 | 764,037 | 650,828 10 5 | 2,793,282 | 1,449,015 12 6 | 2,099,844 2 11 | |
| 1819 | 948,548 | 807,839 13 11 | 3,053,901 | 1,584,211 7 11 | 2,392,051 1 10 | |

*Note:—*IN the Returns to this Office, the respective Quantities of Brandy and Geneva Imported, are not distinguished; the Rates of Excise Duties being the same on each.

Excise Office, } 23d June 1820.
London,

J. HODGSON,
Acco^t Gen^l.

201.

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN WINE,

Exported from the Stocks of the Dealers in Foreign Wines,
and the amount of Duties drawback on Exportation in each
Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819; distinguishing
the different Species of Wine, as far as the same can be
done:—(So far as relates to England.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1820.*

200

EXCISE.

**AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN SPIRITS,**

And amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise in each Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819:
distinguishing Brandy, Geneva, and British Plantation Rum:—(So far as relates to England.)

| YEARS
Ended
5 July | BRANDY AND GENEVA. | | BRITISH PLANTATION
RUM. | | TOTAL
AMOUNT OF
DUTIES. | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Gallons. | Duty. | Gallons. | Duty. | | |
| | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1787 | 1,293,540 | 373,166 9 6 | 1,519,377 | 340,206 10 2 | 713,372 19 8 | |
| 1788 | 2,149,199 | 457,300 4 10 | 1,653,532 | 296,257 19 — | 753,558 3 10 | |
| 1789 | 1,958,000 | 416,199 17 8 | 1,950,190 | 349,409 2 7 | 765,609 — 3 | |
| 1790 | 2,173,797 | 462,033 4 5 | 2,044,690 | 366,340 9 10 | 828,373 14 3 | |
| 1791 | 1,905,687 | 434,047 8 9 | 2,240,318 | 402,971 2 — | 837,018 10 9 | |
| 1792 | 1,908,391 | 485,004 15 7 | 1,636,414 | 347,738 4 9 | 832,743 — 4 | |
| 1793 | 1,522,090 | 381,965 5 9 | 2,003,444 | 425,732 — 1 | 807,697 5 10 | |
| 1794 | 1,637,859 | 436,707 15 10 | 2,333,611 | 501,301 18 1 | 938,009 13 11 | |
| 1795 | 923,211 | 278,888 7 6 | 2,338,838 | 585,248 6 7 | 864,136 14 1 | |
| 1796 | 1,187,155 | 400,921 10 9 | 1,729,873 | 483,321 4 9 | 884,242 15 6 | |
| 1797 | 1,497,042 | 538,263 1 6 | 1,831,071 | 524,050 18 3 | 1,062,313 19 9 | |
| 1798 | 1,437,782 | 545,331 13 11 | 1,545,171 | 482,885 18 3 | 1,028,217 12 2 | |
| 1799 | 1,539,103 | 583,770 15 10 | 1,931,745 | 603,684 6 10 | 1,187,455 2 8 | |
| 1800 | 2,035,702 | 801,629 8 10 | 2,329,990 | 736,140 10 11 | 1,537,769 19 9 | |
| 1801 | 2,281,409 | 966,656 18 — | 2,017,591 | 697,869 15 5 | 1,664,526 13 5 | |
| 1802 | 2,379,348 | 1,001,461 15 8 | 2,636,688 | 912,021 18 9 | 1,913,483 14 5 | |
| 1803 | 2,525,183 | 1,062,890 12 10 | 3,077,577 | 1,064,328 18 10 | 2,127,219 11 8 | |
| 1804 | 1,536,469 | 977,146 13 7 | 1,743,437 | 915,915 — 7 | 1,893,061 14 2 | |
| 1805 | 1,860,771 | 1,184,048 — 3 | 2,023,427 | 1,051,657 4 2 | 2,235,705 4 5 | |
| 1806 | 2,318,856 | 1,463,866 17 10 | 2,227,773 | 1,155,779 7 3 | 2,619,646 5 1 | |
| 1807 | 2,042,631 | 1,355,236 19 5 | 2,394,073 | 1,242,849 11 — | 2,598,086 10 5 | |
| 1808 | 2,594,775 | 1,966,968 9 9 | 2,609,760 | 1,353,836 5 1 | 3,320,804 14 10 | |
| 1809 | 1,127,259 | 857,190 12 — | 2,690,623 | 1,395,760 16 1 | 2,252,951 8 1 | |
| 1810 | 2,061,037 | 1,559,875 7 5 | 3,243,054 | 1,682,334 10 4 | 3,242,209 17 9 | |
| 1811 | 1,226,591 | 929,463 2 6 | 3,250,941 | 1,686,426 — 5 | 2,615,889 2 11 | |
| 1812 | 199,222 | 177,368 19 6 | 3,845,374 | 1,994,788 6 10 | 2,172,157 6 4 | |
| 1813 | 261,820 | 230,340 2 1 | 3,653,346 | 1,895,173 13 5 | 2,125,513 15 6 | |
| 1814 | 351,818 | 304,809 18 3 | 3,998,488 | 2,074,216 4 2 | 2,379,026 2 5 | |
| 1815 | 957,249 | 815,190 9 9 | 3,623,097 | 1,879,481 15 1 | 2,694,672 4 10 | |
| 1816 | 829,505 | 706,026 15 4 | 3,105,473 | 1,610,964 19 1 | 2,316,991 14 5 | |
| 1817 | 827,134 | 704,263 7 — | 2,442,458 | 1,267,025 7 4 | 1,971,288 14 4 | |
| 1818 | 764,037 | 650,828 10 5 | 2,793,282 | 1,449,015 12 6 | 2,099,844 2 11 | |
| 1819 | 948,548 | 807,839 13 11 | 3,053,901 | 1,584,211 7 11 | 2,392,051 1 10 | |

*Note:—*IN the Returns to this Office, the respective Quantities of Brandy and Geneva Imported, are not distinguished; the Rates of Excise Duties being the same on each.

Excise Office, } 23d June 1820.
London,

J. HODGSON,
Acco^t Gen^l.

201.

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN WINE.

Exported from the Stocks of the Dealers in Foreign Wines,
and the amount of Duties drawback on Exportation in each
Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819; distinguishing
the different Species of Wine, as far as the same can be
done:—(So far as relates to England.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1820.

300

EXCISE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN SPIRITS,

And amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise in each Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819;
distinguishing Brandy, Geneva, and British Plantation Rum:—(So far as relates to England.)

| YEARS | BRANDY AND GENEVA. | | BRITISH PLANTATION
RUM. | | TOTAL
AMOUNT OF
DUTIES. | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Gallons. | Duty. | Gallons. | Duty. | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Ended
5 July | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1787 | 1,293,540 | 373,166 9 6 | 1,519,377 | 340,206 10 2 | 713,372 19 8 | |
| 1788 | 2,149,199 | 457,300 4 10 | 1,653,532 | 296,257 19 — | 753,558 3 10 | |
| 1789 | 1,958,000 | 416,199 17 8 | 1,950,190 | 349,409 2 7 | 765,609 — 3 | |
| 1790 | 2,173,797 | 462,033 4 5 | 2,044,690 | 366,340 9 10 | 828,373 14 3 | |
| 1791 | 1,905,687 | 434,047 8 9 | 2,240,318 | 402,971 2 — | 837,018 10 9 | |
| 1792 | 1,908,391 | 485,004 15 7 | 1,636,414 | 347,738 4 9 | 832,743 — 4 | |
| 1793 | 1,522,090 | 381,965 5 9 | 2,003,444 | 425,732 — 1 | 807,697 5 10 | |
| 1794 | 1,637,859 | 436,707 15 10 | 2,333,611 | 501,301 18 1 | 938,009 13 11 | |
| 1795 | 923,211 | 278,888 7 6 | 2,338,838 | 585,248 6 7 | 864,136 14 1 | |
| 1796 | 1,187,155 | 400,921 10 9 | 1,729,873 | 483,321 4 9 | 884,242 15 6 | |
| 1797 | 1,497,042 | 538,263 1 6 | 1,831,071 | 524,050 18 3 | 1,062,313 19 9 | |
| 1798 | 1,437,782 | 545,331 13 11 | 1,545,171 | 482,885 18 3 | 1,028,217 12 2 | |
| 1799 | 1,539,103 | 583,770 15 10 | 1,931,745 | 603,684 6 10 | 1,187,455 2 8 | |
| 1800 | 2,035,702 | 801,629 8 10 | 2,329,990 | 736,140 10 11 | 1,537,769 19 9 | |
| 1801 | 2,281,409 | 966,656 18 — | 2,017,591 | 697,869 15 5 | 1,664,526 13 5 | |
| 1802 | 2,379,348 | 1,001,461 15 8 | 2,636,688 | 912,021 18 9 | 1,913,483 14 5 | |
| 1803 | 2,525,183 | 1,062,890 12 10 | 3,077,577 | 1,064,328 18 10 | 2,127,219 11 8 | |
| 1804 | 1,536,469 | 977,146 13 7 | 1,743,437 | 915,915 — 7 | 1,893,061 14 2 | |
| 1805 | 1,860,771 | 1,184,048 — 3 | 2,023,427 | 1,051,657 4 2 | 2,235,705 4 5 | |
| 1806 | 2,318,856 | 1,463,866 17 10 | 2,227,773 | 1,155,779 7 3 | 2,619,646 5 1 | |
| 1807 | 2,042,631 | 1,355,236 19 5 | 2,394,073 | 1,242,849 11 — | 2,598,086 10 5 | |
| 1808 | 2,594,775 | 1,966,968 9 9 | 2,609,760 | 1,353,836 5 1 | 3,320,804 14 10 | |
| 1809 | 1,127,259 | 857,190 12 — | 2,690,623 | 1,395,760 16 1 | 2,252,951 8 1 | |
| 1810 | 2,061,037 | 1,559,875 7 5 | 3,243,054 | 1,682,334 10 4 | 3,242,209 17 9 | |
| 1811 | 1,226,591 | 929,463 2 6 | 3,250,941 | 1,686,426 — 5 | 2,615,889 2 11 | |
| 1812 | 199,222 | 177,368 19 6 | 3,845,374 | 1,994,788 6 10 | 2,172,157 6 4 | |
| 1813 | 261,820 | 230,340 2 1 | 3,653,346 | 1,895,173 13 5 | 2,125,513 15 6 | |
| 1814 | 351,818 | 304,809 18 3 | 3,998,483 | 2,074,216 4 2 | 2,379,026 2 5 | |
| 1815 | 957,249 | 815,190 9 9 | 3,623,097 | 1,879,481 15 1 | 2,694,672 4 10 | |
| 1816 | 829,505 | 706,026 15 4 | 3,105,473 | 1,610,964 19 1 | 2,316,991 14 5 | |
| 1817 | 827,134 | 704,263 7 — | 2,442,458 | 1,267,025 7 4 | 1,971,288 14 4 | |
| 1818 | 764,037 | 650,828 10 5 | 2,793,282 | 1,449,015 12 6 | 2,099,844 2 11 | |
| 1819 | 948,548 | 807,839 13 11 | 3,053,901 | 1,584,211 7 11 | 2,392,051 1 10 | |

Note:—IN the Returns to this Office, the respective Quantities of Brandy and Geneva Imported, are not distinguished; the Rates of Excise Duties being the same on each.

Excise Office, }
London, } 23d June 1820.

J. HODGSON,
Acco^t Gen^l.

200

EXCISE

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN SPIRITS,

And amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise in each
Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819; distinguishing
Brandy, Geneva, and British Plantation Rum :—(So far
as relates to England.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1820.

30/7

E X C I S E.

STATEMENT, according to Order of the Honourable House of
Commons, dated 30th June 1820 ; *requiring,*

A Copy of any ORDER, from the Treasury or Excise Board in *England*, by which IRISH SPIRITS, imported into *England*, are detained in Store, or are prevented from going into Consumption, otherwise than through a licensed Rectifier of Spirits.

NO general Order has been issued on this subject ; but the Board of Excise, in March last, on the Report of their Officers, refused to grant an Application, made by *William Peters*, of N° 130, Blackman-street, in the Borough, for permission to send 18 casks of *Irish Spirits*, imported in the ship *Robert*, from *Belfast*, and entered by him, into the Stocks of Retailers of Spirits.

Excise Office, }
London, } 14 July 1820.

J. HODGSON,
Acco^t Gen^l.

200

EXCISE

**AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN SPIRITS,**

And amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise in each
Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819; distinguishing
Brandy, Geneva, and British Plantation Rum :—(So far
as relates to England.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1820.*

220.

307

EXCISE.

STATEMENT, according to Order of the Honourable House of
Commons, dated 30th June 1820 ; *requiring,*

A Copy of any ORDER, from the Treasury or Excise Board in *England*, by which IRISH SPIRITS, imported into *England*, are detained in Store, or are prevented from going into Consumption, otherwise than through a licensed Rectifier of Spirits.

NO general Order has been issued on this subject ; but the Board of Excise, in March last, on the Report of their Officers, refused to grant an Application, made by *William Peters*, of N^o 130, Blackman-street, in the Borough, for permission to send 18 casks of *Irish* Spirits, imported in the ship *Robert*, from *Belfast*, and entered by him, into the Stocks of Retailers of Spirits.

Excise Office, } 14 July 1820.
London, }

J. HODGSON,
Acco^t Gen^l.

206

EXCISE

**AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF
FOREIGN SPIRITS,**

And amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise in each
Year, from 5th July 1786 to 5th July 1819; distinguishing
Brandy, Geneva, and British Plantation Rum:—(So far
as relates to England.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1820.

307

E X C I S E.

STATEMENT, according to Order of the Honourable House of
Commons, dated 30th June 1820 ; *requiring,*

A Copy of any ORDER, from the Treasury or Excise Board in *England*, by which IRISH SPIRITS, imported into *England*, are detained in Store, or are prevented from going into Consumption, otherwise than through a licensed Rectifier of Spirits.

NO general Order has been issued on this subject ; but the Board of Excise, in March last, on the Report of their Officers, refused to grant an Application, made by *William Peters*, of N^o 130, Blackman-street, in the Borough, for permission to send 18 casks of *Irish* Spirits, imported in the ship *Robert*, from *Belfast*, and entered by him, into the Stocks of Retailers of Spirits.

Excise Office, }
London, } 14 July 1820.

J. HODGSON,
Acco^t Gen^l.

EXCISE.

STATEMENT, according to Order of the
Honourable House of Commons, dated 30th
June 1820;—*requiring*,

A Copy of any ORDER, from the Treasury or Excise
Board in *England*, by which IRISH SPIRITS, imported
into *England*, are detained in Store, or are prevented from
going into Consumption, otherwise than through a licensed
Rectifier of Spirits.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1820.

EXCISE:—WINE AND SPIRITS.

—1.—

An Account of the Number of GALLONS OF FOREIGN WINE, and Amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise, from 5th July 1819 to 5th July 1820; distinguishing *French* from all other Wines :—(So far as relates to England.)

| | FRENCH WINES. | | ALL OTHER WINES. | | TOTAL
Amount of
DUTY. |
|--|---------------|------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | Gallons. | Duty. | Gallons. | Duty. | |
| From
5th July 1819
to
5th July 1820 | 246,918 | 76,749 - 9 | 3,577,210 | 847,525 - 2 | 924,274 - 11 |

—2.—

An Account of the Number of GALLONS OF FOREIGN SPIRITS, and Amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise, from 5th July 1819 to 5th July 1820; distinguishing Brandy, Geneva, and British Plantation Rum :—(So far as relates to England.)

| | BRANDY AND GENEVA. | | PLANTATION RUM. | | TOTAL
Amount of
DUTY. |
|--|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Gallons. | Duty. | Gallons. | Duty. | |
| From
5th July 1819
to
5th July 1820 | 1,035,851 | 857,556 2 1½ | 2,756,952½ | 1,430,386 2 9½ | 2,287,942 4 10 |

Note.—In the Returns to this Office, the respective Quantities of Brandy and Geneva imported are not distinguished, the Rates of Excise Duties being the same on each.

—3.—

An Account of the Number of GALLONS OF FOREIGN WINE exported from the Stocks of Dealers in Foreign Wines, and the Amount of the Duties drawn back on Exportation, from 5th July 1819 to 5th July 1820; distinguishing the different species of Wine, as far as the same can be done :—(So far as relates to England.)

| | FRENCH WINES. | ALL OTHER WINES. | Amount of
DUTY
drawn back. | | |
|---|---------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----|----|
| | Gallons. | Gallons. | £. | s. | d. |
| From 5th July 1819 - - to - - 5th July 1820 | 62,713 | 99,872 | 38,673 | 4 | 2 |

Excise Office, London,
25th July 1820. }

J. HODGSON,
Acc^t Gen^l.

EXCISE:—WINE AND SPIRITS.

—1.—

An Account of the Number of Gallons of Foreign Wine and Amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise, from 5th July 1819 to 5th July 1820; distinguishing French from all other Wines:—(So far as relates to England.)

—2.—

An Account of the Number of Gallons of Foreign Spirits and Amount of Duty thereon paid to the Excise, from 5th July 1819 to 5th July 1820; distinguishing Brandy, Geneva, and British Plantation Rum:—(So far as relates to England.)

—3.—

An Account of the number of Gallons of Foreign Wine exported from the Stocks of Dealers in Foreign Wines, and the Amount of the Duties drawn back on Exportation, from 5th July 1819 to 5th July 1820; distinguishing the different Species of Wine, as far as the same can be done:—(So far as relates to England.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 July 1820.*

SALT, AND AUCTION DUTY ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

— 1. —

Excise:—An Account of the Quantity of SALT of all kinds delivered for the purposes of Agriculture, in the Years ended 25th March 1818 and 1819; distinguishing each Year, and the Purposes for which the same was delivered.

| | | For
FEEDING
Cattle. |
|--|--------------|---|
| | | Bushels. |
| Years ended 25th March - - | { 1818 - - - | 280. |
| | { 1819 - - - | 12,679. |
| Excise Office, London, }
24 May 1820. | | J. Hodgson,
Acco ^t Gen ^l . |

— 2. —

Excise, Scotland:—An Account of the Quantity of SALT of all kinds delivered for the purposes of Agriculture, in the Years ending on 25th March 1818 and 1819; distinguishing each Year, and the Purposes for which the same was delivered.

NIL:—The only Salt employed in Agriculture being Rock Salt, of which there is none in Scotland.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excise Office, Edinburgh, }
23 May 1820. | Fred. Fotheringham,
James Jackson.
Samuel Rose. | Hugh Murray, Accompt ^r . |
| | | James Dundas, Acc ^t Gen ^l .
D. Murray, D. Compt ^r . |

— 3. —

Excise:—An Account of the Amount of the Auction Duty on AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, during the Years ended 5th January 1819 and 5 January 1820.

| | | AMOUNT
of
DUTY. | | |
|--|--------------|---|----|-----|
| | | £. | s. | d. |
| Years ended 5th January | { 1819 - - - | 20 | 9 | 3 ½ |
| | { 1820 - - - | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Excise Office, London, }
24 May 1820. | | J. Hodgson,
Acco ^t Gen ^l . | | |

— 4. —

Excise, Scotland:—An Account of the Amount of the Auction Duty on AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, during the Years ending the 5th of January 1819 and 5th of January 1820.

| | | SHEEPS WOOL
at 2 d. per lb. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----|----|-------|----|-----|
| | | Amount. | | | Duty. | | |
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Years ending 5th January | { 1819 - - - | — | | | — | | |
| | { 1820 - - £. | 84 | 17 | 3 | — | 14 | 1 ½ |
| Total - - - £. | | 84 | 17 | 3 | — | 14 | 1 ½ |

All other Agricultural Produce sold on the Land exempted.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excise Office, Edinburgh, }
23 May 1820. | Fred. Fotheringham.
James Jackson.
Samuel Rose. | Hugh Murray, Accomptant. |
| | | James Dundas, Acc ^t Gen ^l .
D. Murray, D. Compt ^r . |

SALT, AND AUCTION DUTY
ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

— 1. —

Excise :—An Account of the Quantity of SALT of all kinds delivered for the purposes of AGRICULTURE in the Years ended 25th March 1818 and 1819; distinguishing each Year, and the purposes for which the same was delivered.

— 2. —

Excise, Scotland :—An Account of the Quantity of SALT of all kinds delivered for the purposes of AGRICULTURE in the Years ending on 25th of March 1818 and 1819; distinguishing each Year, and the purposes for which the same was delivered.

— 3. —

Excise :—An Account of the Amount of the AUCTION DUTY on AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, in the Years ended 5th January 1819 and 5th January 1820.

— 4. —

Excise, Scotland :—An Account of the Amount of the AUCTION DUTY on AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, during the Years ending the 5th of January 1819 and 5th of January 1820.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 May 1820.*

RETURN to an Address from the Honourable the House of Commons, dated
22 December 1819, to His Royal Highness The Prince Regent;—for

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDS OF EIGHT
DUTCH EAST INDIAMEN,

Captured in 1795 off *St. Helena*, by His Majesty's Ship *Sceptre*, and other Ships of the East India
Company; distinguishing Gross from Net Proceeds, and particularizing such difference:—

Extracted from the Accounts of the Commissioners for the care, management and disposal of
Dutch Property brought into and detained in the Ports of this Kingdom, under His Majesty's
Orders in Council, between 13th June 1795 and 30 November 1813.

Presented in pursuance of a renewed Address of the 3d May 1820.

ALBLASSERDAM:

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---|---------|---------|------|
| Gross Proceeds of the Ship | - | - | 2,224 | 10 | 3 |
| Cargo | - | - | 138,822 | 16 | 3 |
| Items recredited on sundry occasions | - | - | 210 | 18 | 7 |
| | | | | 141,258 | 5 1 |
| Expenses incurred on account of the | Ship | - | 5,352 | 7 | 0 |
| | Cargo | - | 91,255 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | 96,607 | 9 6 |
| Net Proceeds of Ship and Cargo | - | - | - | 44,650 | 15 7 |

MENTOR:

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---|--------|--------|------|
| Gross Proceeds of the Ship | - | - | 2,878 | 1 | 10 |
| Cargo | - | - | 39,512 | 9 | 6 |
| Items recredited on sundry occasions | - | - | 202 | 11 | 1 |
| | | | | 42,593 | 2 5 |
| Expenses incurred on account of the | Ship | - | 3,897 | 18 | — |
| | Cargo | - | 8,540 | 2 | 7 |
| | | | | 12,438 | 0 7 |
| Net Proceeds of Ship and Cargo | - | - | - | 30,155 | 1 10 |

| MEERMIN: | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|----|---------------|
| Gross Proceeds of the Ship | - | - | - | - | 1,264 | 19 | 10 |
| Cargo | - | - | - | - | 7,450 | 5 | 0 |
| Items reccredited on sundry occasions | - | - | - | - | 213 | 11 | 8 |
| | | | | | 8,928 16 6 | | |
| Expenses incurred on account of the | <div> <div>Ship</div> <div>Cargo</div> </div> | | | | 2,460 | 19 | 7 |
| | | | | | 4,464 | 9 | 3 |
| Value of Property restored | - | - | - | - | 52 | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | 6,977 10 8 | | |
| Net Proceeds of Ship and Cargo | - | - | - | - | - | - | £. 1,951 5 10 |

| DORTWYCK : | | | | | £. | s. | d. | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|----|-------------|----|----|
| Gross Proceeds of the Ship | - | - | - | - | £. | 882 | 16 | 7 |
| Cargo | - | - | - | - | - | 47,428 | 1 | 1 |
| Items reccredited on sundry occasions | - | - | - | - | - | 241 | 3 | 9 |
| | | | | | | 48,552 1 5 | | |
| Expenses incurred on account of the | } Ship | | | | - | - | - | - |
| | } Cargo | | | | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | 5,909 | 14 | 9 |
| | | | | | | 9,880 | 4 | 10 |
| | | | | | | 15,789 19 7 | | |
| Net proceeds of Ship and Cargo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | £. |
| | | | | | | 32,762 1 10 | | |

| VROUW AGATHA: | | | | | | | | | | £. | s. | d. | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|-------|---|---|---|----|--------|--------|----|--------|----|---|--|
| Gross Proceeds of the Ship | | - | - | - | - | - | £. | 2,459 | 19 | 8 | | | | |
| Cargo | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69,556 | 16 | 7 | | | | |
| Items recredited on sundry occasions | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 336 | 16 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 72,353 | 13 | 2 | |
| Expenses incurred on account of the | | } | Ship | | - | - | - | - | 4,301 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| | | | Cargo | | - | - | - | - | 16,703 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 21,004 | 9 | 5 | |
| Net Proceeds of Ship and Cargo | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | £. | 51,349 | 3 | 9 | |

| ZEELILYE: | | | | | | | | | | £. | s. | d. | |
|---|--|--|--|--|-------|-----|----|---|-------|-----|-------|----|---|
| Gross Proceeds of five Anchors - | | | | | £. | 116 | 10 | 6 | | | | | |
| Items recredited on sundry occasions - | | | | | - | 41 | 13 | 9 | | 158 | 4 | 3 | |
| Expenses incurred on account }
of the - - - - - } | | | | | Ship | - | - | - | 1,020 | 19 | 5 | | |
| | | | | | Cargo | - | - | - | 7,033 | 16 | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 8,054 | 15 | 8 | | |
| BALANCE against this Ship and Cargo, exclusive of the proportion of
the Money recovered from the Underwriters as stated in the General
Abstract on the following Page - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | £. | 7,896 | 11 | 5 |

| SURCHEANCE : | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|--|--|
| No Proceeds. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Items recredited on sundry occasions - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | 17 7 1 | | |
| Expenses incurred on account } Ship - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | 541 12 5 | | |
| of the - - - - - } Cargo - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | 2,796 2 7 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3,337 15 0 | | |
| BALANCE against this Ship and Cargo, exclusive of the proportion of
the Money recovered thereon from the Underwriters, as stated in the
General Abstract on the following Page - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | £. 3,320 7 11 | | |

213

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE BALANCES

Of the foregoing Seven Ships and Cargoes,—including their proportion of the Money recovered from the Underwriters ; their proportion of Interest received from the East India Company on the Proceeds of Goods sold by them ; and the Payments made out of the Proceeds to the Captors, and for Law Charges.

| NET PROCEEDS or Balances in favour of the following
Ships, brought forward; viz. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----------------|---------|----|----|---------|----|----|
| ALBLASSERDAM - - - - - | £. 44,650 15 7 | | | | | | |
| MENTOR - - - - - | 30,155 1 10 | | | | | | |
| MEERMIN - - - - - | 1,951 5 10 | | | | | | |
| DORTWYCK - - - - - | 32,762 1 10 | | | | | | |
| VROUW AGATHA - - - - - | 51,349 3 9 | | | | | | |
| | | 160,868 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| The proportion of the Money recovered from the Under-
writers, applicable to the above Ships and Cargoes - | | 147,108 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| The proportion of Interest received from the East India
Company, on the Proceeds of Goods sold by them, applica-
ble to the Cargoes of the above Ships - - - - - | | 6,297 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | 314,274 | 10 | 11 |
| BALANCES against the following Ships brought forward;
viz. | | | | | | | |
| ZEELILYE - - - - - | £. 7,896 11 5 | | | | | | |
| SURCHEANCE - - - - - | 3,320 7 11 | | | | | | |
| | | 11,216 | 19 | 4 | | | |
| PAID, - - The Captors - - - - - | | 202,031 | 11 | — | | | |
| Law Charges - - - - - | | 16,197 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | 229,446 | 7 | 10 |
| GENERAL BALANCE in favour of the said Ships and Cargoes as carried
to the credit of the Crown in the Account of the Dutch Commissioners - } | | £. | | | 84,328 | 3 | 1 |

HOUGHLEY:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|---|---|---|----|--------|----|----|--------|--------|----|---|
| Gross Proceeds of the Ship | - | - | - | - | - | £. | 142 | 15 | 8 | £. | s. | d. | |
| Cargo | - | - | - | - | - | | 2,040 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| The Proportion applicable to this Ship of the Money re-
covered from the Underwriters | - | - | - | - | - | | 59,466 | 4 | 9 | | | | |
| The Proportion applicable to this Ship of the Interest re-
ceived from the East India Company on the Proceeds of
Goods sold by them | - | - | - | - | - | | 54 | 16 | 0 | | | | |
| Items recredited on sundry occasions | - | - | - | | | | 27 | 15 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 61,731 | 14 | 10 | |
| Expenses incurred on account | } | Ship | - | - | - | - | 977 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| of the | | Cargo | - | - | - | - | 5,137 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| For Law Charges | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,548 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| To the Captors | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37,078 | 4 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 49,741 | 2 | 4 | |
| BALANCE in favour of the above Ship and Cargo, as carried to the Credit of
the Crown, in the Account of the Dutch Commissioners | | | | | | | | | | £. | 11,990 | 12 | 6 |

Audit Office, Somerset Place, }
8th February 1820.

W^m Mackworth Praed.
C. W. Rouse Boughton.
J. Wishaw.

215

216

RETURN to an Address from the Honourable the House
of Commons, dated 22 December 1819, to His Royal
Royal Highness The Prince Regent,—for

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDS OF
EIGHT DUTCH EAST INDIANMEN,

Captured in 1795 off *St. Helena*, by His Majesty's Ship
Sceptre, and other Ships of the East India Company;
distinguishing gross from net Proceeds, and particularizing
such difference.

Presented in pursuance of a renewed Address of the
3d May 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 May 1820.

ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SURPLUS
RATES OF PILOTAGE,

Received under and by virtue of an Act, passed in the 48th year of the Reign of his late Majesty King GEORGE the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels navigating the *British Seas*;" and of another Act, passed in the 52d year of his said Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels on the Coast of *England*," to create a Fund for the better support and maintenance of such Pilots belonging to the said Fellowship of the Cinque Ports, as shall be Superannuated.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 May 1820.

ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

Received under and by virtue of an Act, passed in the 48th year of the Reign of his
 “ of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels navigating the *British Seas*,” and
 “ for the more effectual Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and
 Maintenance of such Pilots belonging to the said Fellowship

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------|--|-----|-------|-----|
| 1818. | | | | |
| December 30. | To Balance of former Account in the hands of the Treasurer - | 340 | — | 4 |
| 1819. | | | | |
| January 15. | Received Half a Year's Dividend on £.4,900. 5 per cents. - | 122 | 10 | — |
| February 4. | Received of Welstead and Read, a Quarter's Collection to 31st December last - - - - - | 165 | 1 | 8 |
| May 3. | Received of ditto - - ditto - - to 31st March last - | 157 | 3 | 7 |
| July 15. | Received Half a Year's Dividend on £.4,900. 5 per cents. - | 122 | 10 | — |
| August 3. | Received of Welstead and Read, a Quarter's Collection to the 30th June last - - - - - | 82 | 7 | 8 |
| November 5. | Received of ditto - - ditto - - to 30th September last | 81 | 7 | — |
| | Total amount of Stock purchased at sundry times, as per Accounts rendered, Four thousand Nine hundred Pounds, Navy 5 per Cents. and Two hundred Pounds 3 per Cent. Consols - | | | |
| | | £. | 1,071 | — 3 |

Dovor, }
 31st December 1819. }

OF THE SURPLUS RATES OF PILOTAGE,

late Majesty King GEORGE the Third, intituled, "AN ACT for the better Regulation of another Act, passed in the 52d year of his said Majesty's Reign, intituled, "AN ACT Vessels on the Coast of England," to create a FUND for the better Support and of the Cinque Ports, as shall be Superannuated.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|-----------|-----|---|-------|------|
| 1819: | | | | |
| March | 25. | Paid Henry Pascall, Superannuation Allowance to Lady-day | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Robert Daines - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Joseph Knocker - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid John Fagg - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Robert Griggs - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — — |
| " | " | Paid Edward Sherlock - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — — |
| " | " | Paid John Russell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Richard Covell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Abraham Shrewsbury - ditto - - ditto - | 13 | 15 — |
| " | " | Paid Robert Campbell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid John Robason, 33 days Superannuation Allowance, for }
his late father Edward Robason, to 22 January - - } | 4 | 11 8 |
| June | 24. | Paid Henry Pascall, Superannuation Allowance to Midsummer | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Richard Daines - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Joseph Knocker - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid John Fagg - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Edward Sherlock - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — — |
| " | " | Paid Robert Griggs - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — — |
| " | " | Paid Richard Covell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Robert Campbell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Abraham Shrewsbury - ditto - - ditto - | 13 | 15 — |
| " | " | Paid John Russell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| July | 28. | Paid Messrs. Latham, Rice and Co. Costs of £. 200. 3 per cent. }
Consols at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - - } | 141 | 12 — |
| September | 29. | Paid John Fagg, Superannuation Allowance to Michaelmas | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Richard Daines - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Joseph Knocker - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Edward Sherlock - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — — |
| " | " | Paid Henry Pascall - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Richard Covell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Robert Griggs - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — — |
| " | " | Paid Abraham Shrewsbury - ditto - - ditto - | 13 | 15 — |
| " | " | Paid Robert Campbell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | 30. | Paid Ann Russell 77 days Superannuation Allowance for the }
late John Russell to the 9th instant - - - } | 10 | 11 — |
| November | 27. | Paid Costs of a Bank Power to receive Dividends in the 3 per }
cent. Consols - - - - - } | 1 | 1 6 |
| December | 24. | Paid Richard Covell, Superannuation Allowance to Christmas | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Richard Daines - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid John Fagg - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Robert Campbell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Henry Pascall - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Robert Griggs - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — — |
| " | " | Paid Edward Sherlock - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — — |
| " | " | Paid Joseph Knocker - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 — |
| " | " | Paid Abraham Shrewsbury - ditto - - ditto - | 13 | 15 — |
| " | 31. | Carriage of four parcels from London - - - - - | — | 7 8 |
| " | " | Postage to and from London with Bank power - - - - - | — | 2 8 |
| " | " | 39 Stamps, at 6 d. 19/6., one at 2 d. - - - - - | — | 19 8 |
| | | £. | 659 | 6 2 |
| | | | 411 | 14 1 |
| | | | 1,071 | — 3 |

Sam^l Latham, Treasurer.

Tho^s Pain, Registrar.

ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

Received under and by virtue of an Act, passed in the 48th year of the Reign of his
 “ of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels navigating the *British Seas*,” and
 “ for the more effectual Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and
 Maintenance of such Pilots belonging to the said Fellowship

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|--|---|-----|-------|-----|
| 1818. | | | | |
| December 30. | To Balance of former Account in the hands of the Treasurer - | 340 | — | 4 |
| 1819. | | | | |
| January 15. | Received Half a Year's Dividend on £.4,900. 5 per cents. - | 122 | 10 | — |
| February 4. | Received of Welstead and Read, a Quarter's Collection to 31st December last - - - - - | 165 | 1 | 8 |
| May 3. | Received of ditto - - ditto - - to 31st March last - | 157 | 3 | 7 |
| July 15. | Received Half a Year's Dividend on £.4,900. 5 per cents. - | 122 | 10 | — |
| August 3. | Received of Welstead and Read, a Quarter's Collection to the 30th June last - - - - - | 82 | 7 | 8 |
| November 5. | Received of ditto - - ditto - - to 30th September last | 81 | 7 | — |
| Total amount of Stock purchased at sundry times, as per Accounts rendered, Four thousand Nine hundred Pounds, Navy 5 per Cents. and Two hundred Pounds 3 per Cent. Consols - | | | | |
| | | £. | 1,071 | — 3 |

Dovor, }
 31st December 1819. }

OF THE SURPLUS RATES OF PILOTAGE,

late Majesty King GEORGE the Third, intituled, "AN ACT for the better Regulation of another Act, passed in the 52d year of his said Majesty's Reign, intituled, "AN ACT Vessels on the Coast of England," to create a FUND for the better Support and of the Cinque Ports, as shall be Superannuated.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------|---|-----|-------|------|
| 1819: | | | | |
| March 25. | Paid Henry Pascall, Superannuation Allowance to Lady-day | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Robert Daines - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Joseph Knocker - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid John Fagg - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Robert Griggs - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — | — |
| " | Paid Edward Sherlock - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — | — |
| " | Paid John Russell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Richard Covell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Abraham Shrewsbury - ditto - - ditto - | 13 | 15 | — |
| " | Paid Robert Campbell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid John Robason, 33 days Superannuation Allowance, for }
his late father Edward Robason, to 22 January - } | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| June 24. | Paid Henry Pascall, Superannuation Allowance to Midsummer | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Richard Daines - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Joseph Knocker - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid John Fagg - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Edward Sherlock - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — | — |
| " | Paid Robert Griggs - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — | — |
| " | Paid Richard Covell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Robert Campbell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Abraham Shrewsbury - ditto - - ditto - | 13 | 15 | — |
| " | Paid John Russell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| July 28. | Paid Messrs. Latham, Rice and Co. Costs of £. 200. 3 per cent. }
Consols at 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ - - - - - } | 141 | 12 | — |
| September 29. | Paid John Fagg, Superannuation Allowance to Michaelmas | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Richard Daines - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Joseph Knocker - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Edward Sherlock - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — | — |
| " | Paid Henry Pascall - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Richard Covell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Robert Griggs - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — | — |
| " | Paid Abraham Shrewsbury - ditto - - ditto - | 13 | 15 | — |
| " | Paid Robert Campbell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| 30. | Paid Ann Russell 77 days Superannuation Allowance for the }
late John Russell to the 9th instant - - - } | 10 | 11 | — |
| November 27. | Paid Costs of a Bank Power to receive Dividends in the 3 per }
cent. Consols - - - - - } | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| December 24. | Paid Richard Covell, Superannuation Allowance to Christmas | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Richard Daines - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid John Fagg - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Robert Campbell - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Henry Pascall - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Robert Griggs - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — | — |
| " | Paid Edward Sherlock - - ditto - - ditto - | 15 | — | — |
| " | Paid Joseph Knocker - - ditto - - ditto - | 12 | 10 | — |
| " | Paid Abraham Shrewsbury - ditto - - ditto - | 13 | 15 | — |
| 31. | Carriage of four parcels from London - - - - | — | 7 | 8 |
| | Postage to and from London with Bank power - - - | — | 2 | 8 |
| | 39 Stamps, at 6 d. 19/6., one at 2 d. - - - - | — | 19 | 8 |
| | | £. | 659 | 6 2 |
| | Balance to new Account, in the Treasurer's hands - | | 411 | 14 1 |
| | | | 1,071 | — 3 |

Sam^l Latham, Treasurer.

Tho^r Pain, Registrar.

ACCOUNT
OF THE RECEIPTS AND APPROPRIATIONS OF THE
SURPLUS RATES OF PILOTAGE.

Received under and by virtue of an Act, passed in the 48th year of the Reign of his late Majesty King GEORGE the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels navigating the British Seas;" and of another Act, passed in the 52d year of his said Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels on the coast of England," to create a Fund for the better support and maintenance of such Pilots belonging to the said Fellowship of the Cinque Ports, as shall be Superannuated.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 May 1820.*

MARGATE PIER AND HARBOUR.

FRANCIS COBB, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MARGATE PIER AND HARBOUR COMPANY,

From 13th April 1819, to 15th April 1820, both inclusive.

| D' | | C' | | | |
|--|---------------|---|-------|----------|------|
| | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | |
| TO Balance in hand, from last Year's Account | - - - | BY Disbursements in the foregoing Periods | - - - | 9,803 | - 11 |
| „ Cash received in the foregoing Periods | - - - | „ Balance in hand, and funded | - - - | 143 | 12 5 |
| | £. 9,946 13 4 | | £. | 9,946 | 13 4 |

Francis Cobb, of Margate in the Isle of Thanet, in the County of Kent, gentleman, Treasurer to the Company of Proprietors of Margate Pier and Harbour, maketh Oath and saith, THAT the above is a true Account of the Receipt and Application of all Monies received by this Deponent, by virtue of an Act passed in the 52d year of the Reign of his late Majesty, intituled, "An Act for separating the Management of the Harbour of Margate, in the County of Kent, from the paving and lighting of " the Town of Margate, and for vesting the future Management of the said Harbour in a Joint Stock Company of Proprietors," between the 13th of April 1819, and the 15th of April 1820, both inclusive.

FR^s COBB,
Treasurer.

Sworn before me, the
24th day of June 1820,
Edw. Boys,
One of the Magistrates of
the Cinque Ports.

MARGATE PIER AND HARBOUR
COMPANY.

ACCOUNT

From 13th April 1819 to 15th April 1820,
both inclusive.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 July 1820.

223

ISAAC PHIPPS, ESQUIRE.

Copies of the MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TREASURY relative to relieving ISAAC PHIPPS, Esq. Deputy Paymaster in the West Indies, from the Sum of £. 82,407. 15. 0⁴.

Minutes dated,
16 July 1816:—1 May 1818:—20 August 1819.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
24 July 1820.

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, dated 20th August 1819.

10,532.—(1818.)

MY Lords read the Report of the West India commissioners, on the reference to them (directed by the minute of this board of the 1st May 1818,) of certain documents which were submitted to their Lordships, on behalf of Mr. Phipps, as confirmatory of the alleged fact of the transmission of 5,000 joes to Mr. Wise, the resident paymaster of St. Vincent's; and also in proof that Mr. Wise was not in any manner concerned as the private agent of Mr. Rose, or as having any connexion with him in matters of private business. By which order of reference, the commissioners were directed to report to my Lords, whether the originals of the said documents regarding the joes were produced to them, and if not, whether they called for the production of them; it appearing to their Lordships, that such letters if genuine, would satisfactorily establish the fact of the transmission of the said joes to Mr. Wise, and his receipt of them.

The commissioners state in their said report, that the originals of these documents respecting the joes were not produced to them, nor did they think it necessary to call for them; but that one of the members of their board recollects Mr. Rose having, on one occasion, adverted to documents which, he said, he had with him (amongst which might have been the documents in question) in proof of the transmission and receipt of them; but that he was then told, that any appeal against the surcharges in the state of Mr. Phipps's account, must be made to their Lordships board. And they observe, that their disallowance of this claim did not rest upon the want of proof of the transmission of the money to Mr. Wise, or his receipt thereof, but upon there being no evidence produced to them that the money had been lost, except the certificate and evidence upon oath of Mr. M'Leay, nor any satisfactory explanation given why this loss, stated to have happened in 1796, had not been charged against the public till 1807.

The commissioners further state, that they do not find that it directly appears, from any evidence in their office, that Mr. Wise acted for Mr. Rose as his private agent at St. Vincent's, but that he had acted in that capacity to Mr. Valentine Jones, and that they are not able therefore positively to contradict what is now asserted in the recent affidavit of Mr. Rose.

My Lords have again under their consideration the declared account of Mr. Phipps, and read their minute of the 16th July 1816, wherein are stated at length the grounds upon which this board had deemed it expedient for the public service, that the several surcharges upon the accountant should be sustained at the declaration of the account, leaving it to the party to make his appeal to the equitable consideration of the crown, for such relief as the special circumstances of the case might warrant; and stating also the grounds upon which their Lordships

A

308. were

Minute
20 August 1819.

were induced to think, that in this appeal to the equitable and indulgent consideration of the crown, Mr. Phipps had a reasonable claim to be allowed, in the final determination upon his accounts, the benefit of the decision of this board, communicated to the paymaster-general by the letter of the 16th January 1797, by which their Lordships were pleased to admit the merchants certificates from quarter to quarter, as proof of the rates of exchange for the time past, of which decision Mr. Phipps would have had the benefit as a matter of course, if his accounts had been audited and passed soon after and conformably to that decision. In this minute their Lordships also expressed their opinion, that it might be proper, for the reasons therein stated, to relieve Mr. Phipps from the sum of £. 2,218. 9. 10. charged in the said account against Mr. Phipps, as interest on the sum of £. 5,000 recovered by him from Mr. Gordon, one of his agents. And their Lordships directed that a copy of their said minute should be transmitted to the West India commissioners for their information, with instructions to them to review the state of the accounts of Mr. Phipps, for the purpose of applying to them the principle of the decision of this board of January 1797, and of relieving Mr. Phipps from the said sum of £. 2,218. 9. 10. and with further instructions to them to report to my Lords what would be the result of that course of proceeding in reducing the amount of the balance appearing due from Mr. Phipps upon his declared account.

My Lords read the report of the West India commissioners of the 2d August 1816, wherein they state, that the result of this course of proceeding would be to place to the credit of Mr. Phipps the following sums; viz.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-----------|----|-----------------|
| For the difference between the credit originally given for the produce of bills negotiated by Mr. Græme, and the amount which the said bills are subsequently proved to have produced | 4,435 | 17 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| For interest on the above | 2,995 | 2 | 6 |
| For the difference between the stated and net produce of the bills negotiated by Mr. Hugh Rose | 24,104 | — | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| For interest on the above | 12,458 | 3 | — $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| For interest charged on £. 5,000 received from Mr. Gordon | 2,218 | 9 | 10 |
| | £. 46,211 | 13 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Independently of the further charge for interest from the date of the state of the account on the 1st March 1811.

My Lords take into their consideration all the circumstances connected with the agreement entered into by Mr. Phipps with Mr. Seton, in the year 1789; and they advert particularly to the original letters referred to in the said minute of this board of the 16th July 1816, from individuals high in official rank, and intimately connected with the public expenditure in the West Indies, and which, coupled with other circumstances, afford a reasonable ground for the presumption that Mr. Phipps was not conscious of any impropriety or misconduct in entering into the said agreement, to which it appears that the individuals above referred to were privy. And their Lordships are of opinion, that Mr. Phipps has an equitable claim to relief from that proportion of the profits, viz. one-third, which under the said agreement was received by Mr. Seton (and which amounted to the sum of £. 2,648. 4. 8.) and also the whole of the interest charged or chargeable thereon, leaving the accountant chargeable with two-third parts of the said profits, (amounting to the sum of £. 5,296. 9. 4.) which were received by him from Mr. Seton under the said agreement, but without any interest thereon.

With respect to the surcharge of £. 16,500. currency equal to £. 9,333. 6. 8. sterling, being the amount of 5,000 joes sent to Mr. Wise, the resident paymaster at Saint Vincent's, and lost by his death; my Lords have again under their consideration, the three original letters from Mr. Kenneth McLeay to Mr. Wise, together with the other documents referred to in the said minute of this board, of the 1st May 1818, which are strongly confirmatory of the statements contained in Mr. McLeay's evidence on oath before the West India commissioners, as to the transmission of the joes to Mr. Wise at St. Vincent's; and their Lordships are upon the whole of opinion, that these documents and circumstances are sufficient to warrant a reasonable presumption, that the 5,000 joes, the value whereof is surcharged in the said account, were really sent from Martinique to Mr. Wise; and that the same

Minute
20 August 1819.

same were received by him; and if that presumption be warranted, it appears to my Lords that Mr. Phipps ought not in equity to be rendered responsible for their subsequent embezzlement by Mr. Wise, the more especially as that person does not appear to have been appointed resident paymaster in St. Vincent's by Mr. Phipps, but by Sir Ralph Abercrombie; and that in consequence of the death and insolvency of Mr. Wise, and the absence of Mr. Rose (Mr. Phipps's deputy) in America, on account of a severe illness during the period of this transaction, no other person could justly be made responsible for the loss.

Under all the special circumstances of this case therefore, and particularly considering the great length of time which has elapsed since the date of this transaction; and that there do not appear to be any grounds for imputing to Mr. Phipps personally, any wilful misconduct in the discharge of the duties of the situation which he held, (his residence in this country, and the execution of his office by deputy, being within the knowledge and concurrence of the successive heads of his department, and his arrangements with Mr. Seton, having been made, as it appears, with the full knowledge of the individual at the head of the department by whom he was appointed, and by several other individuals holding high and important civil and military situations in the West Indies at the time) their Lordships are upon the whole of opinion, that Mr. Phipps has a reasonable claim upon the equity of the crown, to be relieved also from this surcharge.

With respect to the sum of £. 1,220. 3. 6. currency, equal to £. 690. 4. sterling, paid to K. M^cLeay, A. W. White and J. P. Collins, for extra pay, from 1st September 1796 to 24 August 1797 surcharged, because there is no authority for the charge, it seems to my Lords, that as no doubt is stated to exist as to the actual payment thereof to the said several persons, and considering the length of time which has elapsed, Mr. Phipps has an equitable claim to relief from his surcharge.

And with respect to the sum of £. 403. 5. 10. equal to £. 228. 1. 10. sterling for bat and forage money, to Hugh Rose and his assistants in 1797; as there does not appear to be any objection to the service itself, and that the said sum was surcharged for no other reason than that the service would more properly have been defrayed by the quarter-master general, and was therefore not properly admissible in this account; my Lords are of opinion, that after so great a length of time, it would not be reasonable to sustain this sum as a surcharge against the accountant, and to compel him to seek his reimbursement through other official channels, and that he has on these grounds, an equitable claim to be relieved therefrom.

In the result therefore of this view of the subject, it remains for their Lordships to recommend to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that Mr. Phipps should be relieved by a special sign manual warrant, from the following sums, in reduction of the balance appearing due upon his declared account; viz.

1.—From the sum of £. 2,648. 4. 8. being the one-third part received by Mr. Seton of the sum of £. 7,944. 14. the amount of the profits obtained and shared between Mr. Phipps and Mr. Seton under the agreement between them: And also from all interest on the said sum of £. 7,944. 14.

2.—Also, from the sum of £. 4,435. 17. 4½. being the amount of the difference between the credit originally given for the produce of bills negotiated by Mr. Græme according to the regulation established by the commander of the forces in the West Indies in 1793, and confirmed by the letter of this board, of the 16th January 1797; as to the past accounts, and the amount which the said bills produced, and also from all interest in respect of the said sum of £. 4,435. 17. 4½.

3.—From the sum of £. 24,104. 0. 8½. being the amount of the difference between the stated and the net produce of the bills negotiated by Mr. Hugh Rose; and also from all interest in respect of the said sum of £. 24,104. 0. 8½.

4.—Also, from the sum of £. 16,500. currency, equal to £. 9,333. 6. 8. sterling, surcharged in respect of 5,000 joes, stated to have been sent to Mr. Wise, the resident paymaster at St. Vincent's, and to have been lost in consequence of his death.

5.—Also, from the sum of £. 1,220. 3. 6. currency, equal to £. 690. 4. sterling, extra pay to Mr. M^cLeay, Mr. White, and Mr. Collins, and surcharged for want of authority.

308.

6.—Also,

Minute
20 August 1819.

were induced to think, that in this appeal to the equitable and indulgent consideration of the crown, Mr. Phipps had a reasonable claim to be allowed, in the final determination upon his accounts, the benefit of the decision of this board, communicated to the paymaster-general by the letter of the 16th January 1797, by which their Lordships were pleased to admit the merchants certificates from quarter to quarter, as proof of the rates of exchange for the time past, of which decision Mr. Phipps would have had the benefit as a matter of course, if his accounts had been audited and passed soon after and conformably to that decision. In this minute their Lordships also expressed their opinion, that it might be proper, for the reasons therein stated, to relieve Mr. Phipps from the sum of £. 2,218. 9. 10. charged in the said account against Mr. Phipps, as interest on the sum of £. 5,000 recovered by him from Mr. Gordon, one of his agents. And their Lordships directed that a copy of their said minute should be transmitted to the West India commissioners for their information, with instructions to them to review the state of the accounts of Mr. Phipps, for the purpose of applying to them the principle of the decision of this board of January 1797, and of relieving Mr. Phipps from the said sum of £. 2,218. 9. 10. and with further instructions to them to report to my Lords what would be the result of that course of proceeding in reducing the amount of the balance appearing due from Mr. Phipps upon his declared account.

My Lords read the report of the West India commissioners of the 2d August 1816, wherein they state, that the result of this course of proceeding would be to place to the credit of Mr. Phipps the following sums; viz.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| For the difference between the credit originally given for the produce of bills negotiated by Mr. Græme, and the amount which the said bills are subsequently proved to have produced | 4,435 | 17 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| For interest on the above | 2,995 | 2 | 6 |
| For the difference between the stated and net produce of the bills negotiated by Mr. Hugh Rose | 24,104 | — | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| For interest on the above | 12,458 | 3 | — $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| For interest charged on £. 5,000 received from Mr. Gordon | 2,218 | 9 | 10 |
| | <u>£. 46,211</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>5 $\frac{1}{4}$</u> |

Independently of the further charge for interest from the date of the state of the account on the 1st March 1811.

My Lords take into their consideration all the circumstances connected with the agreement entered into by Mr. Phipps with Mr. Seton, in the year 1789; and they advert particularly to the original letters referred to in the said minute of this board of the 16th July 1816, from individuals high in official rank, and intimately connected with the public expenditure in the West Indies, and which, coupled with other circumstances, afford a reasonable ground for the presumption that Mr. Phipps was not conscious of any impropriety or misconduct in entering into the said agreement, to which it appears that the individuals above referred to were privy. And their Lordships are of opinion, that Mr. Phipps has an equitable claim to relief from that proportion of the profits, viz. one-third, which under the said agreement was received by Mr. Seton (and which amounted to the sum of £. 2,648. 4. 8.) and also the whole of the interest charged or chargeable thereon, leaving the accountant chargeable with two-third parts of the said profits, (amounting to the sum of £. 5,296. 9. 4.) which were received by him from Mr. Seton under the said agreement, but without any interest thereon.

With respect to the surcharge of £. 16,500. currency equal to £. 9,333. 6. 8. sterling, being the amount of 5,000 joes sent to Mr. Wise, the resident paymaster at Saint Vincent's, and lost by his death; my Lords have again under their consideration, the three original letters from Mr. Kenneth McLeay to Mr. Wise, together with the other documents referred to in the said minute of this board, of the 1st May 1818, which are strongly confirmatory of the statements contained in Mr. McLeay's evidence on oath before the West India commissioners, as to the transmission of the joes to Mr. Wise at St. Vincent's; and their Lordships are upon the whole of opinion, that these documents and circumstances are sufficient to warrant a reasonable presumption, that the 5,000 joes, the value whereof is surcharged in the said account, were really sent from Martinique to Mr. Wise; and that the same

Minute
20 August 1819.

same were received by him; and if that presumption be warranted, it appears to my Lords that Mr. Phipps ought not in equity to be rendered responsible for their subsequent embezzlement by Mr. Wise, the more especially as that person does not appear to have been appointed resident paymaster in St. Vincent's by Mr. Phipps, but by Sir Ralph Abercrombie; and that in consequence of the death and insolvency of Mr. Wise, and the absence of Mr. Rose (Mr. Phipps's deputy) in America, on account of a severe illness during the period of this transaction, no other person could justly be made responsible for the loss.

Under all the special circumstances of this case therefore, and particularly considering the great length of time which has elapsed since the date of this transaction; and that there do not appear to be any grounds for imputing to Mr. Phipps personally, any wilful misconduct in the discharge of the duties of the situation which he held, (his residence in this country, and the execution of his office by deputy, being within the knowledge and concurrence of the successive heads of his department, and his arrangements with Mr. Seton, having been made, as it appears, with the full knowledge of the individual at the head of the department by whom he was appointed, and by several other individuals holding high and important civil and military situations in the West Indies at the time) their Lordships are upon the whole of opinion, that Mr. Phipps has a reasonable claim upon the equity of the crown, to be relieved also from this surcharge.

With respect to the sum of £. 1,220. 3. 6. currency, equal to £. 690. 4. sterling, paid to K. M^cLeay, A. W. White and J. P. Collins, for extra pay, from 1st September 1796 to 24 August 1797 surcharged, because there is no authority for the charge, it seems to my Lords, that as no doubt is stated to exist as to the actual payment thereof to the said several persons, and considering the length of time which has elapsed, Mr. Phipps has an equitable claim to relief from his surcharge.

And with respect to the sum of £. 403. 5. 10. equal to £. 228. 1. 10. sterling for bat and forage money, to Hugh Rose and his assistants in 1797; as there does not appear to be any objection to the service itself, and that the said sum was surcharged for no other reason than that the service would more properly have been defrayed by the quarter-master general, and was therefore not properly admissible in this account; my Lords are of opinion, that after so great a length of time, it would not be reasonable to sustain this sum as a surcharge against the accountant, and to compel him to seek his reimbursement through other official channels, and that he has on these grounds, an equitable claim to be relieved therefrom.

In the result therefore of this view of the subject, it remains for their Lordships to recommend to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that Mr. Phipps should be relieved by a special sign manual warrant, from the following sums, in reduction of the balance appearing due upon his declared account; viz.

1.—From the sum of £. 2,648. 4. 8. being the one-third part received by Mr. Seton of the sum of £. 7,944. 14. the amount of the profits obtained and shared between Mr. Phipps and Mr. Seton under the agreement between them: And also from all interest on the said sum of £. 7,944. 14.

2.—Also, from the sum of £. 4,435. 17. 4½. being the amount of the difference between the credit originally given for the produce of bills negotiated by Mr. Græme according to the regulation established by the commander of the forces in the West Indies in 1793, and confirmed by the letter of this board, of the 16th January 1797; as to the past accounts, and the amount which the said bills produced, and also from all interest in respect of the said sum of £. 4,435. 17. 4½.

3.—From the sum of £. 24,104. 0. 8½. being the amount of the difference between the stated and the net produce of the bills negotiated by Mr. Hugh Rose; and also from all interest in respect of the said sum of £. 24,104. 0. 8½.

4.—Also, from the sum of £. 16,500. currency, equal to £. 9,333. 6. 8. sterling, surcharged in respect of 5,000 joes, stated to have been sent to Mr. Wise, the resident paymaster at St. Vincent's, and to have been lost in consequence of his death.

5.—Also, from the sum of £. 1,220. 3. 6. currency, equal to £. 690. 4. sterling, extra pay to Mr. M^cLeay, Mr. White, and Mr. Collins, and surcharged for want of authority.

308.

6.—Also,

4 MINUTES OF TREASURY RELATIVE TO RELIEVING

Minute.
20 August 1819

6.—Also, from the sum of £. 403. 5. 10. currency, equal to £. 228. 1. 10. sterling, for bat and forage money, surcharged because the same should more properly have been defrayed by the quarter-master general, (all which sums are part of the balance of £. 42,555. 3. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. appearing due on Mr. Phipps's declared account.)

7.—Also, from the sum of £. 2,218. 9. 10. charged in the said account, as interest in respect of the sum of £. 5,000 recovered by Mr. Phipps from Mr. Gordon, one of his deputies.

Prepare sign manual warrant accordingly.

Transmit extract of this minute, containing the result of their Lordships consideration of this subject, to Mr. Phipps, for his information as to the extent to which their Lordships have been pleased to recommend to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to grant him relief by his special sign manual warrant.

Transmit copies of the said minutes of this board of the 16th July 1816, and 1st May 1818, and of this minute, to the paymaster-general of the forces, the commissioners of audit, and the comptrollers of army accounts respectively, for their information, and desire the commissioners of audit will call upon Mr. Phipps forthwith to pay the balance which will remain due upon his declared account, together with such interest thereon as the law directs, into the exchequer, to the account of the consolidated fund, and thereupon take such measures as may be necessary or proper for the relief of the respective paymasters-general during the periods to which the accounts of Mr. Phipps may relate.

Acquaint the paymaster-general also, with the directions my Lords have given to the commissioners of audit, for the relief of his predecessors in regard to these accounts.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, dated 1st May 1818.

Minute
1 May 1818.

6157.

READ Letter from Mr. Phipps, late deputy paymaster general in the West Indies, of the 21st March last, stating (amongst other things) that he never took any material step in the matter of his accounts before the West India commissioners, or came to any material decision thereon, without the direction and approbation of his legal advisers, and entreats the attention of their Lordships to the hardship of his being called upon, at the age of 80 years, to account for transactions which commenced in 1783; and to refund all profits received by himself, as well as his agents, under an arrangement sanctioned by a minute of this board in 1796, and according to which, his accounts were then ordered to be passed; while he has been forced to expend very large sums of money in the course of these proceedings, the last account of which cost nearly a year's salary. How far he is able to bear such expense may be collected, he observes, from the following statement, which he is prepared to verify upon oath, of all the property he possesses, viz. £. 1,521 three per cents. £. 1,600 in India bonds, £. 600 Mary-le-bone bonds, the value of his household furniture, &c. £. 500; amounting to little more than £. 4,000. He states also, that both his predecessor and successor in office, received £. 3 a day, besides the allowance of a staff-officer, whereas for the 20 years he acted, he only received 30s. a day.

6158.

READ also further Letter from Mr. Phipps, of the 27th March last, stating that he understood it had been intimated that the deceased resident paymaster Wise, of St. Vincent's, was either the partner or private agent of Mr. Rose, and that therefore the 5,000 joes sent in November and December 1796 to St. Vincent, might have been for private purposes of Mr. Rose; and transmitting the affidavit of Mr. Rose on that subject, who had sailed for America on or about the 3d October of the same year, nearly two months before the money was sent.

In this affidavit, Mr. Rose deposes that the said William Wise never was a partner of his, nor shared with him in any profit or loss in any business or concern whatever; nor was the said William Wise, or any other person in his behalf, the private agent of this deponent in the said Island of St. Vincent, and that he never sent or authorized any money to be sent to the said island, except for public services.

My

My Lords advert to the declared account of Mr. Phipps, and to the surcharge therein of £. 16,500 currency, equal to £. 9,333. 6. 8. sterling, being the amount of the said 5,000 joes sent to Mr. Wise at St. Vincent's, and lost by his death.

Minute
1 May 1815.

Mr. Harrison lays before the board three original letters (which have been delivered to him on behalf of Mr. Phipps,) from Mr. Kenneth M^cLeay, then a clerk in the office of the deputy paymaster general in Martinique to Mr. Wise, and which are respectively dated the 3d and 9th November 1796, together with a voucher from Mr. Smith of the schooner "Nancy," dated 1st December 1796, acknowledging the receipt of 1,000 joes to be delivered to William Wise, agent in St. Vincent's; also a book of cash entries of Mr. J. P. Collins, one of Mr. Rose's clerks, and who acted as cashier after his departure for America, wherein my Lords perceive the following entries; viz.

" 29th October 1796, received from A. White 5,000 joes."

" 9th November, William Wise, D' to cash, per ship 'Christopher,' 3,000 joes."

" 22d November, William Wise, D' to cash, sent per sloop 'Commerce,' with Dr. Hone, 1,000 joes."

" 1st December, William Wise, D' to cash sent him by schooner 'Nancy,' (Millars) 1,000 joes."

" 6th December, cash D' to H. R. received from Mr. Higgins, on account, 1,000 joes, and sent to Wise;"—and immediately underneath this last entry, was the following, of the same date; viz. "William Wise, D' to cash sent him per convoy from Fort Royal, sent by John Clister;" but the words John Gordon, (who succeeded Mr. Wise as resident paymaster at St. Vincent's,) are written over those of William Wise.

Also, an account current of Mr. Gordon, from whom it appears that he debits Mr. Rose with the sum of £. 33. paid for "freight of 1,000 joes, the last sent to Mr. Wise."

All these documents would appear to be strongly confirmatory of the statement of Mr. Kenneth M^cLeay, verified on oath before the West India commissioners on the 7th August 1810, as to the fact of sending the joes to Mr. Wise at St. Vincent's.

My Lords advert to the report of the West India commissioners of the 1st March 1811, wherein they observe, that the only document in support of this claim is the certificate of Mr. M^cLeay, reciting his general order, and his evidence upon oath that the money was sent in consequence of it, and that he believes it is still due to the public. And they further observe, that there is no further proof of the loss of this money than the evidence of Mr. M^cLeay, nor is there any evidence of the necessity of sending so large a sum at that time to St. Vincent's, or that it was remitted for the public; and they observe that a period of no less than eleven years elapsed between the time when the transaction and loss is stated to have occurred, and that when the claim against the public by Mr. Phipps or his deputy was instituted.

My Lords advert also to Mr. Phipps's memorial of the 25th March 1811, and to that part of the statement of Mr. Rose therein transmitted, wherein he quotes extracts of letters from Mr. Wise, of the 19th of November, wherein he says, "by the Christopher, I received 3,000 joes at the credit of the paymaster general;" of the 21st November, "I acknowledge the receipt of the joes in mine to Mr. Collins per Cropper;" and of the 24th November, "I have received yours of the 22d, and Mr. Collins's of the same date, with 1,000 joes."

Transmit to the West India commissioners the said several documents, which appear to their Lordships to be strongly confirmatory of Mr. M^cLeay's statement as to the fact of his sending the said joes to Mr. Wise at St. Vincent's, calling their attention to the several entries above extracted from Mr. Collins's book of cash entries, and from Mr. Gordon's account current, and referring them to that part of their said report of the 1st March 1811, which is above quoted, and also to the extracts of letters from Mr. Wise, quoted in the statement of Mr. Hugh Rose, transmitted in Mr. Phipps's memorial of the 25th of March 1811; desire they will report to my Lords, whether the originals, or the said letters of Mr. Wise of the 19th and 24th November 1796, were produced (as it has been represented to my Lords they were) to them, and if so, whether the same are now remaining in their office (in which case, my Lords desire they will transmit the same for their Lordships inspection) and

6 MINUTES OF TREASURY RELATIVE TO RELIEVING

Minute
1 May 1818.

if not, whether they called for the production of them, as it would seem to my Lords that such letters, if genuine, would satisfactorily establish the transmission of the said joes to Mr. Wise, and his receipt of them.

Transmit also to them copy of Mr. Rose's affidavit, transmitted in Mr. Phipps's said letter of the 27th March last, and desire they will report to my Lords, whether there is any evidence before them, that Mr. Wise was in any manner concerned, as the private agent of Mr. Rose, or as having any connexion with him in matters of private business, and if so, desire they will transmit to my Lords, a copy or extracts of such evidence; refer them also to the observation in their said report as to the length of the period which elapsed between the time when the said loss is stated to have happened, and the time when the claim in respect thereof was first brought forward, and desire they will transmit to my Lords an account of such claims as were brought forward by or on the behalf of Mr. Phipps, after his accounts were first delivered in, and which were finally admitted by them to the credit of the accountant, stating the dates when such claims were first brought forward.

Acquaint them also, that my Lords would wish to be furnished with the information now called for as early as the same can conveniently be supplied, as their Lordships are very anxious to bring this account to a close.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, dated 16th July 1816.

Minute
16 July 1816.

7,009.

READ report of the West India commissioners of the 7th May last, on a memorial of Mr. Phipps, formerly deputy paymaster to the forces in the West Indies, to be relieved from certain parts of the balance appearing due from him to the public upon his declared account, wherein the commissioners state, that no observations occur to them as necessary to be submitted to their Lordships in addition to those detailed in their former reports; and particularly in their report of the 25th March 1807, and 1st March and 1st July 1811.

My Lords resume the consideration of these reports, and read the entry in the books of this office of the declared account of Mr. Phipps.

Mr. Harrison lays before the board certain original letters, which were put into his hands some time ago by Baron Adam, then employed as counsel for Mr. Phipps, and which were reserved for their Lordships consideration, when their final decision should be taken as to the extent to which Mr. Phipps's claims to relief from all or any part of the surcharges appearing against him upon the state of his account might be granted.

When the state of this account was formerly under the consideration of this board, their Lordships adverting to the magnitude of it, and to other important circumstances connected with the general expenditure in the West Indies about the period of this account, deemed it expedient for the public service, that the several surcharges which the West India commissioners in the execution of their duties, had felt it necessary to make upon the accountant, should be sustained at the declaration of it, leaving it to the party to make an appeal to the equitable consideration of the Crown, for such relief as the special circumstances of the case might warrant.

The original letters above referred to, from individuals now deceased, but high in official rank in the West Indies, and intimately connected with the public expenditure, and Mr. Phipps's decided assertion, which remains uncontradicted by any positive evidence, that he never received any instructions for his guidance during the early periods of this account, afford a reasonable ground for the belief, that Mr. Phipps was not conscious that he or his deputies were acting contrary to any established regulation.

My Lords advert to the regulation established in 1793, by the commander of the forces in the West Indies, that the agents of Mr. Phipps should charge themselves and account with the public for the bills they negotiated at such rates of exchange as the average of all the rates of exchange taken quarterly throughout the different Islands,

224
Minute
16 July 1916.

Islands, should afford. The average to be ascertained by the certificates of respectable merchants, and also to the decision of this board, as to the application of that regulation to the past accounts of Mr. Phipps, which was communicated to the paymaster general in the letter of this board of the 16th January 1797, whereby he was informed, that their Lordships were pleased to admit the merchants certificates from quarter to quarter, as proof of the rates of exchange for the time past, but that in future, the exchange must be marked in each bill; and upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of this case, my Lords are of opinion, that in this appeal to the equitable and indulgent consideration of the Crown, Mr. Phipps has a reasonable claim to be allowed, in the final determination of his accounts, the benefit of the said decision of this board, as communicated to the paymaster-general in January 1797, which he would have been allowed as a matter of course, if his accounts had been audited and passed after that decision.

My Lords read the item in the state of the account, whereby Mr. Phipps is charged with £. 2,218. 9. 10. being interest on the sum of £. 5,000 recovered by him from Mr. Gordon, one of his agents; and adverting to the doubts which appear to have been entertained in other cases of a similar nature, as to the legal liability of the parties to the payment of interest under such circumstances, their Lordships are of opinion that it may be proper to relieve Mr. Phipps from this sum.

My Lords are pleased to direct, that a copy of this Minute be transmitted to the West India commissioners for their information, as to the view which their Lordships have taken of this case, with instructions to them to revise the state of the accounts of Mr. Phipps, with the view of applying to them the principle of the decision of this board of January 1797, and of relieving Mr. Phipps from the said sum of £. 2,218. 9. 10. and with further instructions to them to report to my Lords, what will be the result of that course of proceeding in reducing the amount of the balance appearing due from Mr. Phipps upon his declared account, and to be finally paid by him into the exchequer, when my Lords will have this subject again under their consideration, for the purpose of directing the mode in which this relief is to be granted.

Minute
1 May 1818.

if not, whether they called for the production of them, as it would seem to my Lords that such letters, if genuine, would satisfactorily establish the transmission of the said joes to Mr. Wise, and his receipt of them.

Transmit also to them copy of Mr. Rose's affidavit, transmitted in Mr. Phipps's said letter of the 27th March last, and desire they will report to my Lords, whether there is any evidence before them, that Mr. Wise was in any manner concerned, as the private agent of Mr. Rose, or as having any connexion with him in matters of private business, and if so, desire they will transmit to my Lords, a copy or extracts of such evidence; refer them also to the observation in their said report as to the length of the period which elapsed between the time when the said loss is stated to have happened, and the time when the claim in respect thereof was first brought forward, and desire they will transmit to my Lords an account of such claims as were brought forward by or on the behalf of Mr. Phipps, after his accounts were first delivered in, and which were finally admitted by them to the credit of the accountant, stating the dates when such claims were first brought forward.

Acquaint them also, that my Lords would wish to be furnished with the information now called for as early as the same can conveniently be supplied, as their Lordships are very anxious to bring this account to a close.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, dated 16th July 1816.

Minute
16 July 1816.

7,009.

READ report of the West India commissioners of the 7th May last, on a memorial of Mr. Phipps, formerly deputy paymaster to the forces in the West Indies, to be relieved from certain parts of the balance appearing due from him to the public upon his declared account, wherein the commissioners state, that no observations occur to them as necessary to be submitted to their Lordships in addition to those detailed in their former reports; and particularly in their report of the 25th March 1807, and 1st March and 1st July 1811.

My Lords resume the consideration of these reports, and read the entry in the books of this office of the declared account of Mr. Phipps.

Mr. Harrison lays before the board certain original letters, which were put into his hands some time ago by Baron Adam, then employed as counsel for Mr. Phipps, and which were reserved for their Lordships consideration, when their final decision should be taken as to the extent to which Mr. Phipps's claims to relief from all or any part of the surcharges appearing against him upon the state of his account might be granted.

When the state of this account was formerly under the consideration of this board, their Lordships adverting to the magnitude of it, and to other important circumstances connected with the general expenditure in the West Indies about the period of this account, deemed it expedient for the public service, that the several surcharges which the West India commissioners in the execution of their duties, had felt it necessary to make upon the accountant, should be sustained at the declaration of it, leaving it to the party to make an appeal to the equitable consideration of the Crown, for such relief as the special circumstances of the case might warrant.

The original letters above referred to, from individuals now deceased, but high in official rank in the West Indies, and intimately connected with the public expenditure, and Mr. Phipps's decided assertion, which remains uncontradicted by any positive evidence, that he never received any instructions for his guidance during the early periods of this account, afford a reasonable ground for the belief, that Mr. Phipps was not conscious that he or his deputies were acting contrary to any established regulation.

My Lords advert to the regulation established in 1793, by the commander of the forces in the West Indies, that the agents of Mr. Phipps should charge themselves and account with the public for the bills they negotiated at such rates of exchange as the average of all the rates of exchange taken quarterly throughout the different Islands,

Minute
16 July 1816.

Islands, should afford. The average to be ascertained by the certificates of respectable merchants, and also to the decision of this board, as to the application of that regulation to the past accounts of Mr. Phipps, which was communicated to the paymaster general in the letter of this board of the 16th January 1797, whereby he was informed, that their Lordships were pleased to admit the merchants certificates from quarter to quarter, as proof of the rates of exchange for the time past, but that in future, the exchange must be marked in each bill; and upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of this case, my Lords are of opinion, that in this appeal to the equitable and indulgent consideration of the Crown, Mr. Phipps has a reasonable claim to be allowed, in the final determination of his accounts, the benefit of the said decision of this board, as communicated to the paymaster-general in January 1797, which he would have been allowed as a matter of course, if his accounts had been audited and passed after that decision.

My Lords read the item in the state of the account, whereby Mr. Phipps is charged with £. 2,218. 9. 10. being interest on the sum of £. 5,000 recovered by him from Mr. Gordon, one of his agents; and adverting to the doubts which appear to have been entertained in other cases of a similar nature, as to the legal liability of the parties to the payment of interest under such circumstances, their Lordships are of opinion that it may be proper to relieve Mr. Phipps from this sum.

My Lords are pleased to direct, that a copy of this Minute be transmitted to the West India commissioners for their information, as to the view which their Lordships have taken of this case, with instructions to them to revise the state of the accounts of Mr. Phipps, with the view of applying to them the principle of the decision of this board of January 1797, and of relieving Mr. Phipps from the said sum of £. 2,218. 9. 10. and with further instructions to them to report to my Lords, what will be the result of that course of proceeding in reducing the amount of the balance appearing due from Mr. Phipps upon his declared account, and to be finally paid by him into the exchequer, when my Lords will have this subject again under their consideration, for the purpose of directing the mode in which this relief is to be granted.

230

ISAAC PHIPPS, ESQUIRE.

Copies of the Minutes of the Board of Treasury
relative to relieving Isaac Phipps, Esquire,
Deputy Paymaster in the West Indies, from
the Sum of £. 82,407. 15. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Minutes dated,
16 July 1816;
1 May 1818;
20 August 1819.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, } S. R. Lushington.
24 July 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 July 1820.

COLONEL M^cMAHON.

Copies of the MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TREASURY, relating to the Sum of - - - £. 10,700 - - - imprested in 1794 to Colonel M^cMAHON, the private Secretary to the Earl of MOIRA.

Minutes dated, 22 January 1807 :—21 August 1807.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, }
24 July 1820. }

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, dated 22 January 1807.

No. 8,153.

READ Report of the Comptrollers of army accounts, dated the 12th ultimo, on the Auditors state of the account of John M^cMahon, esq. as secretary to General the Earl of Moira, while commander in chief of an army destined for a separate expedition in the year 1795; wherein the comptrollers state that they have no observations to offer on the subject.

My Lords resume the consideration of the said state; according to which it appears that the Accountant is indebted to the Public in the sum of £. 700, arising from surcharges in the said account.

Write to Colonel M^cMahon, that unless he shall, on or before the 22d February next, submit, for their Lordships consideration, his reasons why the said surcharges should not be made against him in the said account, my Lords will direct the commissioners for auditing the public accounts to make up and present the same for declaration.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, dated 21st August 1807.

No. 6,461.

READ Report of the Commissioners of audit on the Memorial of John M^cMahon, esq. praying to be relieved from two surcharges of £. 500 & £. 200; wherein the commissioners state that it may be proper to comply with the request.

Prepare a warrant accordingly.

ISAAC PHIPPS, ESQUIRE.

Copies of the Minutes of the Board of Treasury
relative to relieving Isaac Phipps, Esquire,
Deputy Paymaster in the West Indies, from
the Sum of £. 82,407. 15. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Minutes dated,
16 July 1816;
1 May 1818;
20 August 1819.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, } S. R. Lushington.
24 July 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 July 1820.

231

COLONEL M^cMAHON.

Copies of the MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TREASURY, relating to the Sum of - - - £. 10,700 - - - imprested in 1794 to Colonel M^cMAHON, the private Secretary to the Earl of MOIRA.

Minutes dated, 22 January 1807 :—21 August 1807.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, }
24 July 1820. }

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, dated 22 January 1807.

No. 8,153.

READ Report of the Comptrollers of army accounts, dated the 12th ultimo, on the Auditors state of the account of John M^cMahon, esq. as secretary to General the Earl of Moira, while commander in chief of an army destined for a separate expedition in the year 1795 ; wherein the comptrollers state that they have no observations to offer on the subject.

My Lords resume the consideration of the said state; according to which it appears that the Accountant is indebted to the Public in the sum of £. 700, arising from surcharges in the said account.

Write to Colonel M^cMahon, that unless he shall, on or before the 22d February next, submit, for their Lordships consideration, his reasons why the said surcharges should not be made against him in the said account, my Lords will direct the commissioners for auditing the public accounts to make up and present the same for declaration.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, dated 21st August 1807.

No. 6,461.

READ Report of the Commissioners of audit on the Memorial of John M^cMahon, esq. praying to be relieved from two surcharges of £. 500 & £. 200 ; wherein the commissioners state that it may be proper to comply with the request.

Prepare a warrant accordingly.

COLONEL McMAHON.

Copies of the MINUTES OF THE BOARD
OF TREASURY, relating to the Sum of
£.10,700 - - - imprested in 1794 to Colonel
McMAHON, the private Secretary to the
Earl of Moira.

Minutes dated

22 January 1807,
21 August 1807.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, } S. R. LUSHINGTON.
24 July 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 July 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE AMOUNT AND DESCRIPTION OF
C O I N

Seized by Peter Lock, in the month of September 1811, the property of William Thomsett.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| 4,764 - - - Guineas - - - - - | 5,002 | 4 | — |
| 2,672 - - - Half Guineas - - - - - | 1,402 | 16 | — |
| 2,638 - - - Seven shilling Pieces - - - - - | 923 | 6 | — |
| and 2 - - - Two Guinea Pieces - - - - - | 4 | 4 | — |
| Total Value - - - £. | 7,332 | 10 | — |

The whole of which was paid into the Exchequer, for His Majesty's use.

A Treasury warrant, dated the 2d of March 1812, directed a moiety to be paid to the Seizing Officer, after deduction of the law charges.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| Amount of Moiety - - - - - | 3,666 | 5 | — |
| Deduction of law charges and expenses - - - - - | 241 | 18 | 3 |
| | 3,424 | 6 | 9 |
| Of this sum the Informer received, as his proportion, $\frac{1}{3}$ ^d - - - | 1,141 | 8 | 11 |
| By Treasury warrant, of the 19th January 1814, the Informer was paid a further sum (under the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General) equal in amount to one-third part of the sum seized; agreeably to a notice of the Commissioners of the Customs, 12th September 1811 - - - - - | 1,302 | 14 | 5 |
| making together a Total received by the Informer, - - - - of | 2,444 | 3 | 4 |
| and by the Seizing Officer - - - - - | 2,282 | 17 | 10 |

S. THACKERAY,

25th May 1820.

for W. TYLER.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE AMOUNT AND
DESCRIPTION OF
C O I N

Seized by Peter Lock, in the month of September 1811,
the property of William Thomssett.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1820.

KING'S BENCH.

RETURNS to Orders of The honourable House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1820 ;—for,

—(1.)—

An Account of the number of NEW TRIALS moved, and Enlarged Rules standing in the Peremptory Paper of the Court of King's Bench, at the beginning of each Term, for the last ten years ;—viz. from Trinity Term 1810 to Easter Term 1820, both inclusive.

| | NEW TRIALS | PE-REMP-TORIES. | | NEW TRIALS | PE-REMP-TORIES. |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1810. Trinity - Term - - | 3 | 30 | 1816. Hilary - Term - - | 14 | 35 |
| Michaelmas - - - - | 40 | 26 | Easter - - - - | 32 | 41 |
| 1811. Hilary - - Term - - | 6 | 74 | Trinity - - - - | 9 | 45 |
| Easter - - - - | 27 | 42 | Michaelmas - - - - | 47 | 35 |
| Trinity - - - - | 10 | 75 | 1817. Hilary - Term - - | 8 | 45 |
| Michaelmas - - - - | 56 | 37 | Easter - - - - | 36 | 39 |
| 1812. Hilary - Term - - | 43 | 93 | Trinity - - - - | 2 | 40 |
| Easter - - - - | 42 | 83 | Michaelmas - - - - | 48 | 37 |
| Trinity - - - - | 4 | 91 | 1818. Hilary - Term - - | 13 | 61 |
| Michaelmas - - - - | 40 | 43 | Easter - - - - | 40 | 61 |
| 1813. Hilary - Term - - | 6 | 63 | Trinity - - - - | 5 | 48 |
| Easter - - - - | 39 | 49 | Michaelmas - - - - | 34 | 39 |
| Trinity - - - - | 10 | 68 | 1819. Hilary - Term - - | 11 | 97 |
| Michaelmas - - - - | 41 | 36 | Easter - - - - | 41 | 68 |
| 1814. Hilary - Term - - | 11 | 38 | Trinity - - - - | 4 | 54 |
| Easter - - - - | 30 | 42 | Michaelmas - - - - | 37 | 33 |
| Trinity - - - - | 4 | 58 | 1820. Hilary - Term - - | 12 | 59 |
| Michaelmas - - - - | 45 | 44 | Easter - - - - | 28 | 55 |
| 1815. Hilary - Term - - | 7 | 44 | | | |
| Easter - - - - | 28 | 35 | | | |
| Trinity - - - - | 4 | 66 | | | |
| Michaelmas - - - - | 28 | 29 | | | |

IN the foregoing Return are included the Rules for New Trials, and Enlarged Rules standing in the Peremptory Paper of the Court of King's Bench, at the beginning of each Term, both on the Crown and Civil Sides, as they form but one List.

N. B.—According to the course of the Court, Rules for New Trials remaining in the List at the end of each Term, form a part of the Peremptory Paper for the next ensuing Term ; but, as of late years, the Court has occasionally sat for the dispatch of business during the vacation, to hear arguments in motions for new trials, the Clerk of the Rules Orders and Affidavits on the Plea Side of the Court of King's Bench, has subjoined a list of the number of New Trials so appointed to be heard, and which otherwise would have been found in the Peremptory Paper of the ensuing Term.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|-------|----|
| New Trials at Serjeants Inn | - - | 19 January 1814, and following days | - - | 34 |
| - D° | - - - D° | 15 January 1816, &c. | - - - | 26 |
| - D° | - - - D° | 28 October 1816, &c. | - - - | 17 |
| - D° | - - - D° | 16 January 1817, &c. | - - - | 53 |
| - D° | - - - D° | 27 October 1817, &c. | - - - | 36 |
| - D° | - - - D° | 19 January 1818, &c. | - - - | 49 |
| - D° | - - - D° | 26 April 1819, &c. | - - - | 12 |
| - D° | - - - D° | 17 January 1820, &c. | - - - | 37 |

12 June 1820.

CHARLES SHORT,
Clerk of the Rules and Orders on the
Plea Side of the Court of K. Bench.

—(2.)—

An Account of the Number of CASES remaining for Argument at the end of each Term, for the last Ten Years, in the Special Paper on the Civil Side of the Court of King's Bench.

| T E R M S. | | | | | Number of
CASES
remaining for
ARGUMENT. | T E R M S. | | | | | Number of
CASES
remaining for
ARGUMENT. |
|------------|------------|---|---|---|--|------------|------------|---|---|---|--|
| 1810. | Trinity | - | - | - | 1 | 1816. | Hilary | - | - | - | 33 |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 2 | | Easter | - | - | - | 22 |
| 1811. | Hilary | - | - | - | 7 | | Trinity | - | - | - | 29 |
| | Easter | - | - | - | 2 | | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Trinity | - | - | - | 20 | 1817. | Hilary | - | - | - | 11 |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 18 | | Easter | - | - | - | 7 |
| 1812. | Hilary | - | - | - | 42 | | Trinity | - | - | - | 11 |
| | Easter | - | - | - | 21 | | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 14 |
| | Trinity | - | - | - | 22 | 1818. | Hilary | - | - | - | 25 |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 28 | | Easter | - | - | - | 26 |
| 1813. | Hilary | - | - | - | 31 | | Trinity | - | - | - | 37 |
| | Easter | - | - | - | 10 | | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 7 |
| | Trinity | - | - | - | 22 | 1819. | Hilary | - | - | - | 23 |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 4 | | Easter | - | - | - | 20 |
| 1814. | Hilary | - | - | - | 5 | | Trinity | - | - | - | 37 |
| | Easter | - | - | - | 7 | | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 21 |
| | Trinity | - | - | - | 22 | 1820. | Hilary | - | - | - | 22 |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 16 | | Easter | - | - | - | 29 |
| 1815. | Hilary | - | - | - | 17 | | | | | | |
| | Easter | - | - | - | 15 | | | | | | |
| | Trinity | - | - | - | 11 | | | | | | |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 16 | | | | | | |

SAM^l PLATT,
Clerk of the Papers.

—(3.)—

An Account of the Number of CASES remaining for Argument at the end of each Term, for the last Ten Years, in the Special Paper on the Crown Side of the Court of King's Bench.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|----|
| 1810. Trinity Term - - - | 0 | 1816. Hilary Term - - - | 0 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 2 | Easter Term - - - | 3 |
| | | Trinity Term - - - | 7 |
| 1811. Hilary Term - - - | 0 | Michaelmas Term - - - | 0 |
| Easter Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Trinity Term - - - | 2 | 1817. Hilary Term - - - | 0 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 0 | Easter Term - - - | 0 |
| | | Trinity Term - - - | 1 |
| 1812. Hilary Term - - - | 6 | Michaelmas Term - - - | 10 |
| Easter Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Trinity Term - - - | 1 | 1818. Hilary Term - - - | 11 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 0 | Easter Term - - - | 0 |
| | | Trinity Term - - - | 15 |
| 1813. Hilary Term - - - | 1 | Michaelmas Term - - - | 9 |
| Easter Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Trinity Term - - - | 3 | 1819. Hilary Term - - - | 11 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 1 | Easter Term - - - | 16 |
| | | *Trinity Term - - - | 20 |
| 1814. Hilary Term - - - | 3 | Michaelmas Term - - - | 12 |
| Easter Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Trinity Term - - - | 0 | 1820. Hilary Term - - - | 3 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 0 | Easter Term - - - | 1 |
| | | | |
| 1815. Hilary Term - - - | 1 | <p>* The Cases in the Paper for Argument this Term, stood over to be heard, and were heard at Serjeants Inn, before Michaelmas Term 1819.</p> | |
| Easter Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Trinity Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 1 | | |

Several of the Cases in the foregoing Return have been enlarged from Term to Term, on the application of counsel, and by desire of the parties; but the exact number of the Cases so enlarged, as contra-distinguished from the Cases ordered to stand over by the act of the Court, cannot be ascertained.

The Rules for New Trials, and enlarged Rules standing in the Peremptory Paper, in causes and matters on the Crown side of the Court of King's Bench, at the beginning of each Term, for the last Ten years, are included in the Return made by the Clerk of the Rules on the Civil Side of the Court.

CHA^s F. ROBINSON,

10th June 1820.

Clerk of the Rules on the Crown Side of the
Court of King's Bench.

—(2.)—

An Account of the Number of CASES remaining for Argument at the end of each Term, for the last Ten Years, in the Special Paper on the Civil Side of the Court of King's Bench.

| T E R M S. | | | | | Number of
CASES
remaining for
ARGUMENT. | T E R M S. | | | | | Number of
CASES
remaining for
ARGUMENT. |
|------------|------------|---|---|---|--|------------|------------|---|---|---|--|
| 1810. | Trinity | - | - | - | 1 | 1816. | Hilary | - | - | - | 33 |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 2 | | Easter | - | - | - | 22 |
| 1811. | Hilary | - | - | - | 7 | | Trinity | - | - | - | 29 |
| | Easter | - | - | - | 2 | | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Trinity | - | - | - | 20 | 1817. | Hilary | - | - | - | 11 |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 18 | | Easter | - | - | - | 7 |
| 1812. | Hilary | - | - | - | 42 | | Trinity | - | - | - | 11 |
| | Easter | - | - | - | 21 | | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 14 |
| | Trinity | - | - | - | 22 | 1818. | Hilary | - | - | - | 25 |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 28 | | Easter | - | - | - | 26 |
| 1813. | Hilary | - | - | - | 31 | | Trinity | - | - | - | 37 |
| | Easter | - | - | - | 10 | | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 7 |
| | Trinity | - | - | - | 22 | 1819. | Hilary | - | - | - | 23 |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 4 | | Easter | - | - | - | 20 |
| 1814. | Hilary | - | - | - | 5 | | Trinity | - | - | - | 37 |
| | Easter | - | - | - | 7 | | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 21 |
| | Trinity | - | - | - | 22 | 1820. | Hilary | - | - | - | 22 |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 16 | | Easter | - | - | - | 29 |
| 1815. | Hilary | - | - | - | 17 | | | | | | |
| | Easter | - | - | - | 15 | | | | | | |
| | Trinity | - | - | - | 11 | | | | | | |
| | Michaelmas | - | - | - | 16 | | | | | | |

SAM^L PLATT,
Clerk of the Papers.

—(3.)—

An Account of the Number of CASES remaining for Argument at the end of each Term, for the last Ten Years, in the Special Paper on the Crown Side of the Court of King's Bench.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|----|
| 1810. Trinity Term - - - | 0 | 1816. Hilary Term - - - | 0 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 2 | Easter Term - - - | 3 |
| | | Trinity Term - - - | 7 |
| 1811. Hilary Term - - - | 0 | Michaelmas Term - - - | 0 |
| Easter Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Trinity Term - - - | 2 | 1817. Hilary Term - - - | 0 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 0 | Easter Term - - - | 0 |
| | | Trinity Term - - - | 1 |
| 1812. Hilary Term - - - | 6 | Michaelmas Term - - - | 10 |
| Easter Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Trinity Term - - - | 1 | 1818. Hilary Term - - - | 11 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 0 | Easter Term - - - | 0 |
| | | Trinity Term - - - | 15 |
| 1813. Hilary Term - - - | 1 | Michaelmas Term - - - | 9 |
| Easter Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Trinity Term - - - | 3 | 1819. Hilary Term - - - | 11 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 1 | Easter Term - - - | 16 |
| | | *Trinity Term - - - | 20 |
| 1814. Hilary Term - - - | 3 | Michaelmas Term - - - | 12 |
| Easter Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Trinity Term - - - | 0 | 1820. Hilary Term - - - | 3 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 0 | Easter Term - - - | 1 |
| | | | |
| 1815. Hilary Term - - - | 1 | * The Cases in the Paper for Argument this Term, stood over to be heard, and were heard at Serjeants Inn, before Michaelmas Term 1819. | |
| Easter Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Trinity Term - - - | 0 | | |
| Michaelmas Term - - - | 1 | | |

Several of the Cases in the foregoing Return have been enlarged from Term to Term, on the application of counsel, and by desire of the parties; but the exact number of the Cases so enlarged, as contra-distinguished from the Cases ordered to stand over by the act of the Court, cannot be ascertained.

The Rules for New Trials, and enlarged Rules standing in the Peremptory Paper, in causes and matters on the Crown side of the Court of King's Bench, at the beginning of each Term, for the last Ten years, are included in the Return made by the Clerk of the Rules on the Civil Side of the Court.

CHA^s F. ROBINSON,

10th June 1820.

Clerk of the Rules on the Crown Side of the Court of King's Bench.

238

KING'S BENCH.

RETURNS to Orders of the honourable House
of Commons, dated 1 June 1820;—for,

—1.—

An Account of the Number of New Trials moved, and
Enlarged Rules standing in the Peremptory Paper of the
Court of King's Bench, at the beginning of each Term,
for the last ten years; viz. from Trinity Term 1810 to
Easter Term 1820, both inclusive.

—2.—

An Account of the number of Cases remaining for Argument
at the end of each Term, for the last ten years, in the
Special Paper on the Civil Side of the Court of King's
Bench.

—3.—

An Account of the number of Cases remaining for Argument
at the end of each Term, for the last ten years, in the
Special Paper on the Crown Side of the Court of King's
Bench.

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 June 1820.

209

KING'S BENCH.

RETURNS to Orders of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1820 ;—for,

(N° 1.)

An Account of the number of CAUSES originally Entered in the Cause Paper of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, for the Sittings within and after each Term, for Middlesex and London respectively ; for the last ten years.

IN pursuance of the above Order, I have prepared a Return from the Books in which the Causes are entered for Trial, and from which the Lord Chief Justice's Cause Paper is copied ; as follows :

CAUSES ORIGINALLY ENTERED.

| | Middlesex : | London : |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Hilary Term - - 1810 - - | For the first Sitting in Term 33
- the second - - - 21
- the last - - - 16
- the Sitting after Term 113
<u>183</u> | For the first Sitting in Term 46
- the second - - - 22
- the last - - - 18
- the Sitting after Term 217
<u>303</u> |

I am unable, after the strictest search, to find the Books containing the entry of Causes between Hilary Term 1810 and Trinity Term 1811. I was not then in office.

| | Middlesex : | London : |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Trinity Term - - 1811 - - | For the first Sitting in Term 37
- the second - - - 47
- the last - - - 21
- the Sitting after - 105
<u>210</u> | For the first Sitting - - 60
- the second - - - 40
- the last - - - 13
- the Sitting after - - 366
<u>479</u> |
| Michaelmas Term 1811 - - | For the first Sitting - 9
- the second - - - 10
- the last - - - 16
- Sitting after - - 119
<u>154</u> | For the first Sitting - - 14
- the second - - - 16
- the last - - - 29
- Sitting after - - - 395
<u>454</u> |
| Hilary Term - - 1812 - - | For the first Sitting - 28
- the second - - - 18
- the last - - - 13
- Sitting after - - 112
<u>171</u> | For the first Sitting - - 59
- the second - - - 22
- the last - - - 11
- Sitting after - - - 300
<u>392</u> |
| Easter Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 19
- the second - - - 22
- the third - - - 16
- the last - - - 9
- Sitting after - - 129
<u>195</u> | For the first Sitting - - 25
- the second - - - 12
- the third - - - 27
- the last - - - 16
- Sitting after - - - 189
<u>269</u> |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 39
- the second - - - 44
- the last - - - 22
- Sitting after - - 109
<u>214</u> | For the first Sitting - - 25
- the second - - - 28
- the last - - - 16
- Sitting after - - - 259
<u>319</u> |

(N° 1.)—CAUSES ORIGINALLY ENTERED ;—*continued.*

| | | Middlesex : | | London : | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Michaelmas Term | 1812 - - | For the first Sitting | 10 | For the first Sitting | 12 |
| | | - the second | 11 | - the second | 17 |
| | | - the last | 10 | - the last | 13 |
| | | - Sitting after | 122 | - Sitting after | 301 |
| | | | <u>153</u> | | <u>343</u> |
| Hilary Term | - - 1813 - - | For the first Sitting | 24 | For the first Sitting | 41 |
| | | - the second | 7 | - the second | 10 |
| | | - the last | 24 | - the last | 26 |
| | | - Sitting after | 134 | - Sitting after | 285 |
| | | | <u>189</u> | | <u>362</u> |
| Easter Term | - - - - | For the first Sitting | 22 | For the first Sitting | 22 |
| | | - the second | 8 | - the second | 12 |
| | | - the third | 12 | - the third | 28 |
| | | - the last | 9 | - the last | 12 |
| | | - Sitting after | 134 | - Sitting after | 196 |
| | | | <u>185</u> | | <u>270</u> |
| Trinity Term | - - - - | For the first Sitting | 37 | For the first Sitting | 32 |
| | | - the second | 27 | - the second | 24 |
| | | - the last | 17 | - the last | 11 |
| | | - Sitting after | 107 | - Sitting after | 260 |
| | | | <u>188</u> | | <u>327</u> |
| Michaelmas Term | - - - - | For the first Sitting | 15 | For the first Sitting | 16 |
| | | - the second | 19 | - the second | 23 |
| | | - the last | 9 | - the last | 13 |
| | | - Sitting after | 100 | - Sitting after | 250 |
| | | | <u>143</u> | | <u>302</u> |
| Hilary Term | - - 1814 - - | For the first Sitting | 31 | For the first Sitting | 28 |
| | | - the second | 18 | - the second | 21 |
| | | - the last | 12 | - the last | 13 |
| | | - Sitting after | 92 | - Sitting after | 202 |
| | | | <u>153</u> | | <u>264</u> |
| Easter Term | - - - - | For the first Sitting | 18 | For the first Sitting | 18 |
| | | - the second | 10 | - the second | 14 |
| | | - the third | 16 | - the third | 22 |
| | | - the last | 15 | - the last | 11 |
| | | - Sitting after | 94 | - Sitting after | 154 |
| | | | <u>153</u> | | <u>219</u> |
| Trinity Term | - - - - | For the first Sitting | 26 | For the first Sitting | 31 |
| | | - the second | 27 | - the second | 15 |
| | | - the last | 14 | - the last | 9 |
| | | - Sitting after | 82 | - Sitting after | 179 |
| | | | <u>149</u> | | <u>234</u> |
| Michaelmas Term | - - - - | For the first Sitting | 12 | For the first Sitting | 19 |
| | | - the second | 6 | - the second | 11 |
| | | - the last | 9 | - the last | 9 |
| | | - Sitting after | 80 | - Sitting after | 230 |
| | | | <u>107</u> | | <u>269</u> |
| Hilary Term | - - 1815 - - | For the first Sitting | 22 | For the first Sitting | 30 |
| | | - the second | 10 | - the second | 14 |
| | | - the last | 7 | - the last | 14 |
| | | - Sitting after | 92 | - Sitting after | 204 |
| | | | <u>131</u> | | <u>262</u> |

(N^o 1.)—CAUSES ORIGINALLY ENTERED;—*continued.*

| | Middlesex : | London : |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Easter Term - - 1815 - - | For the first Sitting - 11
- the second - 13
- the third - 16
- the last - 12
- Sitting after - 69
<u>121</u> | For the first Sitting - 23
- the second - 13
- the third - 19
- the last - 13
- Sitting after - 179
<u>247</u> |
| Trinity Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 26
- the second - 32
- the last - 12
- Sitting after - 87
<u>157</u> | For the first Sitting - 44
- the second - 29
- the last - 6
- Sitting after - 174
<u>253</u> |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 14
- the second - 6
- * the third - 4
- the last - 10
- Sitting after - 102
<u>136</u> | For the first Sitting - 11
- the second - 11
- * the third - 21
- the last - 8
- Sitting after - 251
<u>302</u> |

* The third Sitzings, referred to by this mark, were in addition to the usual number of Sitzings hitherto appointed for Michaelmas Term. It does not occur again.

| | Middlesex : | London : |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Hilary Term - - 1816 - - | For the first Sitting - 26
- the second - 20
- the last - 8
- Sitting after - 101
<u>155</u> | For the first Sitting - 46
- the second - 18
- the last - 14
- Sitting after - 193
<u>271</u> |
| Easter Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 16
- the second - 4
- the third - 9
- the last - 7
- Sitting after - 123
<u>159</u> | For the first Sitting - 28
- the second - 9
- the third - 11
- the last - 23
- Sitting after - 202
<u>273</u> |
| Trinity Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 40
- the second - 26
- the last - 12
- Sitting after - 81
<u>159</u> | For the first Sitting - 34
- the second - 35
- the last - 16
- Sitting after - 174
<u>259</u> |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 19
- the second - 13
- the last - 14
- Sitting after - 99
<u>145</u> | For the first Sitting - 22
- the second - 5
- the last - 8
- Sitting after - 225
<u>260</u> |
| Hilary Term - - 1817 - - | For the first Sitting - 32
- the second - 19
- the last - 10
- Sitting after - 80
<u>141</u> | For the first Sitting - 40
- the second - 21
- the last - 17
- Sitting after - 183
<u>261</u> |
| Easter Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 19
- the second - 13
- the third - 19
- the last - 8
- Sitting after - 76
<u>135</u> | For the first Sitting - 26
- the second - 17
- the third - 21
- the last - 12
- Sitting after - 168
<u>244</u> |

(N° 1.)—CAUSES ORIGINALLY ENTERED;—continued.

| | Middlesex : | London : |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Trinity Term - - 1817 - - | For the first Sitting - 30
- the second - 24
- the last - 16
- Sitting after - 80
150 | For the first Sitting - 33
- the second - 20
- the last - 21
- Sitting after - 149
223 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 9
- the second - 19
- the last - 12
- Sitting after - 84
124 | For the first Sitting - 12
- the second - 14
- the last - 6
- Sitting after - 191
223 |
| Hilary Term - - 1818 - - | For the first Sitting - 31
- the second - 12
- the last - 10
- Sitting after - 92
145 | For the first Sitting - 36
- the second - 12
- the last - 10
- Sitting after - 177
235 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 28
- the second - 12
- the third - 14
- the last - 7
- Sitting after - 96
157 | For the first Sitting - 17
- the second - 20
- the third - 14
- the last - 8
- Sitting after - 142
201 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 32
- the second - 21
- the last - 11
- Sitting after - 68
132 | For the first Sitting - 15
- the second - 8
- the last - 11
- Sitting after - 190
224 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 15
- the second - 10
- the last - 10
- Sitting after - 102
137 | For the first Sitting - 11
- the second - 18
- the last - 18
- Sitting after - 244
291 |
| Hilary Term - - 1819 - - | For the first Sitting - 16
- the second - 17
- the last - 15
- Sitting after - 103
151 | For the first Sitting - 22
- the second - 12
- the last - 16
- Sitting after - 181
231 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 18
- the second - 8
- the third - 7
- the last - 19
- Sitting after - 149
201 | For the first Sitting - 17
- the second - 9
- the third - 16
- the last - 29
- Sitting after - 194
265 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 28
- the second - 26
- the last - 8
- Sitting after - 106
168 | For the first Sitting - 25
- the second - 38
- the last - 21
- Sitting after - 214
298 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 15
- the second - 14
- the last - 11
- Sitting after - 109
149 | For the first Sitting - 16
- the second - 14
- the last - 20
- Sitting after - 208
258 |

(N° 1.)—CAUSES ORIGINALLY ENTERED;—continued.

| | Middlesex : | London : |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Hilary Term - - 1820 - - | For the first Sitting - 24
- the second - - 15
- the last - - - 10
- Sitting after - - 109
158 | For the first Sitting - - 32
- the second - - - 21
- the last - - - 7
- Sitting after - - - 180
240 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 19
- the second - - 9
- the third - - 21
- the last - - 19
- Sitting after - - 115
183 | For the first Sitting - - 19
- the second - - - 11
- the third - - - 20
- the last - - - 24
- the Sitting after - 184
258 |

JOHN HENRY ABBOTT,
Marshal to the Lord Chief Justice.

(N° 2.)

An Account of the number of CAUSES remaining in Arrear after each Term in the same Cause Papers, for the same period (as N° 1.)

IN pursuance of the above Order I have prepared a Return from the Books, of which the Lord Chief Justice's Paper is a copy, of the number of Causes remaining in Arrear after each Term; as follows:

CAUSES IN ARREAR.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Hilary Term - - 1810 - - | I am unable, after making a strict search, to find the Books containing the entry of Causes remaining in arrear after Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas Terms 1810; and after Hilary Term 1811. I was not then in office. | |
| Easter Term - - 1811 - - | Middlesex - - - 19 | London - - - - 197 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 7 | - D° - - - - 99 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 5 | - D° - - - - 61 |
| Hilary Term - - 1812 - - | - D° - - - - 6 | - D° - - - - 80 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 12 | - D° - - - - 175 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 13 | - D° - - - - 45 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 3 | - D° - - - - 45 |
| Hilary Term - - 1813 - - | - D° - - - - 10 | - D° - - - - 67 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 6 | - D° - - - - 133 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 7 | - D° - - - - 124 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 7 | - D° - - - - 50 |
| Hilary Term - - 1814 - - | - D° - - - - 10 | - D° - - - - 36 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 25 | - D° - - - - 114 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 9 | - D° - - - - 53 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 1 | - D° - - - - 52 |
| Hilary Term - - 1815 - - | - D° - - - - 1 | - D° - - - - 43 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 2 | - D° - - - - 88 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 7 | - D° - - - - 39 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 5 | - D° - - - - 67 |
| Hilary Term - - 1816 - - | - D° - - - - 12 | - D° - - - - 69 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 22 | - D° - - - - 154 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 15 | - D° - - - - 105 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 10 | - D° - - - - 66 |

(continued.)

(N° 1.)—CAUSES ORIGINALLY ENTERED;—*continued.*

| | Middlesex : | London : |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Trinity Term - - 1817 - - | For the first Sitting - 30
- the second - 24
- the last - 16
- Sitting after - 80
<u>150</u> | For the first Sitting - 33
- the second - 20
- the last - 21
- Sitting after - 149
<u>223</u> |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 9
- the second - 19
- the last - 12
- Sitting after - 84
<u>124</u> | For the first Sitting - 12
- the second - 14
- the last - 6
- Sitting after - 191
<u>223</u> |
| Hilary Term - - 1818 - - | For the first Sitting - 31
- the second - 12
- the last - 10
- Sitting after - 92
<u>145</u> | For the first Sitting - 36
- the second - 12
- the last - 10
- Sitting after - 177
<u>235</u> |
| Easter Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 28
- the second - 12
- the third - 14
- the last - 7
- Sitting after - 96
<u>157</u> | For the first Sitting - 17
- the second - 20
- the third - 14
- the last - 8
- Sitting after - 142
<u>201</u> |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 32
- the second - 21
- the last - 11
- Sitting after - 68
<u>132</u> | For the first Sitting - 15
- the second - 8
- the last - 11
- Sitting after - 190
<u>224</u> |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 15
- the second - 10
- the last - 10
- Sitting after - 102
<u>137</u> | For the first Sitting - 11
- the second - 18
- the last - 18
- Sitting after - 244
<u>291</u> |
| Hilary Term - - 1819 - - | For the first Sitting - 16
- the second - 17
- the last - 15
- Sitting after - 103
<u>151</u> | For the first Sitting - 22
- the second - 12
- the last - 16
- Sitting after - 181
<u>231</u> |
| Easter Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 18
- the second - 8
- the third - 7
- the last - 19
- Sitting after - 149
<u>201</u> | For the first Sitting - 17
- the second - 9
- the third - 16
- the last - 29
- Sitting after - 194
<u>265</u> |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 28
- the second - 26
- the last - 8
- Sitting after - 106
<u>168</u> | For the first Sitting - 25
- the second - 38
- the last - 21
- Sitting after - 214
<u>298</u> |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | For the first Sitting - 15
- the second - 14
- the last - 11
- Sitting after - 109
<u>149</u> | For the first Sitting - 16
- the second - 14
- the last - 20
- Sitting after - 208
<u>258</u> |

(N° 1.)—CAUSES ORIGINALLY ENTERED;—*continued.*

| | Middlesex: | London: |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Hilary Term - - 1820 - - | For the first Sitting - 24 | For the first Sitting - - 32 |
| | - the second - - 15 | - the second - - - 21 |
| | - the last - - - 10 | - the last - - - 7 |
| | - Sitting after - - 109 | - Sitting after - - - 180 |
| | 158 | 240 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | For the first Sitting - 19 | For the first Sitting - - 19 |
| | - the second - - 9 | - the second - - - 11 |
| | - the third - - - 21 | - the third - - - 20 |
| | - the last - - - 19 | - the last - - - 24 |
| | - Sitting after - - 115 | - the Sitting after - 184 |
| | 183 | 258 |

JOHN HENRY ABBOTT,
Marshal to the Lord Chief Justice.

(N° 2.)

An Account of the number of CAUSES remaining in Arrear after each Term in the same Cause Papers, for the same period (as N° 1.)

IN pursuance of the above Order I have prepared a Return from the Books, of which the Lord Chief Justice's Paper is a copy, of the number of Causes remaining in Arrear after each Term; as follows:

CAUSES IN ARREAR.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Hilary Term - - 1810 - - | I am unable, after making a strict search, to find the Books containing the entry of Causes remaining in arrear after Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas Terms 1810; and after Hilary Term 1811. I was not then in office. | |
| Easter Term - - 1811 - - | Middlesex - - - 19 | London - - - - 197 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 7 | - D° - - - - 99 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 5 | - D° - - - - 61 |
| Hilary Term - - 1812 - - | - D° - - - - 6 | - D° - - - - 80 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 12 | - D° - - - - 175 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 13 | - D° - - - - 45 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 3 | - D° - - - - 45 |
| Hilary Term - - 1813 - - | - D° - - - - 10 | - D° - - - - 67 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 6 | - D° - - - - 133 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 7 | - D° - - - - 124 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 7 | - D° - - - - 50 |
| Hilary Term - - 1814 - - | - D° - - - - 10 | - D° - - - - 36 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 25 | - D° - - - - 114 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 9 | - D° - - - - 53 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 1 | - D° - - - - 52 |
| Hilary Term - - 1815 - - | - D° - - - - 1 | - D° - - - - 43 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 2 | - D° - - - - 88 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 7 | - D° - - - - 39 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 5 | - D° - - - - 67 |
| Hilary Term - - 1816 - - | - D° - - - - 12 | - D° - - - - 69 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 22 | - D° - - - - 154 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D° - - - - 15 | - D° - - - - 105 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D° - - - - 10 | - D° - - - - 66 |

(continued.)

(N^o 2.)—CAUSES IN ARREAR,—*continued.*

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hilary Term - - 1817 - - | Middlesex - - - - 10 | London - - - - - 21 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D ^o - - - - - 29 | - D ^o - - - - - 125 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D ^o - - - - - 12 | - D ^o - - - - - 61 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D ^o - - - - - 6 | - D ^o - - - - - 69 |
| Hilary Term - - 1818 - - | - D ^o - - - - - 21 | - D ^o - - - - - 106 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D ^o - - - - - 52 | - D ^o - - - - - 195 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D ^o - - - - - 12 | - D ^o - - - - - 139 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D ^o - - - - - 31 | - D ^o - - - - - 103 |
| Hilary Term - - 1819 - - | - D ^o - - - - - 52 | - D ^o - - - - - 116 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D ^o - - - - - 143 | - D ^o - - - - - 171 |
| Trinity Term - - - - - | - D ^o - - - - - 129 | - D ^o - - - - - 127 |
| Michaelmas Term - - - - | - D ^o - - - - - 94 | - D ^o - - - - - 98 |
| Hilary Term - - 1820 - - | - D ^o - - - - - 66 | - D ^o - - - - - 141 |
| Easter Term - - - - - | - D ^o - - - - - 111 | - D ^o - - - - - 244 |

JOHN HENRY ABBOTT,
Marshal to the Lord Chief Justice.

(N^o 3.)

An Account of the Number of RULES for New Trials, and of Enlarged Rules, standing in the Peremptory Paper of the Court of King's Bench, at the beginning of each Term, for the last ten years.

TO this Order I can render no Account, being no part of the duty of my Office, but performed, I believe, at the Offices of the Clerk of the Rules and Clerk of the Papers, in Simmonds-inn, Chancery-lane.

ALSO,

An Account of the Number of CAUSES remaining for Argument at the end of each Term, in the Special Paper, on the Civil and Crown Sides respectively, of the same Court.

TO this Order I can render no Account, being no part of the duty of my Office, but performed, I believe, at the Office of Clerk of the Papers above-mentioned.

JOHN HENRY ABBOTT,
Marshal to the Lord Chief Justice.

240

KING'S BENCH.

**RETURNS to Orders of The Honourable House
of Commons, dated 1 June 1820;—for,**

(N^o 1.)

An Account of the number of Causes originally entered in the Cause Paper of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, for the Sittings within and after each Term, for Middlesex and London respectively, for the last ten years.

(N^o 2.)

An Account of the number of Causes remaining in Arrear after each Term, in the same Cause Papers, for the same period (as N^o 1.)

(N^o 3.)

An Account of the number of Rules for New Trials, and of enlarged Rules, standing in the Peremptory Paper of the Court of King's Bench, at the beginning of each Term for the last ten years :

ALSO,

An Account of the number of Causes remaining for Argument at the end of each Term, in the Special Paper, on the Civil and Crown Sides respectively, of the same Court.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 June 1820.*

24/7

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated 21 June 1820 ;—for

A Return of the number of INFORMATIONS filed in the Court of King's Bench by His Majesty's Attorney General, for Offences against the REVENUE LAWS, or for Assaults or other Misdemeanors against REVENUE OFFICERS, from the 1st day of January 1817 to the 1st day of June 1820, which have been brought to Trial; specifying the places at which the Persons charged were tried, the event of Trial, and the Judgments, periods and places at which such judgments were given.

| Number
of
INFORMATIONS. | Where
TRIED. | Event
of
TRIAL. | JUDGMENTS. | WHEN
Sentenced. | WHERE. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|--|------------------------|
| 1817:
Four. | Maidstone - | 6 Defendants convicted }
2 Defendants acquitted } | 3 Defendants to be imprisoned 6 calendar months, and to give security for good behaviour.
2 Defendants to be imprisoned 1 calendar month, and to give like security.
1 Defendant under recognizances, to appear for sentence when required. | 2 Mich ^s Term 1817.
3 Mich ^s Term 1818. | Court of King's Bench. |
| Eight | Exeter - - | 12 Defendants convicted } | 3 Defendants to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, 6 calendar months.
1 Defendant - d ^o - 3 calendar months.
2 Defendants to be imprisoned 9 calendar months, and to give security for good behaviour.
1 Defendant - d ^o - 3 calendar months, and to give like security.
2 Defendants gave security for good behaviour.
3 Defendants under recognizance, to appear for sentence when required. | 4 Mich ^s Term 1817.
3 Mich ^s Term 1818. | D ^o |
| One | Chester - | 3 Defendants convicted } | 2 Defendants to be imprisoned 4 months }
1 - D ^o - - - - - 6 months } | Mich ^s Term 1817. | D ^o |
| One | Bury - - | 1 Defendant convicted } | to be imprisoned 6 weeks, and to give security for good behaviour - - } | D ^o | D ^o |
| One | Croydon - | 1 Defendant convicted } | To be imprisoned 1 year - - - | D ^o | D ^o |
| Two | Bodmin - | 1 Defendant convicted }
1 acquitted. | Having been in gaol some time, to be further imprisoned 2 calendar months. | Mich ^s Term 1819. | D ^o |
| Two | Durham - | 3 Defendants convicted } | 1 Defendant to be imprisoned 3 calendar months, and to give security for good behaviour - - - - -
2 Defendants under recognizance, to appear for sentence when required. | Mich ^s Term 1818. | D ^o |
| One | Horsham - | 1 Defendant convicted } | To pay a fine of 50 pounds, and to be imprisoned 3 months - - - } | Easter Term 1818. | D ^o |
| One | Winchester | 1 Defendant convicted } | To forfeit 500 pounds (specific penalty) | D ^o | D ^o |
| Three | Dorchester | 2 Defendants convicted }
1 Defendant acquitted } | 1 Defendant having been in gaol some time, to be further imprisoned 2 calendar months, and to give security for good behaviour.
1 Defendant under recognizance, to appear for sentence when required. | D ^o | D ^o |

| Number
of
INFORMATIONS. | Where
TRIED. | Event
of
TRIAL. | JUDGMENTS. | WHEN
Sentenced. | WHERE. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1817: | | | | | |
| One | London - | 1 Defendant convicted | To forfeit 50 pounds (specific penalty) - | Easter Term 1819. | Court of King's Bench. |
| Two | Westminster | 2 Defendants convicted | Under recognizance, to appear for sentence when required. | | |
| One | Monmouth | 4 Defendants convicted | | | |
| One | Newcastle - | 1 Defendant convicted | Absconded. | | |
| 1818: | | | | | |
| One | Horsham - | 3 Defendants convicted | 2 Defendants to be imprisoned 1 year, and to give security for good behaviour.
1 Defendant - - d° - - 2 years, and like security. | Easter Term 1818. | - D° |
| Three | Lewes - - | 4 Defendants convicted | 1 Defendant to be kept to hard labour }
6 months - - - - - } | Mich ^s Term 1818. | - D° |
| | | 1 Defendant acquitted | 3 Defendants under recognizances, to appear for sentence when required. | | |
| Two | Dorchester | 5 Defendants convicted | 1 Defendant to be kept to hard labour }
1 month - - - - - } | Easter Term 1819. | - D° |
| | | | 1 Defendant dead.
3 Defendants under recognizances, to appear for sentence when required. | | |
| Two | Maidstone | 1 Defendant convicted | To pay a fine of 50 pounds, and to give security for good behaviour - - } | Easter Term 1819. | - D° |
| | | 3 Defendants acquitted. | | | |
| One | Carlisle - | 1 Defendant convicted | To be imprisoned 6 calendar months - | Mich ^s Term 1818. | - D° |
| Two | Chelmsford | 2 Defendants convicted | 1 Defendant fined 20 pounds - -
1 Defendant under recognizance, to appear for sentence when required. | Mich ^s Term 1819. | |
| One | Chester - | 1 Defendant convicted | To be imprisoned 5 calendar months, and to give security for good behaviour - } | Easter Term 1819. | - D° |
| One | Winchester | 1 Defendant convicted | To be imprisoned 6 calendar months, and to give security for good behaviour - } | - D° - | - D° |
| Two | Bodmin - | 13 Defendants convicted | 1 Defendant to pay a fine of 50 pounds, to be imprisoned 6 calendar months, and to give security for good behaviour. | - D° - | - D° |
| | | 1 Defendant acquitted | 1 Defendant to be imprisoned 3 calendar months, and to give like security.
1 Defendant to be imprisoned 4 calendar months. | | |
| | | | 10 Defendants under recognizance, to appear for sentence when required. | | |
| One | Newcastle - | 1 Defendant convicted | Absconded. | | |
| One | Durham - | - D° - - - - D°. | | | |
| One | Westminster | - D° - - | Not called for sentence. | | |
| One | Winchester | - D° - - - - D°. | | | |

| Number
of
INFORMATIONS. | Where
TRIED. | Event
of
TRIAL. | JUDGMENTS. | WHEN
Sentenced. | WHERE. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1818:
One | Exeter - - | 1 Defendant
convicted } | Under recognizance, to receive sentence
when required. | | |
| 1819:
One | Lewes - - | 8 Defendants
convicted } | 4 Defendants to be imprisoned 2 calendar
months, and to give security for good
behaviour. | Mich ^a Term
1819. | Court of
King's Bench. |
| | | 8 Defendants
acquitted } | 2 Defendants to be imprisoned 3 calendar
months, and to give like security. | | |
| | | | 1 Defendant to be imprisoned 6 calendar
months, and to give like security. | | |
| | | | 1 Defendant to pay a fine of 50 pounds,
to be imprisoned 6 calendar months,
and to give like security. | | |
| One | London - | 1 Defendant
convicted } | To be imprisoned 1 calendar month, and
to give security for good behaviour - | - D ^o - | - D ^o |
| Two | Maidstone - | 2 Defendants
convicted } | 1 Defendant to be imprisoned 2 calendar
months, and to give security for good
behaviour. | Easter Term
1820. | - D ^o |
| | | | 1 Defendant to pay a fine of 20 pounds. | | |
| One | Dorchester | 1 Defendant
convicted } | To be kept to hard labour 3 months - | - D ^o - | - D ^o |
| Two | Horsham - | 3 Defendants
convicted } | 2 Defendants to be imprisoned 1 year,
and to give security for good beha-
viour. | - D ^o - | - D ^o |
| | | | 1 Defendant to be imprisoned 15 months,
and to give like security. | | |
| Two | Taunton - | 11 Defendants
convicted } | 1 Defendant to be imprisoned 2 months. | - D ^o - | - D ^o |
| | | | 1 Defendant - d ^o - 1 month, and to
give security for good behaviour. | | |
| | | | 1 Defendant - d ^o - 1 month. | | |
| | | | 1 Defendant to pay a fine of 10 pounds,
and to give like security. | | |
| | | | 1 Defendant to pay a fine of 5 pounds,
and to give like security. | | |
| | | | 1 Defendant to pay a fine of 1 shilling. | | |
| | | | 5 Defendants under recognizance, to re-
ceive sentence when required. | | |
| One | Shrewsbury | 1 Defendant
convicted } | To pay a fine of 20 pounds - - - | - D ^o - | - D ^o |
| One | Launceston | - D ^o - | Under recognizance to appear for sen-
tence when required. | | |
| 1820:
One | Maidstone - | - D ^o - | To pay a fine of 5 pounds, to be impri-
soned 2 calendar months, and to give
security for good behaviour - - | - D ^o - | - D ^o |

Crown-Office, Temple, }
23d June 1820.

HEN. DEALTRY,
King's Clerk.

251

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of
Commons, dated 21 June 1820 ;—/or

A RETURN

Of the number of INFORMATIONS filed in the Court of
King's Bench by His Majesty's Attorney General, for
Offences against the REVENUE LAWS, or for Assaults or
other Misdemeanors against REVENUE OFFICERS, from
the 1st day of January 1817 to the 1st day of June 1820,
which have been brought to Trial; specifying the places
at which the Persons charged were tried, the event of
Trial, and the Judgments, periods and places at which
such judgments were given.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 June 1820.

251

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF INFORMATIONS FILED IN THE
COURT OF EXCHEQUER, UNDER THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE LAWS,

Between the 1st day of January 1819 and the 1st day of May 1820.

THE Return of David Burton Fowler, esquire, 1st Secondary in the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Court of Exchequer, to the Honourable the House of Commons, of the number of Informations filed by him in his Department, as Clerk in Court, on behalf of His Majesty's Customs, at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General; from the 1st January 1819 to the 1st May 1820; pursuant to an Order of that Honourable House:

Total in Number,

57.

D. Burton Fowler.

King's Remembrancer's Office,
12th of May 1820.

Exchequer Office, Temple,
June 23, 1820.

SIR,

IN obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, of the 2d May instant, I beg to inform you,—That the number of Informations filed by the late Mr. Taylor and myself, as Clerks in Court, for part of the Western Department of the Customs, between the 1st January 1819 and 1st May 1820 were, - - - Fifty-three.

53.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient humble Servant,

W^m Thompson.

To the Right Honourable
Charles Arbuthnot.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the number of Informations filed in the Court of Exchequer,
under the Customs and Excise Laws, between the 1st day
of January 1819 and the 1st day of May 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1820.

A RETURN OF ALL CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE LAWS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF GAME,

From the 1st of January 1819, to the latest period that they can be made out ;

As far as they can be obtained from the respective Clerks of the Peace within *England*.

| TOTAL
Number
of
Con-
victions | Trans-
port-
ed
for
7
Years | IMPRISONMENT: | | FINE: | | No
Sen-
tence. | } | - |
|---|--|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------|---|----|
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1,267 | 34 | } | Fourteen Days - - | 1 | | } | - | 10 |
| | | | One Month - - - - | 7 | | | | |
| | | | Two Months - - - | 1 | | | | |
| | | | Three Months - - | 175 | | | | |
| | | | Four Months - - - | 7 | | | | |
| | | | Six Months - - - - | 53 | | | | |
| | | | One Year - - - - - | 35 | | | | |
| | | | Eighteen Months - | 7 | | | | |
| | | | Two Years - - - - | 18 | | | | |
| | | | Three Years - - - | 5 | | | | |
| | | | One hundred and Ten Pounds - - - } | 1 | | | | |
| | | | One hundred and Twenty-five Pounds } | 1 | | | | |
| | | | Two hundred and Five Pounds - - - } | 1 | | | | |
| | | | Sixty-five Pounds - | 1 | | | | |
| | | | Sixty Pounds - - - | 1 | | | | |
| | | | Fifty Pounds - - - | 9 | | | | |
| | | | Thirty Pounds - - | 21 | | | | |
| | | | Twenty Pounds - - | 61 | | | | |
| | | | Fifteen Pounds - - | 43 | | | | |
| | | | Twelve Pounds - - | 1 | | | | |
| | | | Ten Pounds - - - - | 206 | | | | |
| | | | Five Pounds - - - | 662 | | | | |
| | | | One Pound - - - - | 2 | | | | |
| | | | Ten Shillings - - - | 3 | | | | |

Whitehall,
June 27th, 1820.

H. HOBHOUSE.

A Return of all Convictions and Sentences for Offences
against the

LAWS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
GAME,

From the 1st of January 1819, to the latest Period that they
can be made out; as far as they can be obtained from the
respective Clerks of the Peace within *England*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 June 1820.

EXTENTS IN AID.

**RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated 5 May 1820;—for**

**An Account of all Extents in Aid, issued from the King's Remembrancer's Office in the
Court of Exchequer, from the 1st January 1819 to 31st December 1819; specifying
the Dates when issued, and the Affidavits on which each was granted respectively.**

**THE Return of *Craven Ord*, of the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Court of
Exchequer, of the Number of Informations filed by him, in his department as Clerk in Court
on behalf of His Majesty's Customs, at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General, from the
1st January 1819 to the 1st May 1820:**

TOTAL IN NUMBER:

50.

CRAVEN ORD.

256

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House
of Commons, dated 5 May 1820—*for*

An Account of all Extents in Aid, issued from the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Court of Exchequer, from the 1st January 1819 to 31st December 1819; specifying the Dates when issued, and the Affidavits on which each was granted respectively.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 June 1820.

257

RETURN to Orders of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated the 5th May and 30th June 1820 ;—for,

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL EXTENTS IN AID,

Issued from the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Court of Exchequer, from
the 1st January 1819 to 31st December 1819; specifying the Dates when
issued, and the Affidavits on which each was granted respectively.

SIR,

I TRANSMIT herewith in duplicate, agreeably to the desire expressed in your
letter of the 6th May last, with reference to the Order of the Honourable
House of Commons of the 5th of the same May, requiring "An Account of the
" number of all Extents in Aid issued from the King's Remembrancer's Office in
" the Court of Exchequer, from the 1st January 1819 to the 31st December
" 1819, specifying the dates when issued, and the Affidavits on which each was
" granted respectively," the Returns of the several Clerks in Court of this Office
who have issued such Extents within that period.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient
humble Servant,

King's Remembrancer's Office, }
1st July 1820. }

A. MOYSEY, D.K.R.

The Right Honourable Charles Arbuthnot,
Secretary to the Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

2 EXTENTS IN AID FROM THE KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE,

— 1. —

The RETURN of WILLIAM KIRKBY, one of the Side Clerks in the King's Remembrancer's Office, of all EXTENTS IN AID issued by him from the 1st of January 1819 to the 31st of December 1819.

| Date. | By whom issued. | Against whom. |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1819.
Aug ^t 17. | Extent in Aid of Richard Fothergill, of Caerleon in the county of Monmouth, banker, against - -
The Affidavit upon which this Extent issued, was made by the above named Richard Fothergill, who, jointly with William Forman, gives Bond to His Majesty, duly to account for monies received by them to the use of His Majesty. | } David Johnson,
for £.1,150. |
| Aug ^t 14. | Extent in Aid of Richard Fothergill and William Forman, bankers, against - - - - -
The Affidavit upon which this Extent issued, was made by the above named Richard Fothergill, who, jointly with William Forman, gives Bond to His Majesty, duly to account for monies received by them to the use of His Majesty. | } Flower Fisher,
for £.210. 8s. 3d. |

— 2. —

The RETURN of ANTHONY RICH, one of the Side Clerks in the King's Remembrancer's Office, of all EXTENTS IN AID issued by him, from the 1st of January 1819 to the 31st of December 1819.

| Date. | By whom issued. | Against whom. |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1819.
August 5th. | Extent in Aid of William Robbins, Thomas Hill the elder, Thomas Hill the younger, Thomas Bate, and John Amphlett, bankers and copartners, against -
The Affidavit upon which this Extent issued, was made by the above named William Robbins, who, jointly with the above named Thomas Hill the elder, Thomas Hill the younger, and Thomas Bate, gives Bond to His Majesty, duly to account for Monies received by them to the use of His Majesty. | } Thomas
Homfray,
for £.2,400. |

— 3. —

The RETURN of ROBERT GATTY, one of the Side Clerks in the Office of the King's Remembrancer, of all EXTENTS IN AID issued by him, from the 1st of January 1819 to the 31st of December 1819.

| Date. | By whom sued out. | Against whom. |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 1819.
6 October. | Extent in Aid of Richard Alven, of Crewkerne in the county of Somerset, banker.
Affidavit made by the said Richard Alven, who, together with Robert Perham, Thomas Phelps, and Peter Smith Payne, all of Crewkerne; John Alven, of Little Carter-lane in the City of London, bankers and copartners; John Slade, Esq. and James Alven, grocer, both of Crewkerne, aforesaid; John Bathe Perry, of Burroughbridge in the said county of Somerset, gentleman; and William Phelps, of South Perrott in the county of Dorset, give Bond to His Majesty, duly to account for all sums of Money they shall receive from the Collector of Excise. | William Grieves,
of Holborn
Bridge, London. |

—4.—

The RETURN of WILLIAM GATTY, one of the Sworn Clerks in the Office of the King's Remembrancer, of all EXTENTS IN AID, issued by him from the 1st of January 1819 to the 31st of December 1819.

| Date. | By whom sued out. | Against whom. |
|------------------------|--|---|
| 1819.
1st February. | Extent in Aid of Sir Richard Bassett, Knight, Robert Clarke, and Charles Bassett Roe, Esquires, bankers and co-partners at Newport in the Isle of Wight.

The Affidavit upon which this Extent issued, was made by the above-named Robert Clarke, who, jointly with the above-named Sir Richard Bassett, give Bond to His Majesty, duly to account for all money received by them for His Majesty's use. | William Mew the younger, of Newport, victualler, for £.1,160. |
| 18th June. | Extent in Aid of Richard Willshire, of Elbow-lane in the city of London, carpenter and builder, collector of the assessed taxes in the Ward of Saint Martin Vintry in the said city.

Affidavit made by the above-named Richard Willshire. | Christ' Magnay, William Pickering, Christ' Magnay the younger, William Pickering the younger, and William Magnay. |
| 13 November. | Extent in Aid of Sir Richard Bassett, Knight, Robert Clarke, and Charles Bassett Roe, Esquires, bankers and co-partners, at Newport in the Isle of Wight.

Affidavit made by the before-named Robert Clarke. | Tho' White, of West Cowes, ship builder, for £.3,523. |

—5.—

The RETURN of W^m BOWYER, of the King's Remembrancer's Office, of the only EXTENT IN AID issued by him, as Clerk in Court; from the 1st January 1819 to 1st January 1820.

| Debtor. | In whose Aid. | Nature of Debt due from Defendant. | Amount. | Branch of Revenue. | Solicitors. |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|---------|--|-------------------|
| Philip Rawlins. | John Cooper, of Henley, Bond Debtor to the Crown in penalty of £.10,000. | Monies lent and advanced. | £.780. | The Bond to the Crown is for Excise monies paid in the hands of Cooper and Hewitt, as returns of Excise monies collected by the several Collectors for a certain District. | Messrs. Berkeley. |

The above Extent was tested 3d April 1819, and returnable 28th April.

N. B.—The above is the only Extent in Aid issued by Mr. Bowyer, within the period required by the above order, and the same has not been returned to the files of the Court.

9th May, 1820.

W. Bowyer.

The above Extent issued on Affidavit, made by John Cooper, one of the obligors, stating, that he was indebted to the Crown in £.1,000 and upwards, under his bond, as Returner of Excise Monies, which bond was outstanding and undischarged: That Philip Rawlins, Esq. was indebted to Deponent and his co-partners in £.780, on balance of account for monies lent and advanced, and for which he had frequently, in the strongest manner, promised payment: That he was greatly decayed in his credit and circumstances, and had suffered his bills and acceptances to be dishonoured and returned, and had been arrested for debt: That said debt was in danger of being lost to Deponent, unless some course more speedy than the ordinary mode he had to recover it, whereby Deponent would be rendered less able to pay said debt of £.1,000, due to His Majesty under said bond.

W. Bowyer.

—6.—

In the Exchequer.

FOWLER.

COPY Affidavit of Vincent Stuckey.

The King *v.* John Gibbs.

Vincent Stuckey, of Sloane-street Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, maketh oath and saith, That he this Deponent, together with George Stuckey, John Woodland, Richard Woodland and William Woodland, of Bridgwater in the county of Somerset, bankers and copartners, are justly and truly indebted unto His Majesty, in the sum of £.4,000 and upwards, arising from the land tax, the rates and duties on houses, windows and lights, and other parliamentary assessed taxes, payable to His Majesty for part of the county of Somerset, paid into the banking-house of himself and the said George Stuckey, John Woodland, Richard Woodland and William Woodland, his copartners, for the purpose of being paid into His Majesty's Exchequer at Westminster, to His Majesty's use on account of Jefferys Allen, esquire, Receiver General for part of the county of Somerset. And this Deponent further saith, That he this Deponent together with George Stuckey, John Woodland and Richard Woodland, are bound unto His Majesty by bond of record in this honourable court, as sureties for the said Jefferys Allen's answering, securing and paying over, on His Majesty's account, the said sum of £.4000, so in the hands of and due and owing from the said George Stuckey, John Woodland, Richard Woodland, William Woodland, and this Deponent, to His said Majesty as aforesaid. And this Deponent further saith, That John Gibbs, of Bridgwater in the county of Somerset, maltster, is now justly and truly indebted unto this Deponent and his said partners, in the sum of £.1,666. 2s. 6d. for so much money lent and advanced and paid by this Deponent and his said partners, to and for the use and on the account of him the said John Gibbs. And this Deponent further saith, That the said debt of £.1,666. 2s. 6d. due and owing from the said John Gibbs, to this Deponent and his partners, in manner aforesaid, is a just and *bonâ fide* debt, and not held by them in trust for any person or persons whomsoever, and that the said debt hath not been sued for or put in suit in any court against the said John Gibbs; and that by reason of the circumstances aforesaid, this Deponent and his said partners are the less able to pay the said sum of £.4,000 due and owing from them to His said Majesty, in manner aforesaid. And this Deponent further saith, That the said John Gibbs is greatly embarrassed in his circumstances, and that a docket for a commission of bankrupt is hourly expected to be struck against the said John Gibbs, and that upon application to him by this Deponent and his said partners, for payment of the said sum of £.1,666. 2s. 6d. he declared he could pay and receive no more; by reason whereof and of the circumstances above deposed, the said sum of £.1,666. 2s. 6d. so due and owing from the said John Gibbs, to this Deponent and his said partners as aforesaid, is in great danger of being lost, unless a more speedy course than the ordinary method of proceeding, be forthwith had and taken to recover the said sum.

Sworn at my house in Great George-street,
this 21st day of May 1819, before me,
W. GARROW.

Vincent Stuckey.

21st May 1819.—Upon reading this affidavit a commission and inquisition taken thereupon, whereby the within named Vincent Stuckey, George Stuckey, John Woodland, Richard Woodland and William Woodland, are found indebted to His Majesty in the sum of £.4,000; and upon further reading the said affidavit, and Extent and Inquisition, whereby it appears that John Gibbs is found indebted to the said Vincent Stuckey, George Stuckey, John Woodland, Richard Woodland and William Woodland, in the sum of £.1,666. 2s. 6d. by virtue of the said Extent, to the sheriff of Middlesex, directed and seized into His Majesty's hands;—Let a Writ or Writs of Extent issue against the said John Gibbs, for the recovery of the said sum of £.1,666. 2s. 6d. with the usual proviso.

GEO. WOOD.

—7.—

In the Exchequer.

FOWLER.

COPY Affidavit of Whitlock Nicholl.

The King *v.* Tho^r Llewellyn.

Whitlock Nicholl, of Adamsdown in the county of Glamorgan, His Majesty's distributor of stamps for the said county, maketh oath and saith, That he this Deponent hath entered into a bond or obligation in writing, in a large penalty to His Majesty for answering and paying all monies received by him this Deponent, as such distributor of stamps as aforesaid, to and for the use of His Majesty. And this Deponent further saith, That he this Deponent is now indebted to His Majesty in the sum of £.1,200, for so much money received by him this

261

this Deponent, to and for the use of His said Majesty; and being so indebted, Thomas Llewellyn, of Cowbridge in the said county of Glamorgan, late sub-distributor of stamps to this Deponent, became and now is justly and truly indebted to this Deponent in the sum of £.848. 14s. 6d. for principal and interest due on a bond, bearing date the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1815, and made and entered into by the said Thomas Llewellyn to this Deponent in the penal sum of £.1,738, conditioned for the payment of £.869 and interest at a certain day now past. And this Deponent further saith, That the said Thomas Llewellyn is decayed in his credit and circumstances, and unable to pay his just debts, and that he has fixed various times and many appointments with this Deponent to pay the said debt so due to this Deponent, but hath wholly omitted and neglected to attend any of them, or to pay the said debt of £.848. 14s. 6d. or any part thereof to this Deponent, and shown to this Deponent the state of his affairs; by which it appears to the said Deponent, that the said debt of £.848. 14s. 6d. so due and owing from the said Thomas Llewellyn, is in great danger of being lost, whereby this Deponent will be rendered less able to pay the debt due from him this Deponent to His said Majesty, unless a more speedy course than the ordinary method of proceeding be forthwith had and taken against the said Thomas Llewellyn and his estate and effects to recover the same. And this Deponent further saith, That the said debt so due from the said Thomas Llewellyn to this Deponent, is a just and true debt, *bonâ fide* due to him this Deponent, and not in trust for any other person, and that the said debt hath not been sued for in any other court.

Sworn at the parish of Roath in the county
of Glamorgan, this 17th day of July
1819, before me,

Whit^h Nicholl.

NICHOLL WOOD.

By Commission.

20th July 1819.—Upon reading this affidavit and bond produced, whereby the said Whitlock Nicholl became bound to His Majesty in the sum of £.8,000, and is now indebted by virtue thereof in the sum of £.1,200; and also upon reading an extent and inquisition returned by the sheriff of Middlesex, whereby Thomas Llewellyn is found indebted to the said Whitlock Nicholl in the sum of £.848. 14s. 6d.—Let a Writ or Writs of Extent issue against the said Thomas Llewellyn for the recovery thereof, with the usual proviso.

GEO. WOOD.

— 8. —

In the Exchequer.

FOWLER.

COPY Affidavit of John Webber Crosse, Esq^{re}.

The King v. John Barnes.

John Webber Crosse, of Bridgewater in the county of Somerset, esquire, His Majesty's head distributor of stamps, within and for part of the county of Somerset, maketh oath and saith, That he is indebted to His present Majesty in the sum of £.500 and upwards, by the receipt of money arising from stamps distributed by him as distributor of stamps as aforesaid; and for answering to His Majesty the money so received by him, by virtue of his said office as such distributor, he this Deponent hath entered into a bond or obligation in a large penalty to His said Majesty, bearing date the 7th day of May 1816, and which said bond or obligation is still standing out and undischarged. And this Deponent further saith, That being so indebted to His said Majesty, John Barnes, of Merriott in the said county, gentleman, now is justly and truly indebted to this Deponent in the sum of £.425. 6s. 10d. in manner following (that is to say) in the sum of £.278. 10s. 10d. (part of the said sum of £.425. 6s. 10d.) on a promissory note of hand, dated the 26th day of April 1817, drawn by the said John Barnes, payable to this Deponent or order; and in the further sum of £.65. (other part of the said sum of £.425. 6s. 10d.) on a promissory note of hand, dated the 8th day of May 1817, drawn by the said John Barnes, payable to this Deponent on demand for value received; and in the further sum of £.81. 16s. (residue of the said sum of £.425. 6s. 10d.) for money paid laid out and expended by this Deponent, to and for the use of the said John Barnes. And this Deponent further saith, he hath been informed, and verily believes, That the said John Barnes hath lately been subject to frequent arrests; and that the said John Barnes hath confessed to this Deponent, that his affairs are greatly embarrassed, and that he the said John Barnes hath declared himself unable to pay his just debts, and offered to compound with his creditors. And this Deponent further saith, That the said John Barnes is greatly decayed in his credit and circumstances, and that the said debt so due from him to this Deponent, is now in great danger of being lost, whereby the said John Webber Crosse will be rendered less able to pay the debt so due from him to His said Majesty, unless a more speedy course than the ordinary method of proceeding be forthwith taken to recover the same. And this Deponent further saith, That the said debt is a just and true

6 EXTENTS IN AID FROM THE KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE,

debt, originally and *bonâ fide* due and owing to him, and not in trust or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever; and that the said debt is wholly due and unpaid, and has not been sued for in any other court.

Sworn at Bridgewater aforesaid, the
31st day of August 1819, before me,

J. W. Crosse.

HENRY STRADLING,

A Commissioner to take affidavits in the Court of Exchequer.

1st September 1819.—Upon reading this affidavit and bond produced, whereby John Webber Crosse, therein named, became bound to His Majesty in the penal sum of £ 10,000, and is now indebted to His Majesty by virtue thereof, in the sum of £.500 and upwards; and also upon reading an extent and inquisition returned by the sheriff of Middlesex, whereby John Barnes, therein named, is found indebted to the said John Webber Crosse, in the sum of £. 425. 6s. 10d. and seized into His Majesty's hands;—Let a Writ or Writs of Extent issue against the said John Barnes, for the recovery thereof, with the usual proviso.

R. GRAHAM.

—9.—

In the Exchequer.

FOWLER.

COPY Affidavit of John Beardsworth.

The King v. George Bott.

John Beardsworth, of Birmingham in the county of Warwick, gentleman, maketh oath and saith, That by a certain bond or writing obligatory, bearing date the 26th day of November 1817, he this Deponent, together with Benjamin Haynes, of West Bromwich near Birmingham aforesaid, miller, George Bott, of New-street Birmingham aforesaid, draper, and James Busby the elder, of Edgbaston near Birmingham aforesaid, gentleman, became and now are held and firmly bound to Our Sovereign Lord the King in the penal sum of £. 2,260, of lawful British money, conditioned as therein is mentioned, which said bond is still in force, standing out and undischarged. And this Deponent further saith, That he this Deponent is now indebted to His said Majesty in the sum of £. 1,130, under and by virtue of the aforesaid bond, and being so indebted, George Bott, of Birmingham aforesaid, plater, became and now is justly and truly indebted to him this Deponent in the sum of £. 669. 10s. in manner following (that is to say) £. 69. 10s. part thereof on a promissory note drawn by M. B. Kelly, for the sum of £. 69. 10s. dated 18th of December 1818, payable two months after date to the said George Bott or order, at Messrs. Spooner & Co. bankers, London, and which said promissory note is duly indorsed by the said George Bott to this Deponent; and in the further sum of £. 500 on a certain other promissory note, bearing date the 25th day of March 1818, drawn by the said George Bott, payable on demand to this Deponent or order; and in the further sum of £. 100, residue thereof, on a certain promissory note, bearing date the 19th day of April last past, drawn by the said George Bott, payable two months after date to the order of this deponent at Messrs. Hanbury, Taylor and Lloyd's, bankers, London. And this Deponent further saith, That the said George Bott is decayed in his credit and circumstances, and unable to pay his just debts, and that a Commission of Bankrupt hath been awarded and issued against the said George Bott, therefore the said debt or sum of £. 669. 10s. so due and owing to this Deponent as aforesaid, is in great danger of being lost, whereby this Deponent, John Beardsworth, will be rendered less able to pay the said debt of £. 1,130, so due from this Deponent to His said Majesty, unless a more speedy course than the ordinary method of proceeding be forthwith had and taken against the said George Bott, his estate and effects, to recover the same. And this Deponent further saith, That the said debt of £. 669. 10s. is a just and true debt, originally and *bonâ fide* due and owing to him, and is not in trust or for the benefit of any person or persons whatsoever, and that the said debt is wholly due and unpaid, and has not nor has any part thereof been sued for in any other Court.

Sworn at my house in Bedford-square,
in the County of Middlesex, this 18th
day of September 1819, before me,

John Beardsworth.

R. GRAHAM.

18th September 1819.—Upon reading this affidavit and bond produced, whereby John Beardsworth became bound to His Majesty in the penal sum of £. 2,260, and is now indebted to His said Majesty in the sum of £. 1,130; and upon reading an extent and inquisition returned by the sheriff of Middlesex, whereby George Bott is found indebted to the said John Beardsworth in the sum of £. 669. 10s.;—Let a Writ or Writs of Extent issue against the said George Bott, for the recovery of the said last-mentioned sum, with the usual proviso.

R. GRAHAM.

— 10. —

In the Exchequer.

FOWLER.

COPY Affidavit of John Inglett Fortescue, Esq^c.The King v. M^r Brickdale and another.

John Inglett Fortescue, of Buckland Filleigh in the county of Devon, esq. receiver general of the land tax, the rates and duties on houses, windows and lights and other parliamentary assessed taxes, payable to His Majesty within and for part of the county of Devon, maketh oath and saith, That by virtue of the several bonds entered into by this Deponent to His present Majesty, as such receiver general as aforesaid, he became and now is bound unto His said Majesty, in divers large penalties and sums of money, conditioned as in the said several bonds now of record in this honourable court is expressed. And this Deponent further saith, That under and by virtue of such said several bonds, or one of them, he this Deponent is now justly and truly indebted unto His said Majesty in the sum of £.10,000 and upwards, arising from the taxes rates and duties aforesaid, received by this Deponent for His Majesty's use. And this Deponent further saith, That Matthew Brickdale and John Brickdale, of West Monckton in the county of Somerset, bankers and copartners, are now justly and truly indebted to this Deponent in the sum of £.7,287 and upwards; that is to say, the sum of £.6,129, part thereof for so much money lent and advanced and paid by this Deponent to and for the use of the said Matthew Brickdale and John Brickdale, and in the sum of £.1,158 further part of the said sum of £.7,287, as the drawers of several promissory notes issued by the said Matthew Brickdale and John Brickdale, payable to the bearer on demand, making together the said sum of £.7,287. And this Deponent further saith, That the said debt of £.7,287, due and owing to this Deponent in manner aforesaid, is a just and *bona fide* debt due to this Deponent in manner aforesaid, and not in trust for any other person whatsoever, and that it hath not been sued for or put in suit in any other court against the said Matthew Brickdale and John Brickdale; and that by reason of the circumstances above deposed, he this Deponent is the less able to pay and satisfy His said Majesty the said sum of £.10,000 and upwards, due and owing to His said Majesty by virtue of the said bonds or bond as aforesaid. And this Deponent further saith, That the said Matthew Brickdale and John Brickdale have stopped payment, and are greatly embarrassed in their circumstances, and that a commission of bankrupt hath been awarded and issued against them, and is hourly expected to be opened; by reason whereof and of the circumstances above deposed, the said sum of £.7,287 so due and owing from the said Matthew Brickdale and John Brickdale to this Deponent in manner aforesaid, is in great danger of being lost unless a more speedy course than the ordinary method of proceeding, be forthwith had and taken to recover the said debt.

Sworn at my house in Bedford-square, this
4th day of November 1819, before me,
GEO. WOOD.

J. Inglett Fortescue.

4th November 1819.—Upon reading this affidavit and bond produced, whereby John Inglett Fortescue became bound to His Majesty in the sum of £.45,000, and is now indebted to His said Majesty in the sum of £.10,000; and upon reading an extent and inquisition returned by the sheriff of Middlesex, whereby Matthew Brickdale and John Brickdale are found indebted to the said John Inglett Fortescue in the sum of £.7,287, seized and taken into His said Majesty's hands;—Let a Writ or Writs of Extent issue against the said Matthew Brickdale and John Brickdale, for the recovery of the said last-mentioned sum, with the usual proviso.

GEO. WOOD.

— 11. —

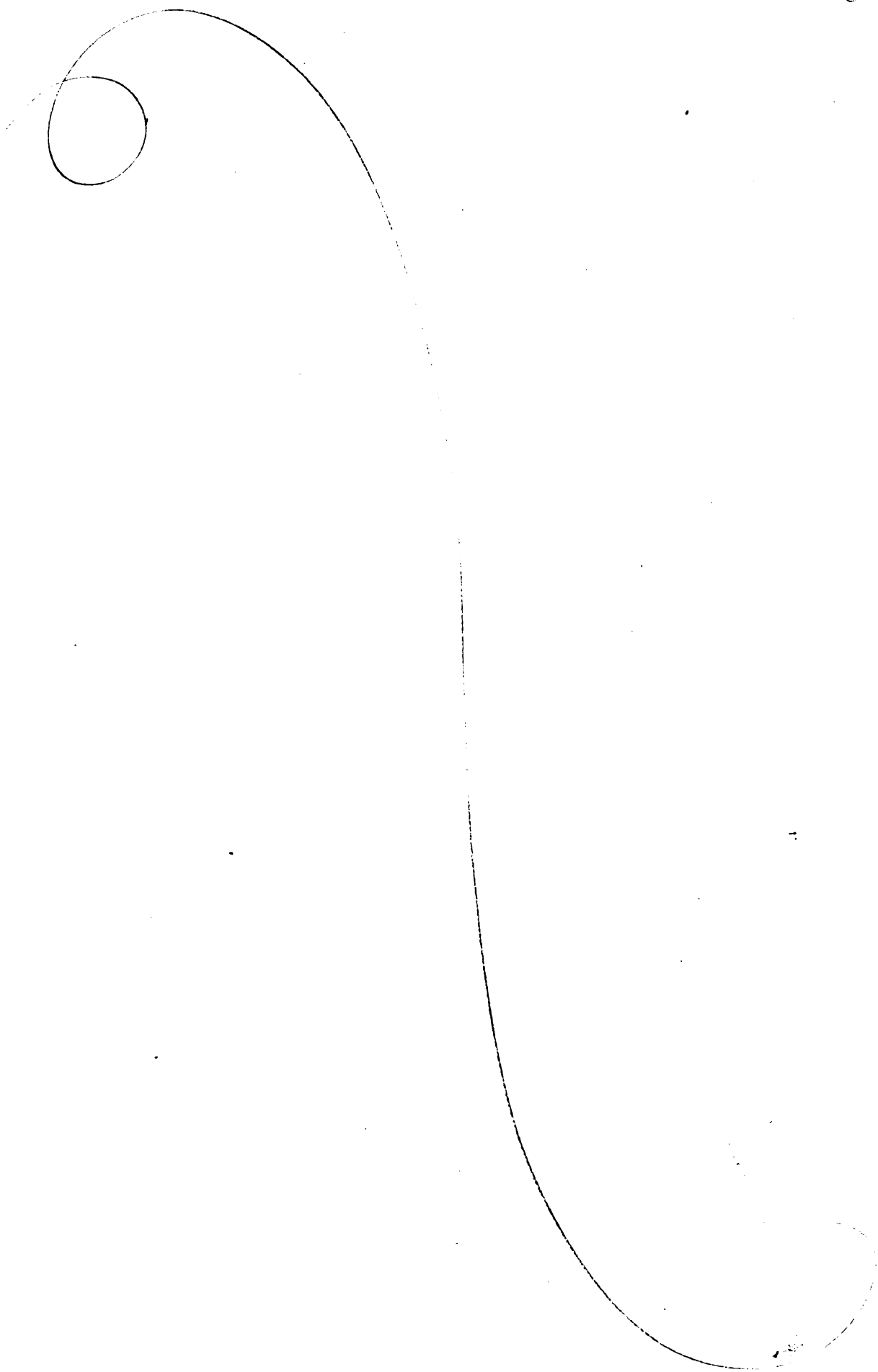
The RETURN of D. B. FOWLER, of the King's Remembrancer's Office, of the EXTENTS IN AID issued by him as Clerk in Court for the Revenue of Stamps and Taxes, at the instance of the Solicitors for these Departments; from the 1st January 1819 to the 1st January 1820.

| Debtor. | In whose Aid. | The nature of the Debt. | Date of Fiat. | Amount. | Branch of Revenue. | Solicitor. |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| John Gibbs,
of Bridgwater. | Vincent Stuckey,
George Stuckey, John
Woodland and William
Woodland, bankers, and
sureties by bond to his
Majesty, in £.65,000
for Jeffreys Allen, esq.
Receiver General for
the county of Somerset. | Lent and
advanced. | 21st May
1819. | £. s. d.
1,666 2 6 | Taxes. | Booth & Leggatt. |
| Thomas Llewellyn,
of Cowbridge. | Whitlock Nicholl,
distributor of stamps,
county of Glamorgan,
bond debtor to his Ma-
jesty in £.8,000. | For principal and
interest on bond. | 20th July
1819. | 848 14 6 | Stamps. | Hanson. |
| John Barnes,
of Merriott in the
county of Somerset. | John Webber Crosse,
of Bridgwater, distribu-
ter of stamps for the
county of Somerset,
bond debtor to his Ma-
jesty in £.10,000. | On promissory
notes drawn by
Barnes. | 1st September
1819. | 425 6 10 | Stamps. | Hanson. |
| George Bott,
of Birmingham. | John Beardsworth,
post horse farmer, Bir-
mingham, county of
Warwick, bond debtor
to his Majesty in
£.2,260. | On promissory
notes drawn and
indorsed by Bott. | 18th Septem-
ber 1819. | 669 10 0 | Stamps. | Hanson. |
| Matthew Brickdale
and John Brickdale,
of West Monckton
Somersetshire. | John Inglett Fortescue,
esq. Receiver General
for the county of So-
meret, bond debtor to
his Majesty in £.45,000. | Lent and ad-
vanced as the
drawers of cer-
tain promissory
notes. | 4th November
1819. | 7,287 0 0 | Taxes. | Booth & Leggatt. |

9th of May 1820.

D. BURTON FOWLER.

263-



266

RETURN to Orders of the Honourable House of
Commons, dated the 5th May and 30th June
1830; - *for*,

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL EXTENTS IN AID,

Issued from the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Court
of Exchequer, from the 1st January 1819 to 31st December
1819; specifying the Dates when issued, and the Affidavits
on which each was granted respectively.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 July 1820.

267

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated 11 July 1820;—*for*,

RETURNS OF THE SEVERAL PERSONS in the Custody of the WARDEN
OF THE FLEET PRISON, for Contempts under Processes issuing out of His
Majesty's Courts of CHANCERY and EXCHEQUER; with the Copies of their
respective Commitments with respect to such Contempts;—*and*, Of the number
of Persons confined for Contempt, who have died in the Fleet Prison since
1st January 1812, and the length of time they had been respectively confined
previous to their death.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 July 1820.

566

RETURN to Orders of the Honourable House of
Commons, dated the 5th May and 30th June
1820; - *for*,

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL EXTENTS IN AID,

Issued from the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Court
of Exchequer, from the 1st January 1819 to 31st December
1819; specifying the Dates when issued, and the Affidavits
on which each was granted respectively.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 July 1820.

267

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated 11 July 1820;—*for*,

RETURNS OF THE SEVERAL PERSONS in the Custody of the WARDEN
OF THE FLEET PRISON, for Contempts under Processes issuing out of His
Majesty's Courts of CHANCERY and EXCHEQUER; with the Copies of their
respective Commitments with respect to such Contempts;—*and*, Of the number
of Persons confined for Contempt, who have died in the Fleet Prison since
1st January 1812, and the length of time they had been respectively confined
previous to their death.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 July 1820.

IN Obedience to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, bearing date the 11th day of July instant, I beg leave to present the following Return ;—the First Part thereof containing, A List of the several Persons confined in the Custody of the Warden of the Fleet Prison for Contempts under processes issuing out of His Majesty's courts of Chancery and Exchequer, with copies of their respective Commitments with respect to such Contempts ;—and the Second Part containing, A List of the several Persons confined for Contempts, who have died in custody since the 1st day of January 1812, and the length of time they had been respectively confined previous to their death.

Fleet Prison, }
24th July 1820. }

J. EYLES,
Warden.

| First Part : | | | | | Second Part : | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| Hannah Barber | - | - | - | p. 3 | William Davis | - | - | - | p. 12 |
| George Pickett | - | - | - | ibid | William Field | - | - | - | |
| Ann Bretnor | - | - | - | p. 4 | George Ward Errington | - | - | - | |
| John Macgee | - | - | - | ibid | James Clarkson | - | - | - | |
| Samuel Mansell | - | - | - | p. 5 | William Morgan | - | - | - | |
| Michael Dicker Sanders | - | - | - | ibid | John Ryder | - | - | - | |
| John Nelson | - | - | - | ibid | James Tyte | - | - | - | |
| Nathaniel Chandler | - | - | - | p. 6 | Edward William Scrimshire Green | - | - | - | |
| Thomas Peile | - | - | - | ibid | Thomas Cooke | - | - | - | |
| Samuel Wegener | - | - | - | ibid | Thomas Williams | - | - | - | |
| Stephen John Sewell | - | - | - | ibid | William Dawson | - | - | - | |
| John Amos | - | - | - | p. 7 | William Scribner | - | - | - | |
| James Corrick | - | - | - | ibid | William Smith | - | - | - | |
| John Hargraves | - | - | - | ibid | Samuel Hanson | - | - | - | |
| Sir Watkin Lewes, Knight | - | - | - | p. 8 | Robert Nunn | - | - | - | |
| Joseph Brockbank | - | - | - | ibid | Elizabeth Dawson | - | - | - | |
| John Lewis | - | - | - | ibid | Peter Rigby | - | - | - | |
| Charles Humphreys | - | - | - | ibid | James Smallcombe | - | - | - | |
| Samuel Henderson | - | - | - | ibid | William Tracey | - | - | - | |
| John Comely | - | - | - | p. 9 | William David | - | - | - | |
| John Noble | - | - | - | ibid | | | | | |
| William Lloyd | - | - | - | ibid | | | | | |
| James Battye | - | - | - | ibid | | | | | |
| William Plowright | - | - | - | p. 10 | | | | | |
| Charles Henry Burt | - | - | - | ibid | | | | | |
| Alexander Becher | - | - | - | ibid | | | | | |
| Henry Candler | - | - | - | ibid | | | | | |
| John Kaye & Frances Christopher | - | - | - | p. 11 | | | | | |
| Thomas Speak | - | - | - | ibid | | | | | |
| William Colling | - | - | - | ibid | | | | | |
| Mary Tadinan | - | - | - | ibid | | | | | |

269

PERSONS IN CUSTODY OF THE WARDEN OF THE FLEET
PRISON, FOR CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

FIRST PART.

PRISONERS
NAMES.

COPIES OF COMMITMENTS.

Hannah Barber,—On the 30th July 1789, was committed, &c. upon a writ of Rebellion, of which the following is a copy :—Lord Chancellor. Thursday the 30th day of July in the 29th year of the reign of King George the 3d, 1789. Between Susannah Jane Edwards on behalf of herself and all other the creditors of Thomas Geeve decēd, plaintiff. Robert Poole and Ann his wife, Hannah Barber and others, defendants. *Hannah Barber* having this day been brought to the bar of this court by virtue of a commission of rebellion directed to Joachim Smith, Thomas Mell, Walter Williams, and John Doe, to answer her contempt for breach of a writ of execution of an order made in this cause, dated the 5th day of March last, in not paying £.406. 17s. 7d. into the bank, and still persisting in her said contempt. It is upon the motion of Mr. Nedham, of counsel for the plaintiff, ordered that the said defendant be turned over to the prison of the Fleet, and do remain there until she shall pay the said sum of £.406. 17s. 7d. into the bank, pursuant to the said order and writ, clear her contempt, and this court make other order to the contrary.

George Picket,—On the 19th December 1800, was committed, &c. upon the following rule of court :—Friday 19th December 1800. Between Thomas Picket, plaintiff, and George Picket and others, defendants. By amended bill. Wilts. Upon the motion of Mr. Short, of counsel on behalf of the plaintiff informing the court that the abovenamed defendant being in contempt for want of his answer to the plaintiff's amended bill in this cause, an attachment issued against him directed to the sheriff of the county of Wilts; which attachment the said sheriff had returned into this court, and thereby certified that he had taken the body of the said defendant as by the said writ he was commanded. And further informing the court that a writ of Habeas Corpus had issued under the seal of this court, directed to the said sheriff, commanding him to have the body of the said defendant before this court, together with the cause or causes of his being taken and detained in his custody, to answer concerning the matters contained in the said amended bill, and that George Yalden Fort, esq. the said sheriff by his return to the said writ, had certified that before the said writ came to him, (that is to say) on the 3d day of July last, the said defendant was taken, and in His Majesty's gaol for the said county was detained by virtue of His Majesty's writ of Attachment, issued against him and one Thomas Sealy, to answer His said Majesty concerning divers trespasses, contempts and offences, by them lately done and committed, returnable before the barons of this court, on the 6th day of November then next, at the suit of Jeremiah Picket and others, for a contempt of this court, in not bringing in their examinations pursuant to a decree of this court. And that the said defendant was also detained in His Majesty's said gaol by virtue of His Majesty's other writ of attachment issued against him, to answer His said Majesty concerning divers trespasses, contempts and offences, by him lately done and committed, returnable before the barons of this court, on the said 6th day of November then next, at the suit of Jeremiah Picket and others, for a contempt of the said court, in not bringing in books, papers and writings, pursuant to the decree of this court. And that the said defendant was also detained in His Majesty's said gaol by virtue of the before-mentioned writ of attachment, at the suit of the plaintiff in this cause, for want of an answer to the amended bill. And further informing the court, that in pursuance of the said writ of Habeas Corpus, the said sheriff had brought the said defendant to the bar of this court. The said Mr. Short therefore prayed that the said defendant might stand committed to His Majesty's prison of the Fleet, charged with the plaintiff's amended bill the first time, and also charged

4 PERSONS IN CUSTODY OF THE WARDEN OF THE

charged with the said several causes mentioned in the return to the said writ of Habeas Corpus. On reading the said writ of Habeas Corpus and return thereto, and also the record of the said amended bill, it is ordered by the court, that the said defendant do stand committed to the custody of the warden of His Majesty's prison of the Fleet, charged with the said amended bill the first time, and also charged with the said several causes mentioned in the aforesaid return to the writ of Habeas Corpus, and that the sheriff of the county of Wilts be discharged of the said defendant by virtue hereof; and it is further ordered by the court, that the said warden of the Fleet do bring the said defendant into this court, on the first day of next term, to be then charged with the said amended bill the second time. Steele.

On the 5th June 1802, he was further detained, by virtue of a writ of Attachment (against him by the name of George Pickett,) returnable before the barons of the King's Exchequer at Westminster, on the 18th day of June next, at the suit of Jeremiah Pickett, Richard Austin and Elizabeth his wife, for a contempt of the court, in not delivering up the possession of certain premises to the above-named plaintiffs, pursuant to an order, dated the 12th day of February last. Lane.

Ann Bretnor,—On the 19th July 1805, was committed, &c. by the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the chief bailiff of the liberty of Hallamshire, in the county of York. By the return to which said writ it appears, that on the 22d day of February 1805, Ann Bretnor in the said writ named was attached, and under the said bailiff's custody detained by a precept from James Fox, esquire, sheriff of the said county, to the said bailiff and his deputies directed, bearing date the 8th day of February 1805, by virtue of His Majesty's writ to the said sheriff directed, whereby the said chief bailiff and his deputies, and every of them, were commanded to attach Ann Bretnor in the said writ named, to appear before His said Majesty in His Majesty's court of Chancery, in 15 days after Easter then next ensuing, to answer to His said Majesty as well touching a contempt which she, as it is alleged, had committed against His said Majesty, as also such other matters as should be then and there laid to her charge, and further to perform and abide such order as His Majesty's said court should make in that behalf. At the instance of Joseph Ridge, complainant. Barker, clerk in court.

John Macgee,—On the 2d March 1813 (being then in custody for debt,) was detained, &c. by virtue of a warrant dated same day, under the hands and seals of Daniel Sykes, esquire, Stephen Dickinson and Richard Garland, gentlemen, the major part of the commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued against him the said John Macgee, for not answering, to the satisfaction of the said commissioners, the following questions by them propounded to him; viz.—As you admit that you came to reside in Kingston-upon-Hull on the ninth day of January 1812, and that you was at that time possessed of personal property to the amount of one hundred and sixty pounds; as you also admit that you have purchased goods and merchandizes between that period and the fifth day of October following, when you discontinued business, to the amount of two thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds eleven shillings, the whole of which remains unpaid, making together the sum of three thousand one hundred and twenty pounds eleven shillings; as you admit also that you have not paid or applied any money, goods or merchandizes in satisfaction or discharge of any debt or debts owing by you before you came to reside in Kingston-upon-Hull aforesaid, since the 9th day January 1812, it appears, that after giving you credit for the sum of £. 190 for your house expenses for your family for nine months, the further sum of £. 180 for the expenses of a man and horse travelling eight months, the further sum of £. 33. 6s. 8d. for wages paid to a traveller, the further sum of £. 34. 10s. 6d. for shop fixtures and repairs, the further sum of £. 60 for carriage of goods, the further sum of £. 40 for your own expenses for clothes, the further sum of £. 33. 6s. 8d. for shopman's wages, the further sum of £. 25 for medicines, and the further sum of £. 40 for a lawyer's bill, making, together, the sum of £. 636. 2s. 10d. that there is a deficiency of the sum of £. 2,484. 8s. 2d.; give a true and particular account what has become of the same, and how and in what manner you have applied and disposed thereof. To which questions, so put by the said commissioners as aforesaid, the said John Macgee did wilfully and obstinately refuse to give any other than the following answers, (that is to say;)—I have sold and delivered goods to the several persons
an

and to the amounts following, (that is to say;) To John Robinson, £.523. 9s. 10d.; to John Smith, £.392. 10s. 2d.; to William Johnson, £.505. 17s. 1d.; to Terrence Cosgrove, £.312. 19s. 11d.; to David Scanlaw, £.78. 5s. 10d.; to Angus Lamont, £.82. 12s. 6d.; and to Michael Hines, £.274. 14s. 5d.; making, together, the sum of £.2,170. 9s. 9d. And the said John Macgee being asked who the several persons were, answered, they are travellers, who have no settled place of residence; I do not know where any of them are to be found, nor have I made any application to them for payment of the goods since they were so sold. I have lost the sum of £.200 by the damage of goods received in my shop in Kingston-upon-Hull afore-said; and I have expended the sum of £.283. 6s. 8d. for my own expenses in travelling for nine months, including coach hire to and from markets, &c. the particulars also of which I cannot set forth.

Samuel Mansell,—On the 1st July 1813, was committed, &c. by the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the sheriff of Staffordshire, returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, on Thursday the 1st day of July, wheresoever, &c. Indorsed. By the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. E. C. At the instance of His Majesty's Attorney General, at the relation of Henry Jesson and others, informant: and by the return it appears, that on the 17th December 1812, Samuel Mansell, in the said writ named, was taken, and under the said sheriff's custody detained, by virtue of a writ of attachment to answer the King as well touching a contempt which he, as it is alleged, hath committed against our Lord the King, as touching those things which shall be then and there laid to his charge, and to perform and abide such order as our Lord the King's said court shall make in this behalf, returnable before the King at Westminster, in eight days after Saint Hilary next ensuing. By the court. For not appearing at the suit of the Attorney General at the relation of Henry Jesson and others, informant. Shaddick, clerk.

Michael Dicker Sanders,—On the 10th February 1814, was committed, &c. by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor of Great Britain, upon two several writs of Habeas Corpus, directed to the marshal, &c. returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, on Thursday the 10th day of February instant, wheresoever, &c. Indorsed. By the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. For the want of his answer and the answer of Elizabeth his wife, at the suit of Sir John Cox Hippisley, complainant; and by the return it (amongst other things) appears, that on the 21st January 1814, a writ of attachment against him was left with the marshal, returnable in the high court of Chancery on the morrow of the Purification next ensuing, for his contempt in not answering in a cause Saunders and wife, at the suit of Sir John Cox Hippisley, complainant. Smith, clerk. And also, that on the same day another writ of attachment against him was left with the marshal, returnable (as above,) for his contempt in not answering in a cause Saunders and Wife, at the suit of the said complainant. Smith, clerk.

John Melson,—On the 12th October 1815, was committed, &c. by the Honourable Mr. Justice Chambre, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the sheriff of Middlesex. By the return to which said writ it (amongst other things) appears, that on the 20th June 1814, John Melson, in the said writ named, was taken by the said sheriff, and under his custody detained by virtue of a writ of attachment of contempt against him, and one Richard Melson, returnable before the King, in His Majesty's court of Chancery, in three weeks of the Holy Trinity, wheresoever, &c. to answer the King, as well touching a contempt which they, as it is alleged, have committed against the King, as also such other matters as shall be then and there laid to their charge, and further to perform and abide such order as the King's said court shall make in this behalf. Indorsed. By the court. For breach of a writ of execution, bearing teste at Westminster, the 8th day of April 1813, of an order, bearing date the 29th day of March 1813, made in a cause wherein David Williams and others, are plaintiffs, and the within named John Melson and Richard Melson are defendants, in not transferring the sum of £.161. 18s. 3d. bank £.3 per cent annuities, therein particularly mentioned, into the name and with the privity of the Accountant General of this court, in trust, in this cause, subject to the farther order of the court; and also in not paying the sum of £.40 into the bank, with the privity of the said Accountant General, to be there placed to the credit of the said cause, as by the said writ and order they were commanded. Baines, clerk.

Nathaniel Chandler,—On the 14th March 1816, was committed, &c. upon the following order of court. Vice-Chancellor. Thursday the 14th day of March, in the 56th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the 3d, 1816. Between Thomas Brooks and others, plaintiffs, James Everitt and Nathaniel Chandler, defendants; the defendant Nathaniel Chandler, having been this day brought to the bar of this court by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus cum causis, directed to the sheriff of Hertfordshire, to answer his contempt in not paying the sums of £. 1,052. 11s. 7d. and £. 2,400 into the bank, as directed by an order, dated the 24th day of November 1815, and still persisting therein, it is upon the motion of Mr. Heald, of counsel for the defendants, ordered, that the said defendant be turned over to the prison of the Fleet, and do remain there until he shall pay the said sums of £. 1,052. 11s. 7d. and £. 2,400, into the bank, clear his contempt, and this court make other order to the contrary. And by the return to the said writ of Habeas Corpus above-mentioned, it appears that on the 28th December 1815, Nathaniel Chandler, in the said writ named, was taken by the said sheriff, and under his custody detained by virtue of a writ of attachment, returnable before the King in his court of Chancery, in eight days of Saint Hilary last past, wheresoever, &c. to answer the King as well touching a contempt which he, as it is alleged, had committed, as also such other matters and things as should be then and there laid to his charge, and further to abide, &c. By indorsement on the said writ. For breach of a writ of execution, bearing teste at Westminster, the 5th day of December then instant, of a certain order, bearing date the 24th day of November then last made in a certain cause, wherein Thomas Brooks and others, are plaintiffs, and James Everitt and the said Nathaniel Chandler and others, are defendants, in not paying the sum of £. 1,052. 11s. 7d. into the bank, with the privity of the Accountant General of the said court of Chancery, to the credit of the said cause, as by the said writ and order he was commanded.

Thomas Peile,—On the 15th June 1816, was committed, &c. upon the following order of court. Lord Chancellor. Saturday the 15th day of June, in the 56th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the 3d, 1816. Between Henry Stapylton and Wife, plaintiffs, Thomas Peile, defendant; the defendant being this day brought to the bar of this court by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus cum causis, directed to the sheriff of Middlesex, for his contempt in not answering the plaintiffs bill, and still persisting therein. It is upon the motion of Mr. Wingfield, of counsel for the plaintiffs, ordered, that the said defendant be committed to His Majesty's prison of the Fleet until he shall fully answer the plaintiffs bill, and this court make other order to the contrary.

Samuel Wegener,—On the 6th November 1816, was committed, &c. by the Right Honourable Lord Chief Justice Gibbs, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the sheriff of Surrey, by whose return to the said writ it appears that on the 28th of October 1816, Samuel Wegener, in the said writ named, was taken by the said sheriff, and detained (amongst other things) by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of His Majesty's high court of Chancery, returnable on the morrow of All Souls next ensuing, wheresoever, &c. to answer His Majesty as well touching a certain contempt, as also such other matters as shall be then and there laid to his charge, and is indorsed. By the court. For not appearing at the suit of Stephen Armand Wright and others, plaintiffs. Shaddick, clerk. And that he was also detained by virtue of another writ of Attachment, issued out of the high court of Chancery, returnable on the morrow of All Souls next ensuing, wheresoever, &c. to answer His Majesty as well touching a certain contempt, as also all such other matters as shall be then and there laid to his charge, and is indorsed. By the Court. For not appearing at the suit of Samuel Richardson and another, plaintiffs. Shaddick, clerk. On the 11th April 1818, he was also further detained by virtue of another writ of Attachment, returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, in three weeks next ensuing after Easter, wheresoever, &c. Indorsed. By the court. For not answering at the suit of Samuel Richardson and another, plaintiffs. Shaddick, clerk.

Stephen John Sewell.—On the 4th June 1817, (being then in custody for debt,) was detained, &c. by virtue of a writ of Attachment, returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, in eight days next ensuing after the Holy Trinity, wheresoever, &c. To answer, &c. Indorsed. By the court. For want of the
answer

answer of the within named Stephen John Sewell, and also the answer of his wife, at the suit of Charles Horton. Wainewright, clerk.

John Amos,—On the 1st November 1817, was committed, &c. by his honor the Vice-Chancellor of Great Britain, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the sheriff of Kent, returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, on Saturday the 1st day of November next, wheresoever, &c. Indorsed. By the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. E. C. At the instance of Daniel Knowles. And by the return it appears, that on the 26th July 1817, John Amos, in the said writ named, was taken by the said sheriff, and under his custody detained by virtue of a writ of attachment returnable before the King in his court of Chancery on the morrow of All Souls next ensuing, wheresoever, &c. To answer the King, as well touching a contempt which he, as it is alleged, hath committed, &c. as also such other matters as shall be then and there laid to his charge; and further, &c. Indorsed. By the court. For breach of a writ of execution, bearing teste at Westminster the 22d day of May last, of an order bearing date the 8th day of May last, made in a certain cause wherein Daniel Knowles is complainant, and John Chapman, John Amos, and John Knowles, are defendants, in not paying the sum of £. 142. 18s 2d. into the bank, with the privity of the Accountant-General of this court to the credit of this cause, within three weeks from the date of the said order, as by the said writ he was commanded. Jackson, clerk. And that he was also detained by virtue of another writ of attachment returnable (as above,) to answer the King as well touching a contempt which he, as it is alleged, hath committed against his Majesty, as also such other matters as shall be then and there laid to his charge, and further to perform and abide, &c. Indorsed. By the court. For breach of a writ of execution, bearing teste at Westminster, the 5th day of August instant, of an order bearing date the 28th day of July last, made in a certain cause wherein Daniel Knowles is complainant, and John Chapman, John Amos, and John Knowles, are defendants, in not delivering up to the complainant, Daniel Knowles, possession of the mortgaged premises in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, as by the said writ he was commanded. Jackson, clerk. On the 24th March 1819, he was detained by virtue of a writ of Attachment returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, in 15 days of Easter next ensuing, wheresoever, &c. To answer, &c. Indorsed. By the court. For breach of a writ of execution, bearing teste at Westminster, the 13th day of March instant, of an order dated the 6th day of March instant, made in a cause wherein Daniel Knowles is plaintiff, and the within named John Amos and others, are defendants, in not executing the re-conveyance, assignment, and transfer, which was by indenture of three parts, intended to bear date the 21st day of December last, and made or mentioned to be made between the within named John Amos, of the first part; the said Daniel Knowles of the second part; and John Knowles of the third part; as by the said order and writ he was commanded. Jackson, clerk.

James Corrick,—On the 24th November 1817, (being then in custody for debt,) was detained, &c. by virtue of a writ of Attachment of contempt, returnable before the barons of the King's Exchequer at Westminster, on the 28th day of November instant, to answer, &c. Indorsed. At the suit of John Fleetwood. By bill. For not appearing. Gatty. On the day of April 1818. He was also further detained by virtue of another writ of attachment of contempt, returnable before the barons of the King's Exchequer at Westminster, on the 8th day of April next, to answer, &c. Indorsed. At the suit of John Fleetwood. By bill. For want of an answer. Gatty.

John Hargraves,—On the 19th December 1817, was committed &c. upon the following order of court. Vice Chancellor. Friday the 19th day of December, in the 58th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the third, 1817. Between Samuel Brown, plaintiff, John Hargraves and another, defendants. Whereas by an order, dated the 10th day of December 1817, it was ordered, that the sergeant at arms attending this court should apprehend the defendant, John Hargraves, and bring him to the bar of this court, to answer his contempt in not producing certain deeds, papers, and writings in his custody. And the said defendant being this day brought to the bar of this court pursuant to the said order, and the said defendant still persisting in his contempt, it is upon the motion of Mr. Newland, of counsel for the plaintiff, ordered, that the said defendant, John Hargraves, be turned over to the prison of the Fleet, and do remain there until he shall clear his said contempt, and this court make order to the contrary.

Sir Watkin Lewes, knight,—On the 30th March 1818, (being then in custody for debt,) was detained, &c. by virtue of a writ of Attachment, returnable before the barons of the King's Exchequer at Westminster, on the 8th day of June next, to answer, &c. Indorsed. At the instance of John Morgan, for a contempt of His Majesty's court of Exchequer at Westminster, in not putting in an answer and examination to certain interrogatories, exhibited before Abel Moysey, esquire, the deputy remembrancer of the said court, pursuant to a decree of the said court, made the 2d day of July 1796, in a cause entitled, *Lewes & Morgan*. Bowyer. On the 17th February 1819, he was also detained by virtue of a writ of attachment, returnable in the high court of Chancery, immediately on the receipt thereof, wheresoever, &c. to answer, &c. Indorsed. By the court. For not appearing at the suit of Richard Norris and another. Heptinstall, clerk. On the 11th May 1819, he was detained by virtue of another writ of Attachment, returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, on the morrow of the Ascension next ensuing, wheresoever, &c. there to answer, &c. Indorsed. By the court. For breach of a writ of execution, bearing teste at Westminster, the 8th day of April last, of an order, bearing date the 27th day of March last, made in certain causes, wherein the within named Sir Watkin Lewes, knight, and also Justina Anna Lewes, spinster, are complainants; and Margaret Miles and others are defendants; and also wherein Richard Norris and Francis Ferris are complainants, and the said within named Sir Watkin Lewes, knight, and also Justina Anna Lewes (since deceased) are defendants, in not paying the sum of £. 528. 0s. 4d. into the bank, with the privity of the Accountant-General of this court, in trust, in the said causes, in the said order and writ particularly mentioned, as by the said writ and order he was commanded. Heptinstall, clerk.

Joseph Brockbank,—On the 24th December 1818, (being then in custody for debt,) was detained, &c. by virtue of a writ of Attachment returnable before the barons of the King's Exchequer at Westminster, on the 23d day of January next. To answer, &c. Indorsed. At the instance of Ann Brockbank, the wife of Joseph Brockbank, by Matthew Bird, her next friend; for contempt of His Majesty's court of Exchequer at Westminster, in not paying the sum of £. 16. 15s. costs taxed. Bowyer. John Hill, solicitor. On the 18th July 1820, he was also detained by virtue of another writ of Attachment returnable, before the barons of the King's Exchequer at Westminster, on the 6th day of November next. To answer, &c. Indorsed. At the suit of Ann Brockbank, the wife of Joseph Brockbank, by Matthew Bird, her next friend. By amended bill. For want of an answer to amended bill. Gatty.

John Lewis,—On the 13th March 1819, was committed, &c. by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor of Great Britain, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the sheriffs of Bristol, and returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, on Saturday the 13th day of March instant, wheresoever, &c. Indorsed. By the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. E. C. At the request of Alexander Jones, and his wife, and another, (Baines, clerk.) And by the return to the said writ, it appears that on the 6th February 1819, John Lewis was detained in the custody of the said sheriffs, by virtue of a writ of Attachment for contempt, returnable in eight days next ensuing after the Purification, to answer our Lord the King concerning divers trespasses, contempts and offences by him lately done and committed. Indorsed. By the court. For not answering at the suit of Alexander Jones, plaintiff.

Charles Humphreys,—On the 6th April 1819, was committed, &c. pursuant to an order of his Honour the Vice-Chancellor of Great Britain, bearing date the 2d day of November 1818, made in a cause between Mary Ann Strutton, George Strutton, and Rebecca Strutton, plaintiffs, and Hannah Strutton, defendant, for his contempt in not paying the sums of £. 136. 10s. 11d. and £. 7. 2s. making together the sum of £. 143. 12s. 11d. into the bank with the privity of the Accountant-General of the said court, to be there placed to the credit of the said cause, as by an order of the said court, bearing date the 20th day of May last, he was commanded.

Samuel Henderson,—On the 28th April 1819, was committed, &c. by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor of Great Britain, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the sheriff of Middlesex, and by the return, it appears that on the 13th April 1819, Samuel Henderson, in the said writ named, was taken by the said sheriff, and under his custody detained by virtue of a writ of Attachment of Contempt, returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, in fifteen days after Easter, wheresoever,

wheresoever, &c. there to answer the King, as well touching a contempt which he, as it is alleged, hath committed against the King, as also such other matters as shall be then and there laid to his charge, and further to perform and abide, &c. Indorsed. By the court. For breach of a writ of Execution, bearing teste at Westminster, the 8th day of March last, of an order dated the 23d day of February last, made in a cause wherein Thomas Jones and Sarah Maria, his wife, are complainants, and the within named Samuel Henderson, is defendant, in not paying into the bank in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of this court, to the credit of the said cause, the sum of £. 2,000, as by the said writ and order he was commanded. Shaddick.

John Comely,—On the 22d May 1819, was committed, &c. pursuant to an order of his Honour the Vice-Chancellor of Great Britain, bearing date the 23d day of February last, for his contempt in disobeying a previous order, bearing date the 12th day of July 1817, made in causes between Elizabeth Hayward King, an infant, by Richard King, her father and next friend, plaintiff, and William Coleman, defendant; and between the said Elizabeth Hayward King, by her father and next friend, plaintiff, and John Brown and Thomas Merriman, defendants, (By original bill and bill of revivor.) Whereby it was ordered, that the said John Comely, in the said order named, should be restrained from having any interview with the said plaintiff. Elizabeth Hayward King, the infant, either by visiting her, or corresponding by letter or otherwise with her.

John Noble,—On the 27th May 1819, was committed, &c. by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor of Great Britain, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the sheriff of Kent, and returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, on Thursday the 27th day of May instant, wheresoever, &c. Indorsed. At the instance of the within named John Noble; and by the return it appears, that on the 14th February 1818, John Noble, in the said writ named, was taken and detained by virtue of a writ of Attachment issued (against the said John Noble and one James Mackie) out of His Majesty's said court of Chancery, (by the names of James Mackie and John Noble,) to answer His Majesty, as well touching a contempt which they, as it was alleged, had committed against His said Majesty, and all such other matters and things as should be then and there laid to their charge, and further to perform, &c. which said writ was indorsed. By the court. For breach of a writ of Execution, bearing teste at Westminster, the 19th day of December 1817; of an order dated the 10th day of December 1817, made in a certain cause wherein Robert Rolfe and his wife, are plaintiffs; and the said James Mackie and John Noble, are defendants, in not paying the sum of £. 96. 0s. 6d. into the bank, with the privity of the Accountant General of this court, to the credit of the said cause; and also in the said James Mackie not paying the sum of £. 687. 0s. 9d. into the bank, with the like privity, as by the said writ and order they were commanded. Tancred, clerk. Returnable before the King in his said court of Chancery, in fifteen days of Easter next ensuing.

William Lloyd,—On the 8th June 1819, was committed, &c. by the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, (by the name of Richard Lloyd,) upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the sheriff of Gloucestershire, and returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June next wheresoever, &c. Indorsed. By the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. E. C. At the instance of Richard Padbury and another; and by the return it appears, that on the 5th April 1819, William Lloyd in the said writ named, was taken, and under the said sheriff's custody, detained by virtue of a writ of Attachment and Proclamation against him by the name of Richard Lloyd, returnable before the King in his court of Chancery, wheresoever, &c. in fifteen days after Easter then next ensuing, to answer to His said Majesty, as well touching a contempt which he, as it is alleged, hath committed against His Majesty, as touching those things which should be then and there laid to his charge, and to perform and abide, &c. By the court. For not answering at the suit of Richard Padbury and another, complainants. Fraser, clerk.

James Battye,—On the 15th June 1819, was committed, &c. by the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, upon the following order of court. Tuesday the 15th day of June, in the 59th year of the reign of King George the 3d, 1819. Between Thomas Lumbs and others, plaintiffs, George Farrer and others,

others, defendants. The defendant, James Battye, having this day been brought up to the bar of this court, by the serjeant at arms attending this court, to answer his contempt in not putting in his examination to certain interrogatories exhibited by the plaintiff for that purpose, before Sir John Simeon, one of the masters of this court, and still persisting therein, it is upon the motion of Mr. Montagu, of counsel for the plaintiffs, ordered that the said defendant be turned over to the prison of the Fleet, and do remain there until he shall put in his examination to the said interrogatories, clear his contempt, and this court make other order to the contrary.

William Plowright,—On the 4th August 1819, was committed, &c. by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor of Great Britain, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the sheriff of Middlesex, and returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, on Wednesday the 4th day of August, wheresoever, &c. to perform and abide, &c. Indorsed. By the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. E. C. At the instance of James Wilkinson and another. Jackson, clerk. And by the return, it appears that on the 18th May 1818, William Plowright, in the said writ named, was taken by the said sheriff, and under his custody detained by virtue of a writ of Attachment of contempt, returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, on the morrow of the Holy Trinity, wheresoever, &c. there to answer our Lord the King, as well touching a contempt which he, as it is alleged, hath committed against His said Majesty, as also such other matters as should then and there be laid to his charge, and further to perform and abide such order, as the said court should make in this behalf. Indorsed. By the court. For not answering at the suit of James Wilkinson and another, complainants. Jackson, clerk. May, Norton & May, solicitors.

Charles Henry Burt,—On the 20th October 1819 (being then in custody for debt,) was detained, &c. by virtue of two several warrants, bearing date the 4th day of August 1819, under the hand and seal of the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, one of the said warrants having been issued in a cause, wherein Hugh Rabbits is plaintiff, and Charles Henry Burt, and Ann his wife, are defendants; and the other of the said warrants having been issued in a cause, wherein Edward Slade is plaintiff, and Charles Henry Burt, and Ann his wife, are defendants. On the 15th January 1820, he was taken into His Majesty's court of Chancery, by virtue of two several writs of Habeas Corpus, to perform and abide, &c. one of the said writs being indorsed "At the instance of Hugh Rabbits, complainant. To answer his contempt in not putting in his answer to the plaintiff's bill." And the other of the said writs being indorsed, "At the instance of Edward Slade, complainant. To answer his contempt in not putting in his answer to the plaintiff's bill." And still persisting in his said contempts, it was upon the motion of Mr. Wray, of counsel for the plaintiffs, ordered that the said defendant be remanded, &c.

Alexander Becher,—On the 6th December 1819 (being then in custody for debt,) was detained, &c. by virtue of a writ of Attachment returnable before the barons of the King's Exchequer at Westminster, on the 24th day of January next, to answer the King concerning divers trespasses, contempts and offences by him lately done and committed. Indorsed. At the instance of James Aspinall, for a contempt of His Majesty's court of Exchequer, at Westminster, in not paying to the said James Aspinall the sum of £.164. 6s. 4d. costs, taxed and allowed, to the said James Aspinall, by the said court. Taylor.

Henry Candler,—On the 27th January 1820 (being then in custody for debt,) was detained, &c. by virtue of a writ of Attachment returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, in eight days of the Purification next ensuing, wheresoever, &c. To answer, &c. Indorsed. By the Court. For not answering at the suit of Hester Candler Brown, widow, and another, plaintiffs. Shaddick. On the 4th March 1820, he was also detained by virtue of another writ of Attachment returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, in 15 days after Easter next ensuing, wheresoever, &c. To answer, &c. Indorsed. By the court. For breach of a writ of Execution, bearing teste at Westminster the 14th day of December, of an order dated the 29th day of November last, made in a cause wherein Hester Candler Brown, widow, and others, are plaintiffs, and the within named Henry Candler and another, are defendants, in not leaving in the hands of his clerk in court, in the said cause, the indentures of lease and release, bearing date the 13th and 14th days of February 1815,

1815, made or expressed to be made between Edward Candler Brown, esquire, deceased, the testator in the pleadings named, of the one part; and Henry Candler, since deceased, of the other part, in the said defendant's answer mentioned; and also the books, accounts, receipts, memorandums, papers and writings mentioned in the ninth schedule to the answer of the said defendant, and thereby admitted to be in his possession or power, as by the said writ and order he was commanded. Shaddick.

John Kaye and Frances Christopher,—On the 29th February 1820, were committed, &c. by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor of Great Britain, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the marshal, &c. returnable before the King in His Majesty's court of Chancery, on Tuesday the 29th day of February instant, wheresoever, &c. To answer, &c. Indorsed: By the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. E. C. At the instance of John Christie; and by the return, it, amongst other things, appears, that John Kaye and Frances Christopher were on the 1st day of February 1820 (then being in the said marshal's custody for debt,) detained by virtue of a writ of Attachment against them, by the names of John Kay and Frances Christopher, returnable in the court of Chancery in 15 days after Easter next ensuing, wheresoever, &c. To answer the King, as well touching a contempt which they, as it is alleged, have committed, as also such other matters as shall be then and there laid to their charge, and further to perform and abide, &c. Indorsed. By the court. For not paying the sum of £. 191. 4s. 8d. to John Christie, in certain causes wherein the said John Kay and Frances Christopher are complainants, and Matthew Cunningham, John Christie and another are defendants, and wherein the said John Christie is complainant and the said John Kay and Frances Christopher are defendants. Smith, clerk.

Thomas Speak,—On the 7th March 1820, was committed, &c. under and by virtue of an order of the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, bearing date the 3d day of November 1819, made between William Thompson, esquire, plaintiff, and Thomas Speak, defendant, for his contempt in cutting and carrying away the crops from certain closes in the occupation of him the said Thomas Speak, in breach of a writ of injunction issued out and under the seal of the high court of Chancery, bearing date the 24th day of August last, whereby it was ordered, that the said Thomas Speak, his agents, servants and workmen, should be restrained from selling or carrying away, or permitting to be sold or carried away, any of the manure, dung or compost upon or from the premises in his occupation, under or by virtue of a certain agreement therein mentioned, and also from selling or carrying away any of the hay, wheat, barley, oats and other corn and crops standing or growing upon the said premises demised to the said defendant Thomas Speak by the said plaintiff, contrary to the said agreement, until the said defendant should fully answer the plaintiff's bill or the further order of the Court.

William Colling,—On the 18th May 1820, was committed, &c. upon the following order of court. Lord Chancellor. Thursday the 18th day of May, in the first year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, 1820. Between Robert Davison and Elizabeth his wife, plaintiffs, William Colling, defendant. The defendant having this day been brought to the bar of this court by the messenger attending this court, to answer his contempt in not putting in his answer to the plaintiff's bill, and still persisting in his said contempt; it is, upon the motion of Mr. Willis, of counsel for the plaintiffs, ordered, that the said defendant, William Colling, be turned over to the prison of the Fleet, and do remain there until he shall fully answer the plaintiff's bill, clear his contempt, and this court make other order to the contrary.

Mary Tadman,—On the 11th July 1820, was committed, &c. upon the following order of court. Lord Chancellor. Tuesday the 11th day of July, in the first year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, 1820. Between Lawrence Ruck and others, plaintiffs, Mary Tadman, Lance Tadman and others, defendants. The defendant, Mary Tadman, having this day been brought up to the bar of this court by the serjeant at arms attending this court, to answer her contempt in not putting in her answer to the plaintiff's amended bill, and still persisting therein; it is, upon the motion of Mr. Wray, of counsel for the plaintiffs, ordered, that the said defendant, Mary Tadman, be turned over to the prison of the Fleet, and do remain there until she shall fully answer the plaintiff's amended bill, clear her contempt, and this court make other order to the contrary.

SECOND PART.

| PRISONERS NAMES. | When Deceased. | Period of Confinement. | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------|-------|
| | | Years. | Months. | Days. |
| William Davis - - - - | 23d February 1812 | 5. | 5. | 29. |
| William Field - - - - | 1st May - — | 4. | 9. | 3. |
| George Ward Errington - - | 22d March - 1813 | 11. | 9. | 20. |
| James Clarkson - - - - | 14th September — | 4. | 5. | 2. |
| William Morgan - - - - | 2d April - 1814 | 2. | 0. | 21. |
| John Ryder - - - - | 25th January 1816 | 0. | 5. | 3. |
| James Tyte - - - - | 13th February — | 14. | 0. | 4. |
| Edward William Scrimshire Green - | 22d January 1817 | 4. | 7. | 23. |
| Thomas Cooke - - - - | 9th August - — | 3. | 3. | 11. |
| Thomas Williams - - - - | 24th September — | 31. | 10. | 14. |
| William Dawson - - - - | 12th January 1818 | 8. | 8. | 24. |
| William Scribner - - - - | 22d January — | 3. | 0. | 8. |
| William Smith - - - - | 26th November — | 14. | 0. | 9. |
| Samuel Hanson - - - - | 3d December — | 0. | 10. | 18. |
| Robert Nunn - - - - | 7th December — | 0. | 11. | 2. |
| Elizabeth Dawson - - - - | 1st May - 1819 | 9. | 0. | 11. |
| Peter Rigby - - - - | 4th November — | 7. | 0. | 4. |
| James Smallcombe - - - - | 9th January 1820 | 5. | 0. | 2. |
| William Tracey - - - - | 1st April - — | 4. | 10. | 19. |
| William David - - - - | 30th June - — | 8. | 3. | 16. |

COURT OF REQUESTS, SOUTHWARK.

RETURN OF FEES Received in the Court of Requests for the Town and Borough of Southwark, and Eastern Half of the Hundred of Brixton, in the County of Surrey, by HENRY SMITH SPECK, and his late Coadjutor JOSEPH BURNETT deceased, up to the 15th day of November 1815; and by the said HENRY SMITH SPECK and JOHN GILBERT MEYMOTT, the present Clerks, subsequent to that date.

| | 1813, August 1,
to
1814, July 31. | 1814, August 1,
to
1815, July 31. | 1815, August 1,
to
1816, July 31. | 1816, August 1,
to
1817, July 31. | 1817, August 1,
to
1818, July 31. | 1818, August 1,
to
1819, July 31. | TOTAL |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Aggregate Amount of Fees received - | 3,743 17 6 | 3,567 11 4 | 3,860 9 8 | 4,255 19 — | 3,204 5 4 | 3,536 5 9 | 22,168 8 7 |
| Fees on Debts of 40 S. and under, }
included in the above - - - - } | 2,144 5 7 | 2,123 10 7 | 2,119 12 4 | 2,475 — 1 | 1,941 — 6 | 2,107 3 2 | 12,910 12 3 |

Out of which has been Paid, as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| To the Bailiff, his Fees }
pursuant to the Act - | 749 15 2 | 704 18 11 | 832 16 6 | 904 6 11 | 339 12 10 | 372 6 11 | 3,903 17 3 |
| To the Bailiff's Officers, their Fees, }
pursuant to the Act - - - - } | 514 19 4 | 507 15 7 | 360 8 2 | 567 — 2 | 232 4 9 | 293 12 8 | 2,476 — 8 |
| Annuities of £. 200 each to 4 Marshalsea
Counsel (pursuant to the Act) Rent, Taxes,
Books, Printing, Stationary, Salaries to
Under Clerks, &c. &c.—Besides other Mis-
cellaneous Expenditure - - - - - } | 942 16 5 | 919 9 5 | 998 4 10 | 994 12 5 | 799 10 8 | 868 11 7 | 5,523 5 4 |

We are unable to make any Return of the Fees received for the last two years preceding the Act of the 46th of his late Majesty; that Act having passed several years before either of us were in Office, and neither of us having possession of, or access to, any Books or Papers, from which such Account could be made out.

H. S. SPECK, } Clerks to the Court of Requests for Southwark
J. G. MEYMOTT, } and the Eastern half of the hundred of
Brixton, in the County of Surrey.

COURT OF REQUESTS, SOUTHWARK.

RETURN OF FEES

Received in the Court of Requests for the Town and Borough of Southwark, and Eastern Half of the Hundred of Britton, in the County of Surrey, by HENRY SMITH SPECK, and his late Coadjutor JOSEPH BURNETT, deceased, up to the 15th day of November 1815; and by the said HENRY SMITH SPECK and JOHN GILBERT MAYMOTT, the present Clerks, subsequent to that date.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 October 1820.*

WELSH JUDICATURE.

RETURNS to an Address of the House of Commons, of
9th June 1820;—for

RETURNS OF THE NUMBER OF PLEAS in the County Court, entered in the
Sheriffs Books in *Wales*, for the last nine Years, distinguishing the Years and
the Counties.

— 1. —

ANGLESEY.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| 1811-12 | - - - | Pleas entered | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| 1812 | - - - | — D° — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| 1813 | - - - | — D° — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57 |
| 1814 | - - - | — D° — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 161 |
| 1815 | - - - | — D° — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 314 |
| 1816 | - - - | — D° — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 348 |
| 1817 | - - - | — D° — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 313 |
| 1818 | - - - | — D° — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 193 |
| 1819-20 | - - - | — D° — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 203 |
| Total - - | | | | | | | | | | 1,663 |

16th June 1820.

Ev. Evans,
Under Sheriff to ROBERT LLOYD, Esquire,
High Sheriff of the County of Anglesey.

— 2. —

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| N° 214 | - - - | In the Year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1811. |
| 230 | - - - | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1812. |
| 207 | - - - | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1813. |
| 221 | - - - | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1814. |
| 392 | - - - | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1815. |
| 341 | - - - | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1816. |
| 409 | - - - | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1817. |
| 270 | - - - | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1818. |
| 183 | - - - | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1819. |
| 2,467 | | | | | | | | | | |

14th June 1820.

Tho' Price,
Sheriff.

— 3. —

CARDIGANSHIRE.

| | | | | Pleas
under 40s. | Pleas by
Replevin. | Pleas by
His Majesty's
Writ of Justitia. |
|---|---|---|------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Sheriffalty of John Brooks, Esq. | - | - | 1811 | 217 | 3 | 30 |
| D° - - of Griffith Jones, Esq. | - | - | 1812 | 300 | 6 | 64 |
| D° - - of Roderick Richards, Esq. | - | - | 1813 | 227 | 7 | 37 |
| D° - - of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. | - | - | 1814 | 290 | 4 | 30 |
| D° - - of John Nathaniel Williams, Esq. | - | - | 1815 | 606 | 4 | 135 |
| D° - - of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. | - | - | 1816 | 611 | 5 | 81 |
| D° - - of Jenkin Davies, Esq. | - | - | 1817 | 090 | 6 | 39 |
| D° - - of John Jones, Esq. | - | - | 1818 | 662 | 9 | 40 |
| D° - - of George Jeffreys, Esq. | - | - | 1819 | 192 | 2 | 13 |

James Thomas,
Under Sheriff of the County of Cardigan.

— 4. —

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

N^o of Pleas entered from 5th March 1818 to 4th March 1819,
inclusive - - - - - 1,439

Letw. Jones,
County Court Clerk for the said Period.

— 5. —

CARNARVONSHIRE.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1811-12 | - - - | Pleas entered | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 308 |
| 1812 | - - - | D ^o — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 396 |
| 1813 | - - - | D ^o — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 272 |
| 1814 | - - - | D ^o — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 459 |
| 1815 | - - - | D ^o — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 774 |
| 1816 | - - - | D ^o — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 755 |
| 1817 | - - - | D ^o — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 984 |
| 1818 | - - - | D ^o — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 751 |
| 1819-20 | - - - | D ^o — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 566 |

Total - - 5,265

20th June 1820.

Ev. Evans,
County Clerk and Recorder to
WILLIAM ORMSBY GORE, Esquire,
High Sheriff of the County of Carnarvon.

— 6. —

DENBIGHSHIRE.

| Years. | | | | | | | | | | Pleas. |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| 1811 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 170 |
| 1812 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 164 |
| 1813 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 273 |
| 1814 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 264 |
| 1815 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 392 |
| 1816 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 387 |
| 1817 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 210 |
| 1818 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 234 |
| 1819 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 315 |

Ruthin, July 1820.

John Jones,
Under Sheriff of Denbighshire.

— 7. —

FLINTSHIRE.

| County. | Years. | Pleas
under 40s. | Pleas
above 40s. | Total
Number. | Remarks. |
|-------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| Flint - - - | 1811 | — | — | — | I have not the Books for
these Years in my pos-
session, nor can I find
out where they are,
being most likely de-
stroyed. |
| — | 1812 | — | — | — | |
| — | 1813 | — | — | — | |
| — | 1814 | — | — | — | |
| — | 1815 | — | — | — | |
| — | 1816 | — | — | — | |
| — | 1817 | — | — | — | |
| — | 1818 | 210 | 40 | 250 | |
| — | 1819 | 263 | 52 | 315 | |

Will. Wynne,
Under Sheriff.

— 8. —

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

| Years. | | | | | | | | | N ^o of Pleas. |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1811 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 387 |
| 1812 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 266 |
| 1813 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 346 |
| 1814 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 327 |
| 1815 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 679 |
| 1816 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 476 |
| 1817 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 541 |
| 1818 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 584 |
| 1819 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 503 |

Cardiff, 17 June 1820.

E. P. Richards,
Deputy Sheriff to RICHARD BLAKEMORE, Esq.

— 9. —

MERIONETHSHIRE.

| Years. | | | | | | | | | N ^o of Pleas. |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1811 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 76 |
| 1812 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 131 |
| 1813 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 92 |
| 1814 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 114 |
| 1815 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 312 |
| 1816 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 389 |
| 1817 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 485 |
| 1818 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 261 |
| 1819 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 121 |

16 June 1820.

Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq.
Sheriff.

— 10. —

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

| Years. | | | | | | | | | N ^o of Pleas. |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1811 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 227 |
| 1812 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 428 |
| 1813 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 505 |
| 1814 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 533 |
| 1815 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 899 |
| 1816 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 555 |
| 1817 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 785 |
| 1818 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 662 |
| 1819 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 309 |

15 July 1820.

Hugh Owen,
County Clerk.

— 11. —

PEMBROKESHIRE.

| | Years. | Number of Pleas. | Sheriffs Names. |
|----|---------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | 1811-12 | 464 | Lewis Mathias, Esq. |
| 2. | 1812-13 | 440 | William Henry Scourfield, Esq. |
| 3. | 1813-14 | 643 | Gwynne Gill Vaughan, Esq. |
| 4. | 1814-15 | 1,022 | John Harcourt Powell, Esq. |
| 5. | 1815-16 | 1,486 | Maurice Williams, Esq. |
| 6. | 1816-17 | 1,180 | Sir Henry Mathias, Knt. |
| 7. | 1817-18 | 1,280 | Charles Mathias, Esq. |
| 8. | 1818-19 | 1,324 | Robert Innes Acland, Esq. |
| 9. | 1819-20 | 828 | Henry Davis, Esq. |

Haverfordwest, }
17 June 1820. }

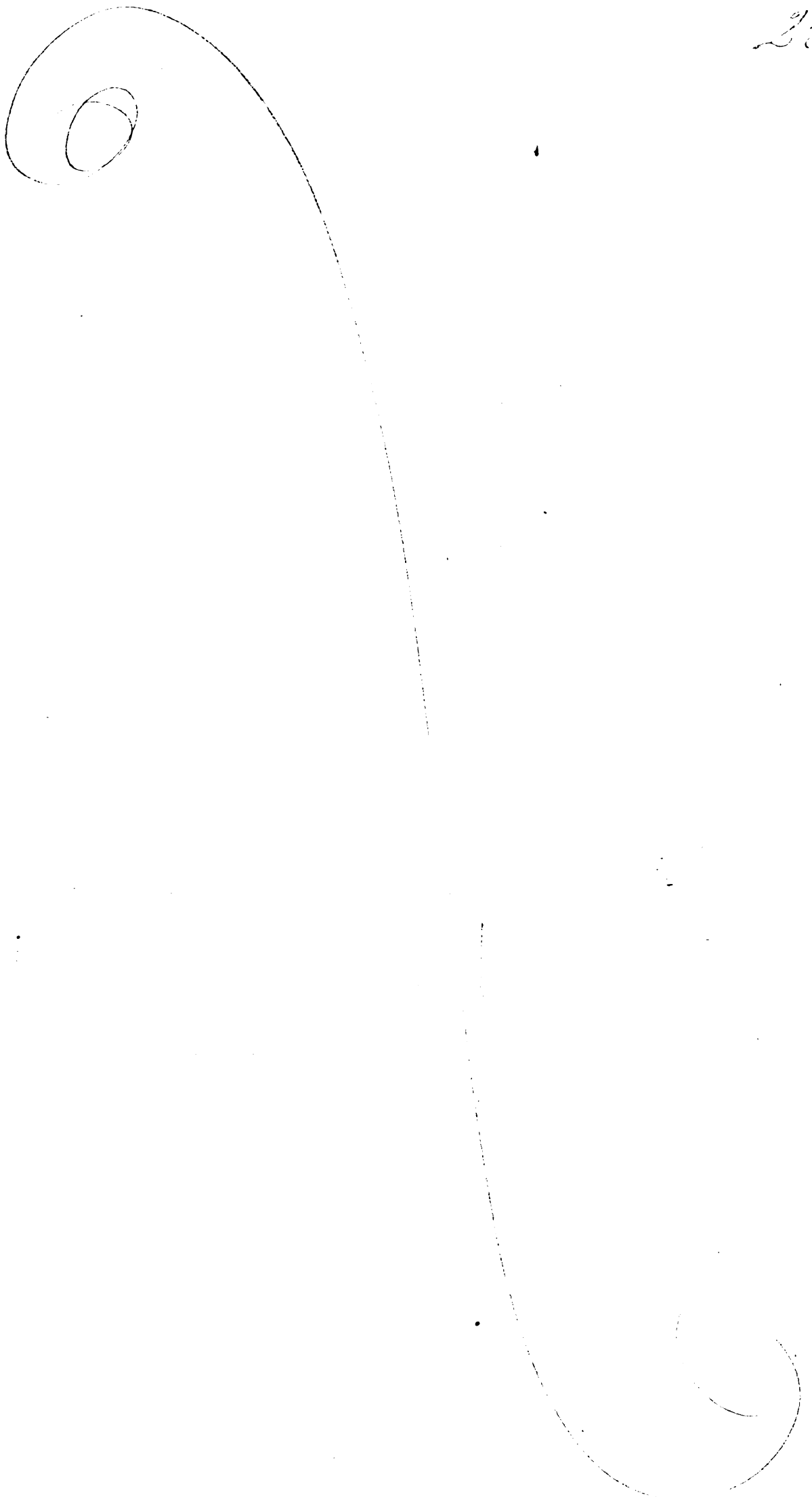
Charles Harris,
Under Sheriff.

—12.—

RADNORSHIRE.

| <u>Years.</u> | | | | | | | | | <u>Number.</u> |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| 1811 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 133 |
| 1812 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 135 |
| 1813 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 86 |
| 1814 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 166 |
| 1815 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 285 |
| 1816 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 409 |
| 1817 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 405 |
| 1818 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 295 |
| 1819 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 167 |

Ja' Davies,
Under Sheriff.



290

WELSH JUDICATURE.

RETURNS to an Address of the House of Commons,
of 9th June 1820;—*for*

RETURNS OF THE NUMBER OF PLEAS in the
County Court, entered in the Sheriffs Books in *Wales*, for
the last nine Years, distinguishing the Years and the
Counties:—*viz.*

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Anglesey | Flintshire. |
| Brecknock. | Glamorganshire. |
| Cardiganshire. | Merionethshire. |
| Carmarthenshire. | Montgomeryshire. |
| Carnarvonshire. | Pembrokeshire. |
| Denbighshire. | Hadnorshire. |

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 July 1820.

287

COPY OF A DISPATCH

From the Earl *Bathurst* to General the Lord *Charles Somerset*; dated
Colonial Department, 1st March 1819.

Colonial Department, London,
1st March 1819.

MY LORD,

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased to confer upon *Henry Ellis*, Esq. the Bearer of this Dispatch, the office of Deputy Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Bird to the office of Secretary to the Colony, I do myself the honour of introducing him to your Lordship's favour and protection; and have to desire that your Lordship will, on his arrival in the Colony, place him in the execution of the duties of that office, and of the subordinate appointments latterly attached to it, and in the enjoyment of all such salary and emoluments as were received by his predecessor in those situations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

To General the Lord
Charles Somerset,
&c. &c. &c.

Colonial Department, }
May 5th, 1820. }

Henry Goulburn.

COPY OF A DISPATCH

From the Earl *Radhurst* to General the Lord *Charles Somerset*; dated Colonial Department, 1st March 1819.

Colonial Department, }
May 5th, 1820. } *Henry Goulburn.*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 May 1820.*

A STATEMENT SHOWING THE YEARS FOR WHICH THE COMMISSIONERS OF AUDIT,

Appointed by the 54 Geo. III, cap. 184, and continued by the 59 Geo. III, cap. 67,

HAVE AUDITED THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COLONIES OF

Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, The Cape of Good Hope, and other Places, in each Year; and for what Years they have received the Accounts to be audited, from the different Colonies.

| TITLE OF ACCOUNTS
referred to the
COMMISSIONERS. | CHARGE. | DISCHARGE. | WHEN
Received at
this Office. | AUDITED
State transmitted
to the Lords of
the Treasury. | REMARKS. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| CEYLON: | <i>Rds. f. p.</i> | <i>Rds. f. p.</i> | | | |
| Lieut. general Tho ^d Maitland as governor, and major general John Wilson as lieut. governor; a blended account for one year, to 31 Dec. 1811. | 7,279,905. 8. 0. | 5,850,909. 4. 2½. | 9 Dec. 1814 | 13 Nov. 1815 | Under the 1st section of the Act by which the commissioners of Colonial Audit were appointed, they were authorized to examine such accounts as the lords commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury might deem it expedient to refer to them for that purpose. It became, therefore, a part of their duty, under the directions of the lords of the Treasury, to report to their lordships from what period, in their opinion, the examination of the accounts ought to commence. With a view to this object, the accounts of lieut. general T. Maitland, as governor of Ceylon, for six years, from 1st Jan. 1805 to 31st Dec. 1810, were delivered to the commissioners of Colonial Audit from the auditors of Public Accounts, on the 21st Dec. 1814; and they were also furnished with some reports relating to them, which had been submitted to their lordships by the auditors of Public Accounts. In their report to the lords of the Treasury, the auditors of Public Accounts stated, that "the accounts bore internal evidence of having been carefully examined by the civil and military auditors at Ceylon, and that they would therefore have recommended, that lieut. general Maitland should be relieved from rendering any further or other account of the bills drawn by him as governor of Ceylon, in the same manner and for the same reason as his predecessor, Mr. North, was relieved with respect to similar bills drawn during his government." In consequence, however, of the Act by which this Board was appointed, the auditors of Public Accounts reported their opinion, that his accounts should be referred to this Board. Upon inspection of the accounts, upon consideration of this report, and for other reasons stated to the lords of the Treasury, on the 12th Jan. 1815, the commissioners of Colonial Audit recommended that their examination of the accounts should commence from the 1st January 1811.
A warrant to that effect was consequently directed to them by their lordships, dated 21st Feb. 1815. |
| Major general J. Wilson as lieut. governor, and lieut. general sir Robert Brownrigg as governor; a blended account for one year, to 31 Dec. 1812. | 8,058,207. 7. 1½. | 6,181,962. 0. 1. | 9 Dec. 1814 | 29 July 1816 | |
| Lieut. general sir Robert Brownrigg as governor; for one year, to 31 Dec. 1813. | 10,735,607. 8. 1. | 8,946,104. 1. 0½. | 20 Aug. 1816 | 9 July 1817 | |
| Same person, as governor; for one year, to 31 Dec. 1814. | 9,816,054. 10. 1½. | 7,339,814. 9. 0½. | 4 Dec. 1816 | 7 May 1818 | |
| Same person, as governor; for one year, to 31 Dec. 1815. | 11,264,507. 3. 2½. | 9,584,763. 3. 1½. | 22 Dec. 1817 | 21 Apr. 1820 | |
| Same person, as governor; for one year, to 31 Dec. 1816. | 11,997,785. 5. 1½. | 9,846,354. 10. 0½. | 1 Sept. 1819 | Now under examination. | |
| | <i>£. s. d.</i> | <i>£. s. d.</i> | | | |
| Right hon. W. Huskisson, agent for Ceylon; for one year, to 31 December 1814. | 53,950. 12. 10. | 53,655. 10. 4. | 3 Apr. 1815 | 30 Oct. 1817 | |

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AUDITED BY THE

| TITLE OF ACCOUNTS
referred to the
COMMISSIONERS. | CHARGE. | DISCHARGE. | WHEN
Received at
this Office. | AUDITED
State transmitted
to the Lords of
the Treasury. | REMARKS |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| CEYLON—continued. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| Right hon. W. Huskisson,
agent for Ceylon; for one year,
to 31 December 1815. | 66,991. 11. 3. | 64,854. 18. 9. | 1 Apr. 1817 | 8 June 1818 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 Dec. 1816. | 49,435. 6. 11½ | 40,056. 18. 5. | 23 Oct. 1817 | 30 Apr. 1819 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 Dec. 1817. | 55,056. 16. 11. | 54,994. 3. 0½ | 30 Sept. 1818 | 18 Nov. 1819 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 Dec. 1818. | 49,123. 9. 6½ | 47,046. 11. 9 | 26 Apr. 1819 | 7 Dec. 1819 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 Dec. 1819. | 48,239. 2. 3. | 52,656. 3. 3. | 17 Apr. 1820 | Now under
examination. | |
| MAURITIUS: | Spds. Cds. | Spds. Cds. | | | |
| Robert T. Farquhar, esq.
as governor; from 1 Decem-
ber 1811 to 31 December
1812. | 5,434,532. 33. | 5,326,851. 40½ | 10 Feb. 1815 | 18 Aug. 1815 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 December
1813. | 1,914,846. 30½ | 1,837,713. 56½ | 16 Jan. 1815 | 23 Dec. 1816 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 December
1814. | 1,391,364. 63½ | 1,355,100. 0. | 17 Apr. 1816 | 30 Oct. 1817 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 December
1815. | 1,902,594. 37½ | 1,877,569. 11½ | 19 Dec. 1817 | - - - | The examination of this
account was completed some
time back; the audit of it has been delayed, in the
expectation that the answers of the Accountant to
surcharges made on his accounts for the years 1813
and 1814, and to queries on the present account,
which were transmitted to him, might explain many
apparent irregularities and objections; but governor
Farquhar having lately stated that he cannot answer
the queries, without reference to the Public Depart-
ments at the Mauritius, the commissioners have
directed the objectionable payments to be provision-
ally surcharged, and are about to proceed forthwith
to the audit of the Account. |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 December
1816. | 2,174,451. 1. | 1,808,064. 99½ | 2 Dec. 1818 | - - - | This account has been exa-
mined, but the Commission-
ers have deferred final pro-
ceedings upon it, for the reasons stated in the
foregoing remark.
Some of the vouchers of the Mauritius accounts,
for the years 1817 & 1818 have been received, and
progress has been made in the provisional examina-
tion of those of 1817. |
| Richard Penn, esq. agent
for the Mauritius; for one
year, to 31 December 1813. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| Richard Penn, esq. agent
for the Mauritius; for one
year, to 31 December 1813. | 52,384. 4. 11. | 48,248. 0. 8. | 5 Oct. 1815 | 26 Feb. 1816 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 December
1814. | 11,357. 7. 3. | 9,568. 10. 8. | 9 Oct. 1815 | - Ditto - | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 December
1815. | 15,603. 1. 3½ | 13,928. 15. 1½ | 4 Dec. 1817. | 9 Apr. 1818 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 December
1816. | 6,174. 6. 2. | 5,998. 5. 2½ | - Ditto - | - Ditto - | |

| TITLE OF ACCOUNTS
referred to the
COMMISSIONERS. | CHARGE. | DISCHARGE. | WHEN
Received at
this Office. | AUDITED
State transmitted
to the Lords of
the Treasury. | REMARKS. |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>MAURITIUS—continued.</i> | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| Richard Penn, esq. agent
for the Mauritius; for one
year, to 31 December 1817. | 39,771. 6. 9½ | 30,676. 2. 4½ | 16 Nov. 1818 | 20 Jan. 1819 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 December
1818. | 19,714. 4. 6. | 14,773. 16. 3½ | 18 Mar. 1819 | 23 June 1819 | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 December
1819. | 10,908. 2. 1½ | 10,798. 15. 10½ | 18 Jan. 1820 | 1 Feb. 1820 | |
| <i>MALTA:</i> | Scudi. T. Gr. | Scudi. T. Gr. | | | |
| Sir Alex. J. Ball, bart.
as civil commissioner; from
4 September 1800 to 20 Fe-
bruary 1801. | 759,025. 2. 18. | 755,886. 5. 13. | 10 Feb. 1815 | - - - | Upon inspection of the
early accounts of this colony,
upon examination of various
documents transmitted to
them by the secretary of
the Treasury, and of dispatches
relative to its finances, to
which access was granted to
them by the secretary of
state; and, upon considering
the extreme complication of
the financial accounts and
institutions of that island, un-
til they were reduced to some
order by the present governor
Sir T. Maitland, this board,
on the 18th October 1815, re-
ported its opinion to the lords
of the Treasury, that the early
accounts could not be audited
with effect in this country.
Upon these grounds, they re-
commended that some person,
duly qualified, should be sent
from England to examine the
arrear accounts.
Pursuant to this recom-
mendation colonel Edwards,
the late first commissioner,
was sent to Malta by the lords
of the Treasury, taking with
him, as his assistant, the pre-
sent secretary to this office,
Mr. Brande.
Colonel Edwards having
died at Malta, a general
examination of the arrear
accounts was continued by
Mr. Brande; and upon his return to this country,
and the consideration of his reports, the board sub-
mitted to the lords of the Treasury their opinion,
that the accounts prior to the 1st October 1813, on
which day the administration of the government was
assumed by Sir T. Maitland, should undergo a local
examination, under instructions from their lordships.
Their lordships have expressed their concurrence
in this opinion, and directed that instructions should
be sent to the governor of Malta to transmit his
accounts to this country accordingly. Those for the
periods mentioned in the opposite column have been
recently received, but for want of the accounts for
the first year of his administration, the board has
not yet proceeded in the audit. |
| Major general H. Pigot;
for the same service, from
21 February to 30th June
1801. | 152,641. 11. 3. | 119,421. 2. 14. | 24 Oct. 1815 | - - - | |
| Charles Cameron, esq. for
the same service; from 1 July
1801 to 24th July 1802. | 1,250,701. 10. 14. | 956,611. 4. 11. | 24 Oct. 1815 | - - - | |
| Sir Alex. J. Ball, bart. for
the same service; from 25
July 1802 to 24 July 1803. | 661,786. 5. 8. | 596,234. 7. 1. | 10 Feb. 1815 | - - - | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, from 25 July
1803 to 24th July 1804. | 1,729,188. 7. 18. | 1,680,721. 8. 6. | 10 Feb. 1815 | - - - | |
| The right hon. sir Thomas
Maitland, as governor of
Malta; from 1 October to
31 December 1814. | 440,452. 7. 7. | 286,735. 10. 14. | 15 Apr. 1820 | - - - | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, from 1 January
to 31 December 1815. | 4,773,512. 3. 5. | 3,892,982. 4. 8. | 15 Apr. 1820 | - - - | |
| Same person and service;
for one year to 31 December
1816. | 5,762,932. 0. 2. | 4,599,187. 1. 8. | 15 Apr. 1820 | - - - | |

| TITLE OF ACCOUNTS
referred to the
COMMISSIONERS. | CHARGE. | DISCHARGE. | WHEN
Received at
this Office. | AUDITED
State transmitted
to the Lords of
the Treasury. | REMARKS. |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>MALTA—continued.</i> | £. s. d.] | £. s. d. | | | |
| Major general Sir H. E. Bunbury, as agent for Malta and the Ionian Islands; for one year, to 31 December 1814. | 4,200. 0. 0. | 2,329. 6. 7. | 4 Aug. 1815 | 15 Jan. 1816 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1815. | 43,676. 6. 0. | 41,807. 16. 0. | 8 May 1816 | 31 May 1816 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1816. | 181,868. 10. 0. | 169,092. 1. 8. | 5 June 1817 | 2 Feb. 1818 | |
| Major general Sir H. E. Bunbury, as agent for Malta; for one year, to 31 December 1817. | 42,776. 8. 4. | 33,238. 12. 1½ | 25 July 1818 | 19 Oct. 1818 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1818. | 89,537. 16. 2½ | 85,817. 8. 0. | 16 March 1819 | 27 May 1819 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1819. | 68,944. 14. 11½ | 63,320. 17. 10. | 18 Feb. 1820. | 21 March 1820 | |
| <i>TRINIDAD:</i> | £. C. s. d. | £. C. s. d. | | | |
| Sir Ralph Woodford, bart. as governor; from 14 June to 31 December 1813. | 16,472. 14. 6. | 15,431. 6. 4½ | 18 Oct. 1815 | 26 Apr. 1816 | The commissioners, upon the inspection of various documents relating to the revenue and expenditure of Trinidad, received from the office of the secretary of state, finding that the accounts during the administration of the government by Sir Thomas Hislop and lieut. general Monro, including the period from 20th July 1803 to 13th June 1813, were not made up and vouched in such a manner as would admit of their being regularly audited in this country, and that they had been examined in the colony by a committee of the colonial council; reported their opinion to the lords of the Treasury, that they should be authorized to commence the examination of the accounts of the governor of Trinidad, from the 14th June 1813, when the present governor commenced his administration: in which opinion their lordships were pleased to concur, and issued their warrant accordingly. |
| Same person and service; from 1 January to 30 June 1814. | 31,701. 8. 5½ | 21,665. 0. 5. | 18 Oct. 1815 | 26 Apr. 1816 | |
| Same person and service; from 1 July to 31 December 1814. | 50,596. 11. 6½ | 39,390. 16. 1. | 6 April 1819 | - - - | These accounts are made up, and vouched in so irregular a manner, that the commissioners have found it necessary to report their state to the lords of the Treasury, and to recommend, in some instances, that further documents should be called for; and in others, that they should be specifically authorized by their lordships to proceed to the audit of the accounts upon the vouchers received. The whole of these accounts have been provisionally examined, but the additional documents required have not yet been transmitted to the commissioners. |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1815. | 88,811. 5. 1½ | 79,320. 8. 11½ | 6 April 1819 | - - - | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1816. | 87,185. 18. 8. | 56,312. 13. 8½ | 6 April 1819 | - - - | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1817. | 100,423. 16. 7½ | 70,419. 3. 11½ | 6 April 1819 | - - - | |

| TITLE OF ACCOUNTS
referred to the
COMMISSIONERS. | CHARGE. | DISCHARGE. | WHEN
Received at
this Office. | AUDITED
state transmitted
to the Lords of
the Treasury. | REMARKS. |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>TRINIDAD—continued.</i> | £. C. s. d. | £. C. s. d. | | | |
| Sir R. Woodford, bart. on account of the maintenance of American Settlers in Trinidad; from 17 October 1815 to 30th June 1816. | 5,410. 0. 0. | 6,051. 9. 10. | 5 June 1818 | 14 July 1818 | |
| Same person and service; from 16 August 1816 to 30 June 1817. | 14,512. 0. 0. | 16,215. 7. 2. | 5 June 1818 | 14 July 1818 | |
| Same person and service; from 1 July to 31 December 1817. | - - - | 4,010. 7. 2. | 20 Jan. 1819 | - - - | This being only an attested abstract of disbursements, unaccompanied by any regular account current, or other document, showing from whence the funds to meet those disbursements were procured, the commissioners have not been able to proceed to the audit of the account; but the deficiency has been reported to the lords of the Treasury, and the vouchers for the disbursements have been examined. |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| Joseph Marryat, esq. agent for Trinidad.—Account of the application of money granted by parliament for the re-establishment of the public buildings destroyed by the fire at Port of Spain. | 58,728. 18. 5. | 58,367. 17. 5. | 9 Dec. 1814 | 21 July 1815 | |
| Same person and service; supplementary account. | 1,187. 11. 0. | 1,085. 0. 0. | 19 Apr. 1815 | 21 July 1815 | |
| Same person and service; further supplementary and final account. | 4,749. 9. 3. | 4,634. 9. 4. | 27 Mar. 1817 | 1 Apr. 1817 | |
| <i>CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:</i> | Rds. sk. dy. | Rds. sk. dy. | | | |
| Lord Charles Somerset, as governor; from 1 July to 31 December 1816. | 591,813. 0. 2. | 490,142. 3. 4½ | 1 Oct. 1818 | - - - | The commissioners, after inspecting the various documents relating to the accounts of this Colony, since its capture in 1806, which had been transmitted to this country; and having obtained such information as the several officers who had administered the government of the Cape could give upon the subject of them, submitted their opinion to the lords commissioners of the Treasury, that the examination of the accounts in this office should commence from the 1st April 1814, the period when lord Charles Somerset assumed the government; and their lordships concurring in this opinion of the commissioners, issued a warrant, authorizing them to proceed accordingly, and instructed the Governor to transmit his accounts to this country. The accounts, however, from 1 April 1814 to 30 June 1816, have not yet been received, and consequently the commissioners have not been able to proceed with the audit of those for the subsequent period; the omission was reported to the lords commissioners of the Treasury on the 20 October 1818, in order that measures might be immediately taken to obtain the accounts wanting, and the provisional examination of those received has been proceeded upon. |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1817. | 1,395,211. 6. 5½ | 1,211,194. 4. 4½ | 1 Oct. 1818 | - - - | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1818. | 1,578,035. 4. 2½ | 1,116,134. 6. 2½ | 25 Sept. 1819 | - - - | |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| Robert Willimott, esq. as agent for the Cape of Good Hope; for one year, to 24 June 1812. | 2,940. 11. 1. | 1,773. 9. 6. | 6 Jan. 1816 | 18 June 1817 | |

(continued)

| TITLE OF ACCOUNTS
referred to the
COMMISSIONERS. | CHARGE. | DISCHARGE. | WHEN
Received at
this Office. | AUDITED
State transmitted
to the Lords of
the Treasury. | REMARKS. |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>MALTA—continued.</i> | £. s. d.] | £. s. d. | | | |
| Major general Sir H. E. Bunbury, as agent for Malta and the Ionian Islands; for one year, to 31 December 1814. | 4,200. 0. 0. | 2,329. 6. 7. | 4 Aug. 1815 | 15 Jan. 1816 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1815. | 43,676. 6. 0. | 41,807. 16. 0. | 8 May 1816 | 31 May 1816 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1816. | 181,868. 10. 0. | 169,092. 1. 8. | 5 June 1817 | 2 Feb. 1818 | |
| Major general Sir H. E. Bunbury, as agent for Malta; for one year, to 31 December 1817. | 42,776. 8. 4. | 33,238. 12. 1½ | 25 July 1818 | 19 Oct. 1818 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1818. | 89,537. 16. 2½ | 85,817. 8. 0. | 16 March 1819 | 27 May 1819 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1819. | 68,944. 14. 11½ | 63,320. 17. 10. | 18 Feb. 1820. | 21 March 1820 | |
| <i>TRINIDAD:</i> | £. C ^r s. d. | £. C ^r s. d. | | | |
| Sir Ralph Woodford, bart. as governor; from 14 June to 31 December 1813. | 16,472. 14. 6. | 15,431. 6. 4½ | 18 Oct. 1815 | 26 Apr. 1816 | The commissioners, upon the inspection of various documents relating to the revenue and expenditure of Trinidad, received from the office of the secretary of state, finding that the accounts during the administration of the government by Sir Thomas Hislop and lieut. general Monro, including the period from 20th July 1803 to 13th June 1813, were not made up and vouched in such a manner as would admit of their being regularly audited in this country, and that they had been examined in the colony by a committee of the colonial council; reported their opinion to the lords of the Treasury, that they should be authorized to commence the examination of the accounts of the governor of Trinidad, from the 14th June 1813, when the present governor commenced his administration: in which opinion their lordships were pleased to concur, and issued their warrant accordingly. |
| Same person and service; from 1 January to 30 June 1814. | 31,701. 8. 5½ | 21,665. 0. 5. | 18 Oct. 1815 | 26 Apr. 1816 | |
| Same person and service; from 1 July to 31 December 1814. | 50,596. 11. 6½ | 39,390. 16. 1. | 6 April 1819 | - - - | These accounts are made up, and vouched in so irregular a manner, that the commissioners have found it necessary to report their state to the lords of the Treasury, and to recommend, in some instances, that further documents should be called for; and in others, that they should be specifically authorized by their lordships to proceed to the audit of the accounts upon the vouchers received. The whole of these accounts have been provisionally examined, but the additional documents required have not yet been transmitted to the commissioners. |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1815. | 88,811. 5. 1½ | 79,320. 8. 11½ | 6 April 1819 | - - - | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1816. | 87,185. 18. 8. | 56,312. 13. 8½ | 6 April 1819 | - - - | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1817. | 100,423. 16. 7½ | 70,419. 3. 11½ | 6 April 1819 | - - - | |

COMMISSIONERS OF COLONIAL AUDIT.

24
5

| TITLE OF ACCOUNTS
referred to the
COMMISSIONERS. | CHARGE. | DISCHARGE. | WHEN
Received at
this Office. | AUDITED
state transmitted
to the Lords of
the Treasury. | REMARKS. |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>TRINIDAD—continued.</i> | £. <i>C</i> s. d. | £. <i>C</i> s. d. | | | |
| Sir R. Woodford, bart. on
account of the maintenance
of American Settlers in Trini-
dad; from 17 October 1815
to 30th June 1816. | 5,410. 0. 0. | 6,051. 9. 10. | 5 June 1818 | 14 July 1818 | |
| Same person and service;
from 16 August 1816 to 30
June 1817. | 14,512. 0. 0. | 16,215. 7. 2. | 5 June 1818 | 14 July 1818 | |
| Same person and service;
from 1 July to 31 December
1817. | - - - | 4,010. 7. 2. | 20 Jan. 1819 | - - - | This being only an attested
abstract of disbursements, un-
accompanied by any regular
account current, or other document, showing from
whence the funds to meet those disbursements were
procured, the commissioners have not been able to
proceed to the audit of the account; but the defici-
ency has been reported to the lords of the Treasury,
and the vouchers for the disbursements have been
examined. |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| Joseph Marryat, esq. agent
for Trinidad.—Account of the
application of money granted
by parliament for the re-esta-
blishment of the public build-
ings destroyed by the fire at
Port of Spain. | 58,728. 18. 5. | 58,367. 17. 5. | 9 Dec. 1814 | 21 July 1815 | |
| Same person and service;
supplementary account. | 1,187. 11. 0. | 1,085. 0. 0. | 19 Apr. 1815 | 21 July 1815 | |
| Same person and service;
further supplementary and
final account. | 4,749. 9. 3. | 4,634. 9. 4. | 27 Mar. 1817 | 1 Apr. 1817 | |
| <i>CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:</i> | <i>Rds. sk. dy.</i> | <i>Rds. sk. dy.</i> | | | |
| Lord Charles Somerset, as
governor; from 1 July to 31
December 1816. | 591,813. 0. 2. | 490,142. 3. 4½ | 1 Oct. 1818 | - - - | The commissioners, after
inspecting the various docu-
ments relating to the accounts
of this Colony, since its cap-
ture in 1806, which had been
transmitted to this country;
and having obtained such in-
formation as the several offi-
cers who had administered
the government of the Cape
could give upon the subject
of them, submitted their opinion to the lords com-
missioners of the Treasury, that the examination
of the accounts in this office should commence from
the 1st April 1814, the period when lord Charles
Somerset assumed the government; and their lord-
ships concurring in this opinion of the commissioners,
issued a warrant, authorizing them to proceed ac-
cordingly, and instructed the Governor to trans-
mit his accounts to this country. The accounts,
however, from 1 April 1814 to 30 June 1816, have
not yet been received, and consequently the com-
missioners have not been able to proceed with the
audit of those for the subsequent period; the omis-
sion was reported to the lords commissioners of the
Treasury on the 20 October 1818, in order that
measures might be immediately taken to obtain the
accounts wanting, and the provisional examination
of those received has been proceeded upon. |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 December
1817. | 1,395,211. 6. 5½ | 1,211,194. 4. 4½ | 1 Oct. 1818 | - - - | |
| Same person and service;
for one year, to 31 Decem-
ber 1818. | 1,578,035. 4. 2½ | 1,116,134. 6. 2½ | 25 Sept. 1819 | - - - | |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| Robert Willimott, esq. as
agent for the Cape of Good
Hope; for one year, to 24
June 1812. | 2,940. 11. 1. | 1,773. 9. 6. | 6 Jan. 1816 | 18 June 1817 | |

(continued)

| TITLE OF ACCOUNTS
referred to the
COMMISSIONERS. | CHARGE. | DISCHARGE. | WHEN
Received at
this Office. | AUDITED
State transmitted
to the Lords of
the Treasury. | REMARKS. |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>MALTA—continued.</i> | £. s. d.] | £. s. d. | | | |
| Major general Sir H. E. Bunbury, as agent for Malta and the Ionian Islands; for one year, to 31 December 1814. | 4,200. 0. 0. | 2,329. 6. 7. | 4 Aug. 1815 | 15 Jan. 1816 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1815. | 43,676. 6. 0. | 41,807. 16. 0. | 8 May 1816 | 31 May 1816 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1816. | 181,868. 10. 0. | 169,092. 1. 8. | 5 June 1817 | 2 Feb. 1818 | |
| Major general Sir H. E. Bunbury, as agent for Malta; for one year, to 31 December 1817. | 42,776. 8. 4. | 33,238. 12. 1½ | 25 July 1818 | 19 Oct. 1818 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1818. | 89,537. 16. 2½ | 85,817. 8. 0. | 16 March 1819 | 27 May 1819 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1819. | 68,944. 14. 11½ | 63,320. 17. 10. | 18 Feb. 1820. | 21 March 1820 | |
| <i>TRINIDAD:</i> | £. C' s. d. | £. C' s. d. | | | |
| Sir Ralph Woodford, bart. as governor; from 14 June to 31 December 1813. | 16,472. 14. 6. | 15,431. 6. 4½ | 18 Oct. 1815 | 26 Apr. 1816 | The commissioners, upon the inspection of various documents relating to the revenue and expenditure of Trinidad, received from the office of the secretary of state, finding that the accounts during the administration of the government by Sir Thomas Hislop and lieut. general Monro, including the period from 20th July 1803 to 13th June 1813, were not made up and vouched in such a manner as would admit of their being regularly audited in this country, and that they had been examined in the colony by a committee of the colonial council; reported their opinion to the lords of the Treasury, that they should be authorized to commence the examination of the accounts of the governor of Trinidad, from the 14th June 1813, when the present governor commenced his administration: in which opinion their lordships were pleased to concur, and issued their warrant accordingly. |
| Same person and service; from 1 January to 30 June 1814. | 31,701. 8. 5½ | 21,665. 0. 5. | 18 Oct. 1815 | 26 Apr. 1816 | |
| Same person and service; from 1 July to 31 December 1814. | 50,596. 11. 6½ | 39,390. 16. 1. | 6 April 1819 | - - - | These accounts are made up, and vouched in so irregular a manner, that the commissioners have found it necessary to report their state to the lords of the Treasury, and to recommend, in some instances, that further documents should be called for; and in others, that they should be specifically authorized by their lordships to proceed to the audit of the accounts upon the vouchers received. The whole of these accounts have been provisionally examined, but the additional documents required have not yet been transmitted to the commissioners. |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1815. | 88,811. 5. 1½ | 79,320. 8. 11½ | 6 April 1819 | - - - | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1816. | 87,185. 18. 8. | 56,312. 13. 8½ | 6 April 1819 | - - - | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1817. | 100,423. 16. 7½ | 70,419. 3. 11½ | 6 April 1819 | - - - | |

| TITLE OF ACCOUNTS
referred to the
COMMISSIONERS. | CHARGE. | DISCHARGE. | WHEN
Received at
this Office. | AUDITED
state transmitted
to the Lords of
the Treasury. | REMARKS. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>TRINIDAD—continued.</i> | £. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | £. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | | | |
| Sir R. Woodford, bart. on account of the maintenance of American Settlers in Trinidad; from 17 October 1815 to 30th June 1816. | 5,410. 0. 0. | 6,051. 9. 10. | 5 June 1818 | 14 July 1818 | |
| Same person and service; from 16 August 1816 to 30 June 1817. | 14,512. 0. 0. | 16,215. 7. 2. | 5 June 1818 | 14 July 1818 | |
| Same person and service; from 1 July to 31 December 1817. | - - - | 4,010. 7. 2. | 20 Jan. 1819 | - - - | This being only an attested abstract of disbursements, unaccompanied by any regular account current, or other document, showing from whence the funds to meet those disbursements were procured, the commissioners have not been able to proceed to the audit of the account; but the deficiency has been reported to the lords of the Treasury, and the vouchers for the disbursements have been examined. |
| | £. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | £. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | | | |
| Joseph Marryat, esq. agent for Trinidad.—Account of the application of money granted by parliament for the re-establishment of the public buildings destroyed by the fire at Port of Spain. | 58,728. 18. 5. | 58,367. 17. 5. | 9 Dec. 1814 | 21 July 1815 | |
| Same person and service; supplementary account. | 1,187. 11. 0. | 1,085. 0. 0. | 19 Apr. 1815 | 21 July 1815 | |
| Same person and service; further supplementary and final account. | 4,749. 9. 3. | 4,634. 9. 4. | 27 Mar. 1817 | 1 Apr. 1817 | |
| <i>CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:</i> | <i>Rds. sk. dy.</i> | <i>Rds. sk. dy.</i> | | | |
| Lord Charles Somerset, as governor; from 1 July to 31 December 1816. | 591,813. 0. 2. | 490,142. 3. 4½ | 1 Oct. 1818 | - - - | The commissioners, after inspecting the various documents relating to the accounts of this Colony, since its capture in 1806, which had been transmitted to this country; and having obtained such information as the several officers who had administered the government of the Cape could give upon the subject of them, submitted their opinion to the lords commissioners of the Treasury, that the examination of the accounts in this office should commence from the 1st April 1814, the period when lord Charles Somerset assumed the government; and their lordships concurring in this opinion of the commissioners, issued a warrant, authorizing them to proceed accordingly, and instructed the Governor to transmit his accounts to this country. The accounts, however, from 1 April 1814 to 30 June 1816, have not yet been received, and consequently the commissioners have not been able to proceed with the audit of those for the subsequent period; the omission was reported to the lords commissioners of the Treasury on the 20 October 1818, in order that measures might be immediately taken to obtain the accounts wanting, and the provisional examination of those received has been proceeded upon. |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1817. | 1,395,211. 6. 5½ | 1,211,194. 4. 4½ | 1 Oct. 1818 | - - - | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1818. | 1,578,035. 4. 2½ | 1,116,134. 6. 2½ | 25 Sept. 1819 | - - - | |
| | £. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | £. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | | | |
| Robert Willimott, esq. as agent for the Cape of Good Hope; for one year, to 24 June 1812. | 2,940. 11. 1. | 1,773. 9. 6. | 6 Jan. 1816 | 18 June 1817 | |

(continued)

| TITLE OF ACCOUNTS
referred to the
COMMISSIONERS. | CHARGE. | DISCHARGE. | WHEN
Received at this
Office. | AUDITED
State transmitted
to the Lords of
the Treasury. | REMARKS. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—
continued. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| Robert Willimott, esq. as agent for the Cape of Good Hope; from 25 June to 15 October 1812.—Final account. | 3,167. 1. 7. | 3,167. 1. 7. | 6 Jan. 1816 | 18 June 1817 | |
| Tho' P. Courtenay, esq. as agent for the Cape of Good Hope.—Account of money issued to him for a special service, from 1 January 1813 to 2 February 1815. | 7,283. 12. 7. | 7,283. 12. 7. | 20 Feb. 1815 | 21 June 1815 | |
| Same person, as agent for the Cape of Good Hope; from 14 October 1812 to 13 December 1813. | 6,555. 7. 1. | 2,498. 1. 0. | 6 Jan. 1816 | 15 Aug. 1816 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1814. | 6,100. 15. 5. | 7,214. 18. 8. | 4 Dec. 1815 | 15 Aug. 1816 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1815. | 6,000. 0. 0. | 4,294. 12. 2. | 29 Nov. 1816 | 24 Dec. 1817 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1816. | 3,811. 6. 4. | 1,116. 10. 7. | 4 Nov. 1818 | 16 Dec. 1818 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1817. | 2,694. 15. 9. | 662. 19. 6. | 25 Jan. 1819 | 1 Mar. 1819 | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1818. | 4,031. 16. 3. | 1,644. 19. 8. | 23 July 1819 | 11 Nov. 1819 | |
| Same person.—Supplementary account, as agent for the Cape of Good Hope, of the application of remittances made from the colony; from 1 August 1813 to 31 December 1815. | 10,702. 17. 3. | 10,061. 11. 11. | 16 July 1819 | - - - | The agent had transmitted these accounts, with the vouchers in support of them, annually to the Colony, under the idea that they were only to be rendered to the governor by whom the remittances were made: but it being found, upon the receipt of the governor's accounts, that he only took credit for the remittances, without adverting to their application, the agent was called upon to account for them to the commissioners: these accounts were accordingly delivered in, but the commissioners are not able to proceed in the audit, until the vouchers (of which the agent has no duplicate) shall be returned to him from the Colony. |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1816. | 5,641. 5. 4. | 5,269. 19. 11. | 16 July 1819 | - - - | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1817. | 2,177. 5. 5. | 1,848. 19. 0. | 16 July 1819 | - - - | |
| Same person and service; for one year, to 31 December 1818. | 1,328. 6. 5. | 2,943. 17. 6. | 16 July 1819 | - - - | |

Colonial Audit Office, }
1st May 1820. }

E. H. Lushington,
Edmund Byng,
Culling Cha' Smith.

ABSTRACT of the Amount in Sterling of the Accounts Audited or Examined, according to the foregoing Statement :

| COLONY. | | CHARGE. | | DISCHARGE. |
|---|---|-----------|--------|-----------------|
| | | £. | s. d. | £. s. d. |
| CEYLON : | | | | |
| Governor's Accounts to 31 December 1815 | - | 4,125,999 | 15 5 ½ | 3,316,560 18 8 |
| Agent's Accounts to 31 December 1818 | - | 274,557 | 17 6 ¼ | 260,608 2 3 ½ |
| MAURITIUS : | | | | |
| Governor's Accounts to 31 December 1816 | - | 2,990,817 | 7 1 | 2,847,903 2 4 ½ |
| Agent's Accounts to 31 December 1819 | - | 155,912 | 13 1 | 133,992 6 3 ½ |
| MALTA : | | | | |
| Agent's Accounts to 31 December 1819 | - | 431,003 | 15 5 ½ | 395,606 2 2 ½ |
| TRINIDAD : | | | | |
| Governor's Accounts to 31 December 1817 | - | 197,556 | 17 5 ½ | 154,408 6 10 |
| Agent's Accounts for a Special Service | - | 64,665 | 18 8 | 64,087 6 9 |
| CAPE OF GOOD HOPE : | | | | |
| Governor's Accounts to 31 December 1818 | - | 713,012 | 1 10 ¼ | 563,494 7 4 ¾ |
| Agent's Accounts to 31 December 1818 | - | 42,585 | 6 1 | 29,656 5 3 |
| TOTAL - - - £. | | 8,996,111 | 12 8 | 7,766,316 18 1 |

296

A STATEMENT

Showing the Years for which the COMMISSIONERS of
AUDIT,—appointed by the 54 Geo. 3, cap. 184, and con-
tinued by the 39 Geo. 3, cap. 67,—Have AUDITED the
Accounts of the Colonies of *Ceylon, Mauritius, Malu,*
Trinidad, The Cape of Good Hope, and other Places, in
each Year; and for what Years they have received the
Accounts to be audited from the different Colonies.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 May 1820.

DISTILLERIES, LONDON.

Copy of a LETTER, or MEMORIAL, of the Rectifying Distillers in and about *London*; dated 28th June 1820; and addressed to The Right honourable NICHOLAS VANSITTART, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
6 July 1820.

S. R. Lushington.

To the Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart,
Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

WE, the Rectifying Distillers in and about *London*, hereunto subscribing, beg leave to submit to you, that we are informed a Bill is to be brought into Parliament, giving permission to Distillers in *Ireland* to import into England, Irish Corn Spirits, and to vend them in their *raw* state as Whiskey, directly through the medium of English dealers, without being submitted to the process of *rectification*, as must at present be done with all Raw Spirits, whether of the manufacture of England, Scotland or Ireland; moreover, that the Irish Whiskey imported here at the Irish strength of 21 per cent over proof, is to be sold at the same strength to the dealers and consumers without reduction, as the same is now done in Ireland.

You are aware the practice here, as sanctioned by law, differs from this materially. We buy raw spirit from the malt distiller, 7 per cent over proof, which being a harsh and coarse article, produced from strong corn wash, in the proportion of nineteen gallons from every 100, is fit only for the purposes of the rectifier; and being by him adapted to the taste of his customer, he sends it out at the low consuming strength of 22 per cent under proof. He is not permitted to send out any spirits in their plain state, as Whiskey; the whole must be rectified and compounded, answering the double purpose of improving the quality of the spirit, originally coarse and unpalatable, and of enabling Revenue officers to distinguish readily the spirit thus legally prepared, from what is produced and sold in its raw state by the illicit manufacturer.

If such, however, are really the intentions of Government, we humbly conceive that they afford us grounds of deep and just complaint. Our trade, so long established, and at all times so anxiously protected by the legislature, would suffer an entire revolution; our expensive plants and establishments would be rendered useless, and ourselves and families involved in utter ruin.

We inquire not into the degree of fairness with which the Irish distiller conducts his trade at home, or what advantages he might thereby possess over us. We know that, according to law, he is enabled to distil from a very *weak* wash, which is therefore capable of producing, in its raw state, a much finer spirit (with more in proportion from the corn) than can possibly be obtained from the strong wash of England;—a spirit too, which after a little time, would as readily take the market in England as it now does in Ireland, and as a similar spirit has for many years done in Scotland.

The English market would thus come to be supplied with a spirit, which the law does not allow *us* the privilege, either to make or to vend.

Nor, with great deference, does this measure appear to us to be called for, either by state necessity, or political expediency ; for, in England, under the present system, we believe the Distillery revenue is fairly paid ; while Irish spirits are here subjected to no regulation to which English or Scotch spirits are not equally subject.

But if, for reasons unknown to us, Government should see fit to grant this permission to the Irish, then we humbly pray, that, to enable us to meet the Irish importer on equal terms in the English market, provision may at the same time be made, to allow us to *become the makers of our own spirits*, from *weak wash*, and in *all respects upon the Irish whiskey principle*, in order that the ruin which otherwise awaits us may, if possible, be averted.

We have the honour to be,

with the highest respect,

London,

28th June 1820.

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(signed)

*John Reid,
Benjamin Hodges,
Benjⁿ Geo. Hodges,
W^m Rich^d Hodges,
Alexander Gordon,
Charles Gordon,
William Knight,
James Scott Smith,
John Goldie,
William Holme,
Thomas Wilson,
John Sewell,
Edw^d Dawn,
William Kent,
Tho^s Wyatt,
John Wyatt,
Henry Pigeon,
Henry Pigeon, jun.
Thomas Gaitskell,
Henry Gaitskell,
John Gaitskell,
James Stein,
Tho^s Pickford,
Ja^s Tathame,
John Nicholson,
W^m Nicholson,
Thomas Bird,
George Wheelhouse,
W^m Geo. Scott,
Charles Chapple,
James Bishop,
George Bishop,
Thomas Harrington,
Tho^s Davis,
Thomas Browning,
W^m S. Browning,*

*John W. Cooper,
Edw^d Burbage,
Francis Pothonier,
Jr^r L. Weller,
Geo. Hannington,
E. R. Swaine,
Jr^r Alport,
R^t Lowthian,
James Langdale,
John Anderson,
John Radley,
Robert Ware,
John Bockett,
John Bockett, jun.
N. Maughan,
J. C. Bishop,
W^m Gibbs,
J. P. Hodgson,
B. Bailey,
E. Bowerbank,
E. Scott Bowerbank,
Geo. Wheelhouse,
John G. Booth,
Felix Booth,
Mark Currie,
W^m Currie,
W^m Harding,
George Richards,
Rob^t Burnett,
C. F. Burnett,
J. F. Burnett,
Stephen Child,
Jo^s Vickers,
W^m Jackson,
Sam^l Burn.*

Nor, with great deference, does this measure appear to us to be called for, either by state necessity, or political expediency ; for, in England, under the present system, we believe the Distillery revenue is fairly paid ; while Irish spirits are here subjected to no regulation to which English or Scotch spirits are not equally subject.

But if, for reasons unknown to us, Government should see fit to grant this permission to the Irish, then we humbly pray, that, to enable us to meet the Irish importer on equal terms in the English market, provision may at the same time be made, to allow us to *become the makers of our own spirits*, from *weak wash*, and in *all respects upon the Irish whiskey principle*, in order that the ruin which otherwise awaits us may, if possible, be averted.

We have the honour to be,

with the highest respect,

London,

28th June 1820.

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(signed)

*John Reid,
Benjamin Hodges,
Benjⁿ Geo. Hodges,
W^m Rich^d Hodges,
Alexander Gordon,
Charles Gordon,
William Knight,
James Scott Smith,
John Goldie,
William Holme,
Thomas Wilson,
John Sewell,
Edw^d Dawn,
William Kent,
Tho^r Wyatt,
John Wyatt,
Henry Pigeon,
Henry Pigeon, jun.
Thomas Gaitskell,
Henry Gaitskell,
John Gaitskell,
James Stein,
Tho^r Pickford,
Ja^s Tathame,
John Nicholson,
W^m Nicholson,
Thomas Bird,
George Wheelhouse,
W^m Geo. Scott,
Charles Chapple,
James Bishop,
George Bishop,
Thomas Harrington,
Tho^r Davis,
Thomas Browning,
W^m S. Browning,*

*John W. Cooper,
Edw^d Burbage,
Francis Pothonier,
J^r L. Weller,
Geo. Hannington,
E. R. Swaine,
J^r Alport,
R^t Lowthian,
James Langdale,
John Anderson,
John Radley,
Robert Ware,
John Bockett,
John Bockett, jun.
N. Maughan,
J. C. Bishop,
W^m Gibbs,
J. P. Hodgson,
B. Bailey,
E. Bowerbank,
E. Scott Bowerbank,
Geo. Wheelhouse,
John G. Booth,
Felix Booth,
Mark Currie,
W^m Currie,
W^m Harding,
George Richards,
Rob^t Burnett,
C. F. Burnett,
J. F. Burnett,
Stephen Child,
Jo^r Vickers,
W^m Jackson,
Sam^l Burn.*

DISTILLERIES, LONDON.

Copy of a LETTER, or MEMORIAL, of the
Rectifying Distillers in and about *London* ;
dated 28th June 1820; and addressed to the
Right honourable NICHOLAS VANSITTART,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
6 July 1820. } *S. R. Lushington.*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 July 1820.

page 301—to-316.

The paper relating to
The Disposition of Grants,

see Class, VIII.

Finance Accounts

VOL. X.

Sessional Papers
1820.

31st
1

R E P O R T S

FROM

COMMODORE SIR GEORGE' COLLIER,

CONCERNING

**The Settlements on The Gold and Windward
Coasts of *Africa*.**

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 May 1820.

P A P E R S

Presented by His Majesty's Command to the Honourable the House of Commons ;
in compliance with the Address of that Honourable House, dated the 18th of
May instant ;—*Viz.*

N^o

- I.—Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER, K. C. B. Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Africa, dated 8th September 1819, and addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty ; enclosing his Annual Report upon the state and condition of the African Company's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast ; together with a Copy of the said Report.
- II.—Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER above-mentioned, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated 17th September 1819 ; enclosing a Report concerning the Colony of Sierra Leone ; together with a Copy of the said Report.

319

N^o I.

Knowle Cottage, near Exeter,
8th September 1819.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward my annual Report upon the state and condition of the *African Company's* Forts and Settlements upon the *Gold Coast*; with a few observations, which I trust the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will not consider unconnected with it. And I regret that circumstances connected with my health, should have caused any delay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant,

GEORGE R. COLLIER,
Captain of H. M. S. Tartar.

J. W. Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

IN ORDER to fulfil the commands of the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to report the general state and condition of the forts and settlements on those parts of the Coast of Africa visited by His Majesty's ship Tartar under my command, I consider it best to convey my observations in two distinct Reports; the first of which will be confined to the establishments upon the Gold Coast, under the direction of the Governor appointed by the African Company.

In the second, I shall presume also to offer some remarks which relate to the settlements to windward, upon the more northern part of the African coast, and under the command of His Majesty's officers. It is however but proper to observe, that the present Report cannot be so complete as it probably might, had the Governor in Chief at Cape Coast Castle received instructions to afford me every facility towards the completion of my Report. For although I do with great pleasure acknowledge, that all possible respect and attention were shown me by that gentleman, and allow that the most perfect unanimity existed between us, still I incline to think there may have been points on which the Governor probably received my inquiries with distrust and jealousy; and I consider, in order to obtain the completest information, the Governor in Chief upon the Gold Coast should have particular instructions from the African Company, to avoid all reserve with the naval officer in command, on every public subject whatever.

The fort of *Appollonia*, as it is the Western boundary of the Company's settlements, I shall first notice. APPOLLO-
NIA.

This fort is one of the smallest upon the Coast, and I may venture to add, is a discredit to Great Britain; as the colours of His Majesty are constantly subject to insult from the native Chief. The walls of the fort are extremely low, and the few guns there are had better be dismounted and their carriages burnt, than be kept without the possibility of any useful purpose; for after one discharge, the guns would become useless, and unfit for another. Independently of the gun carriages being so defective, the garrison consists only of the Governor, and a gentleman exercising the functions of aide-de-camp and secretary, with half a dozen native servants; a force, I need scarcely remark, too insignificant even to be respected by the natives. The King of Appollonia is one among the most arrogant and insolent of the Chiefs upon the Coast; he is, I understand, in the practice of using not only insulting language to the Governor, but insisting upon his wants being satisfied upon every occasion, from a knowledge of the Governor's entire incapacity to resist his demands.

Formerly the Gold trade here was respectable, but of late it has fallen off considerably, nor is that in Ivory of consequence; and as the King is supplied with goods

P A P E R S

Presented by His Majesty's Command to the Honourable the House of Commons ;
in compliance with the Address of that Honourable House, dated the 18th of
May instant ;—*Viz.*

N^o

- I.—Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER, K. C. B. Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Africa, dated 8th September 1819, and addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty ; enclosing his Annual Report upon the state and condition of the African Company's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast ; together with a Copy of the said Report.
- II.—Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER above-mentioned, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated 17th September 1819 ; enclosing a Report concerning the Colony of Sierra Leone ; together with a Copy of the said Report.

319

N^o I.

SIR,

Knowle Cottage, near Exeter,
8th September 1819.

I HAVE the honour to forward my annual Report upon the state and condition of the *African* Company's Forts and Settlements upon the *Gold Coast*; with a few observations, which I trust the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will not consider unconnected with it. And I regret that circumstances connected with my health, should have caused any delay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant,

J. W. Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

GEORGE R. COLLIER,
Captain of H. M. S. Tartar.

IN ORDER to fulfil the commands of the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to report the general state and condition of the forts and settlements on those parts of the Coast of Africa visited by His Majesty's ship Tartar under my command, I consider it best to convey my observations in two distinct Reports; the first of which will be confined to the establishments upon the Gold Coast, under the direction of the Governor appointed by the African Company.

In the second, I shall presume also to offer some remarks which relate to the settlements to windward, upon the more northern part of the African coast, and under the command of His Majesty's officers. It is however but proper to observe, that the present Report cannot be so complete as it probably might, had the Governor in Chief at Cape Coast Castle received instructions to afford me every facility towards the completion of my Report. For although I do with great pleasure acknowledge, that all possible respect and attention were shown me by that gentleman, and allow that the most perfect unanimity existed between us, still I incline to think there may have been points on which the Governor probably received my inquiries with distrust and jealousy; and I consider, in order to obtain the completest information, the Governor in Chief upon the Gold Coast should have particular instructions from the African Company, to avoid all reserve with the naval officer in command, on every public subject whatever.

The fort of *Appollonia*, as it is the Western boundary of the Company's settlements, I shall first notice. APPOLLO-
NIA.

This fort is one of the smallest upon the Coast, and I may venture to add, is a discredit to Great Britain; as the colours of His Majesty are constantly subject to insult from the native Chief. The walls of the fort are extremely low, and the few guns there are had better be dismounted and their carriages burnt, than be kept without the possibility of any useful purpose; for after one discharge, the guns would become useless, and unfit for another. Independently of the gun carriages being so defective, the garrison consists only of the Governor, and a gentleman exercising the functions of aide-de-camp and secretary, with half a dozen native servants; a force, I need scarcely remark, too insignificant even to be respected by the natives. The King of Appollonia is one among the most arrogant and insolent of the Chiefs upon the Coast; he is, I understand, in the practice of using not only insulting language to the Governor, but insisting upon his wants being satisfied upon every occasion, from a knowledge of the Governor's entire incapacity to resist his demands.

Formerly the Gold trade here was respectable, but of late it has fallen off considerably, nor is that in Ivory of consequence; and as the King is supplied with goods

goods at the invoice prices, his portion of the trade almost ruins the little which is left to the two Europeans within the fort. The landing on the beach is extremely dangerous, the surf frequently prevents all communication for days with ships in the offing; and the difficulty and expense in procuring canoes must be considerable, as one of them cannot be launched through the surf without the assistance of one-third of the native inhabitants of the town.

Fort Appollonia was, as I understood, established originally in the hope that it might lead to an advantageous communication with the interior to windward of Axim; fort Axim being the most Western Dutch settlement upon the Gold Coast.

RIVER
PENCORBA.

In the present state and condition of fort Appollonia, and the reduced nature of its trade, the abandonment of it would in my judgment be desirable. I believe tribute or rent is paid to the native Chief, which, while we retain our claim to fort Appollonia, must still be paid. The River *Pencorba* appears to be a much more desirable point for a fort; unless the Dutch, who formerly objected to such an establishment as being contiguous to Axim, should still persist in this objection, and have power to enforce it.

The nature of the trade at Axim is similar to Appollonia; though the Slave trade was certainly connived at by Mr. Sells, the late Governor of Axim, when I was in the roads. Mr. Sells was however removed by the Dutch President at Elmina Castle, and sent to Holland as a prisoner, while I was at the Dutch Presidency in April last.

From Appollonia, the next British fort is Dix Cove.

DIX COVE.

The situation of *Dix Cove* is such as to make it more desirable than any other of the small forts upon the Gold Coast. The Cove is valuable as a port to merchant craft; and the landing being more convenient than any other point (excepting the Dutch fort of Elmina,) makes the fort of Dix Cove of consideration, and connected with reference to its ready communication with the interior, becomes desirable to retain. Independently of this, Dix Cove is almost the only point on the Coast whence timber and lime can be procured; and if all other objects were unimportant, this alone makes the fort of Dix Cove worthy of a small increase of expense and improvement in the garrison, which at present exceeds but little that of Appollonia.

The articles of timber and lime are of the first importance to our other settlements, particularly Cape Coast Castle.

SECONDEE and
COMMENDA.

The forts of *Secondee* and *Commenda* are situated between Dix Cove and the Dutch fort of Elmina.

Of the importance of these forts in a commercial point of view, I am not able to state an opinion. The forts are very small; and as military points, like most of the others upon this coast, ill constructed, badly kept, and worse garrisoned: they are capable of little defence, if the Ashantee army advance from the interior, as their Chief threatens. If there be any trade at present, it is not worthy of notice; and as to political importance, Commenda is more likely to embroil the country in a war, than protect the natives, or support the honour or credit of the English. I should presume to recommend the abandonment of one or both of these forts. Formerly their greatest utility appears to have been the ready communication they afforded each other in case of attack. At neither of these forts were there, as I understand, more than three or four Europeans; I did not land at either.

The Dutch fort of *Elmina* is one of the best maintained on the line of Coast; and since the death of the Dutch Governor General, the miserable and short-sighted system of policy adopted by that officer, appears to have subsided. General Dandeels, it was believed, had engaged to furnish the Ashantees with every possible aid and assistance, short of entering into open alliance with the murderous chieftain of that country, against the Cape Coast and Fantee people.

The fort of Elmina is kept in excellent order, and is one of the very strongest along the whole line of Coast; the guns are of the largest calibre, and many are brass. The small harbour is capable of receiving sloops and small craft; and a river enables the boats to land without beaching. I offer these remarks, least I should have occasion to make any reference in comparison before I conclude.

Continuing

Continuing my track along the Coast, I now come to the Presidency of *Cape CAPE COAST*.
Coast Castle.

Much has lately been done by the present Governor, Hope Smith, to recover the fort from the decay into which, for years past, it had been gradually declining; but more is still necessary to be done, and great expenses will be incurred. In my opinion, the fort itself was originally badly planned; and the number of houses in the town, which almost touch its walls, offer such strong positions to a persevering enemy, that if it was to be attacked, great trouble, difficulty, and hazard must attend the besieged.

The walls of the fort, towards the *sea*, are in excellent condition, and are crowned by a line of guns of various calibre. The masonry of the *Western* angle is inferior in strength to that of other parts, and the walls are bad; and it seemed to me doubtful if they were capable of enduring any concussion from the explosion of gun powder fired near the foundation (a mode of attack not unlikely to be adopted.) Two guns sweep the *Western* beach, but being high much of their effect would be lost. On the *North* side and fronting the town, it is impossible to conceive any thing contrived with less judgment as a defensive post; and the guns here are generally bad and the carriages falling to pieces (indeed very few but the iron carriages, lately arrived at the castle, are in a state for service.) Towards the *Eastern* beach the greatest strength of the fort exists; and it is very probable, in case of attack, that the ignorance of the natives would induce an approach by the beach. The interior of the fort is well arranged; and the chapel being in a state of progress, proves the Governor not to have been inattentive to what has been so long wanting. A great part of the interior of the fort is lined with storehouses, and these are overrun by rats, white ants, and other vermin. The remaining buildings are occupied by the Governor, and gentlemen composing the African servants, who all hold military situations in the African Corps, and many of whom appeared to be well informed, sensible gentlemen; and the high state of discipline and order of this little garrison proved to me, that though engaged in commercial pursuits, every one appeared sensible of the advantages of strict order and regularity.

Each civil or military officer must have a sort of store, because he is paid by the Company in the manufactures of England. But there are not any shops; and every person has recourse to his lead, iron, or other goods as so much ready money. Gold dust is generally taken in barter. Though the difficulty attending this mode of exchange is very great, yet it must be submitted to by any person residing at Cape Coast, whether in the service of His Majesty, or not. This naturally creates a desire to trade, and hence the charge against all residents at Cape Coast Castle "of being petty shopkeepers." The garrison, of about one hundred men, is in as excellent a state of equipment and discipline as any Tropical troops I ever saw. The men are regularly paid, clothed, and fed, and much attached to the service: the superiors, Europeans; the inferiors, natives. The garrison is constantly paraded, and perform their evolutions equal to the best native troops I have seen; added to this, many are artificers, and when off duty they are employed at their several trades within the walls of the fort.

The African Company's servants are, in some few instances, served by Slaves, purchased or procured before the abolition of this traffic; but I can venture to affirm, and I feel it due to the Governor and Council of Cape Coast Castle to say so, that the traffic in Slaves has been most completely abolished wherever the British flag is flying on that coast; and that the Governor in Chief, so far from conniving at its continuance, (as had once been insinuated) my firm belief is, that he holds it in as much detestation as the most liberal-minded person in England. The dissatisfied in Africa, as in other quarters of the globe, are ready to calumniate their superiors; and an over-anxious desire to satisfy complainants may have induced an officer, of considerable worth and merit, to believe such assertions, which, were he now living, I am persuaded he would have been among the first to have acknowledged his error.

The few Slaves which remain at Cape Coast Castle are so well treated, that it is not possible to discover them from servants hired from among the natives; nor do I believe that they would change masters or situation if they could.

The arrangements in the interior of Cape Coast Castle are very well adapted for the station and climate, and in this point I do not know that any improvement could be made; but if ever it should be judged advisable (as I have lately understood is

in contemplation to attempt,) the establishing a naval and victualling depôt at Cape Coast Castle for His Majesty's cruisers, some alterations and improvements must be made.

For a temporary purpose, Cape Coast may, in possibility, answer, though I much doubt it; for very considerable difficulty, expense, and loss of stores and provisions must, on account of the very heavy surf, attend the transshipment of these articles. Indeed during the period of rains, as also in the season of fogs, and not unfrequently during the harmattans, the surf along the whole line of the Gold Coast interrupts the communication by canoes, for days together; and in truth at all other times, than particular hours of the day, the surf is dangerous, and canoes are frequently upset however lightly laden.

I shall now only add, that in no country do naval stores so soon decay as in warehouses situated on the Coast of Africa.

The damps are so extraordinary and so very penetrating, and the exhalations from the earth are so powerful and continual, that nothing can resist their destructive effects; so that annual supplies by ships will be necessary, and the former stores in charge should be removed, if not used, to The Cape or St. Helena, before the commencement of a second season.

But to continue my observations;—fresh water at Cape Coast Castle is scarce, and preserved in tanks after the first and second rains; it is also liable, from the construction of the tanks, to receive dirt from the fort. This circumstance may be considered as one cause of the waters so early disagreeing with European constitutions, and producing so much illness as it does.

In concluding my remarks upon the present state and condition of the presidency of the African Company's settlements upon the Gold Coast, I shall take leave to offer a few suggestions relative to the defences still necessary to place Cape Coast Castle above the threat of any Native power.

It may be proper first to remark, that several houses are already built, and *others building*, whose walls being proof against small artillery and musketry, offer an advantageous post to an enemy; and these are so close upon the Castle, as to command its walls, and expose the embrasures of the Castle to musketry.

The walls being also in some places liable to escalade, two or three traverses should be thrown up on them, which in case of a successful attack by escalade, from any part of the Ashantee army, or other native troops, would prove of infinite service to those within; for without this further defence, an enemy once in the parapet, resistance within the fort must cease.

To the south-east of the principal entrance into the Castle, and immediately over the town of Cape Coast, a commanding eminence appears favourably situated for a small Martello tower, which, having a gun or carronade mounted on its top, would effectually protect the town and principal approaches to the Castle. Its utility, I can venture to assert; and its construction ought not to be of much expense. This building should have a tank below, or iron tanks within. A cast-iron gallery above, to be secure from the destructive effects of the white ant; for this vermin at Cape Coast Castle are numerous and quickly fatal, not only to buildings and goods, but to ships receiving packages on board.

A building constructed as I submit, would, in my opinion, prevent the future necessity of any increase of works to the Castle.

A mole or breakwater would also be very useful, and a great security in landing or receiving of goods. Nature has herself pointed out the possibility, by forming a ledge of soft rock, some distance from the shore and connected with the Castle, which presents itself as an admirable foundation; and which, during the harmattan winds, is in several places considerably above the water; under the lee of such a work, I apprehend ships boats might land at all times. The expense may be calculated under five thousand pounds, though labour is very high in that country. I had much conversation with Governor Smith on these topics, and his opinion was quite in unison with mine.

I am not prepared to say, how far the natives of Cape Coast Town would estimate such a work, as a large part of their means is derived from canoe labour, for which they are highly paid; and from the small capacity of their canoes, are, when
any

THE GOLD AND WINDWARD COASTS OF AFRICA. 7

any ships lay in the roads, in constant requisition. It would perhaps be satisfactory to their Lordships, if the African Company were directed to state the general daily expense of canoe hire, during the time their store-ship is in the roads.

Of *Annamaboe*, the next British fort upon the Coast, I am not prepared to say **ANNAMABOE.** any thing, as the surf was so high I could not land. Its appearance indicated nothing to deserve praise; and its defence against the Ashantee, when attacked, becomes the more surprising, if Mr. Meredith's detail be correct. The glory of this defence against such a horde, can only be lessened by the fatal obstinacy which brought on them the attack, and which ended so murderously to those whose cause it first espoused. I do not consider, from all the information I obtained, that much trade with the interior was kept up by means of this fort; but I am inclined to advise its being retained, were it only to prevent the occupation of it by other nations, or by the Ashantee Chief, whose right to it has, since the Fantee war, been acknowledged by the British, and to whom tribute or rent is now paid by the African Company.

The great progress among the Ashantee nation in military knowledge, and their extraordinary restless disposition, and fondness for war, makes them a much more formidable enemy than when they attacked the British fort of Annamaboe some years back; and though it may be and is so considered by Governor Smith, (whose opinion in this case I ought to respect) a day very distant ere such an enemy as the Ashantee will presume to attack forts constructed and defended by so many cannon as Cape Coast Castle is, I nevertheless think, that even an Ashantee force should not be held too lightly, for the day may arrive, when least looked for.

The Ashantee army is numerous beyond belief; and though quite an irregular mass, yet more than sixty thousand can be collected acquainted with *the use of fire arms*, ready to sacrifice their lives to the nod or caprice of their chief or king, who is known to be savage and cruel in the extreme, and of the most obstinate and determined temper.

At a palaver, or conference, between the heads of the British at Cape Coast Castle, the native chiefs of the town, and the Accra and other chief captains from Coumassie (the capital of Ashantee,) at which, by the request of Governor Smith, I was present, the most determined and inflexible obstinacy was observed by the latter; and the haughty manner in which the Ashantee Chiefs broke up the palaver, impressed me with the conviction, that the menace of war would prove something more serious than a mere threat.

Although it does not properly fall within my province to enter into such subjects as the origin of this quarrel, yet as I consider the information it may convey will give some idea of the disposition of a people, till lately scarcely known in this country but by name, I shall hope for their Lordships excuse for introducing my remarks on this occasion.

The dominions of the King of Ashantee are of very considerable extent; and though the population is great, yet it bears no comparison with the extent of his country. Ever since the affair of Annamaboe, the King has had a strong desire to connect his dominions with the shores of the sea of Guinea; and since the revival of the Slave trade this desire has increased, with a secret hope that the assistance promised by the late Dutch Governor of Elmina would enable him to enter on the Slave trade, without fear from the British; or if opposed, that by the superior number of his forces he might compel them to decline resistance to his views.

To fulfil this wish, this Chief considered it only remained to obtain a proper supply for the market, and secure a position on the sea shore.

The subjects of his neighbour the King of Buncatoo, in all probability appeared the most ready means of supplying him with slaves; and an excuse for war was not long wanting.

The extent or line of the Buncatoo country is not at all understood or determined; all that is known is, that it is situated to the north and to the west of the Ashantee dominions.

It is, however, well ascertained, that nearly all the gold brought to the Coast by the Ashantees, is collected in the Buncatoo country. Indeed it is said, that the stool upon which the Chiefs of this part of Africa are seated, when in state, was of solid gold. Its splendor and value was stated as every way superior to that used

8 REPORTS CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENTS ON

by the Ashantee Chief, which is represented as being made of the common wood of the country, cased over with golden plates.

Aszay, the King of Ashantee, having been told of this circumstance, demanded this *great mark* of African royalty from his neighbour, either as tribute or a present.

The King of Buncatoo is represented as having been an extremely mild and equitable ruler, of inoffensive mind and manners; and his people numerous and unoffending, and little accustomed to war, and less acquainted with the use of fire arms; bows and arrows being their general offensive weapon, a rude tomahawk their only defensive one.

King Aszay, as before stated, the reverse, and his nation also delighting in blood and murder; a large part of the population tolerably well acquainted with fire arms, from having formerly been the great providers for the Slave market.

The Ashantee messenger, an Accra, (a cousin by election to the King) having made his demands, and stating, that as the most powerful King in Africa, his sovereign demanded the richest stool, that being the emblem and seat of royalty;—the Buncatoo replied, if it was his master's wish to have one, he might by purchase obtain such a one, or even more rich; but that his honour and respect to his ancestors prevented his complying with the present demand.

As the Ashantee had received positive instructions to obtain the object of Aszay's desires, and knowing his head would be forfeit if he did not succeed, this Ambassador exercised his talents; and what he could not obtain by treaty, he did by theft and treachery.

The care for life among the Ashantees is little, as they meet death in the service of their Chief, with a fortitude and heroism most surprising; but a disgraceful death has its terrors.

The stool thus obtained was said to have been sought to be recovered by the Queen of Buncatoo, even after its arrival at Comarcie (the Ashantee capital,) and at her instigation preparations were made for war; which were anticipated by Aszay, who informed her by messenger, if war was her wish, he would save her the trouble of a tiresome march, and transport himself and army to Buncatoo, without loss of time. The issue of this war was considered a long time doubtful, and the total silence of the Ashantees from Comarcie as to victory, induced the Cape Coast people to believe that the Ashantees had been defeated by the Queen of Buncatoo; and in their joy upon this occasion, King Agary of Cape Coast is said to have offered insult to some of the Ashantees, trading or passing through the Fantee country.

From Cape Coast Castle, a messenger had been dispatched with the intelligence to the King, that a gentleman deputed by the Government of England, as consul to the capital of Ashantee, had arrived with presents from the African Company. In the mean time, while all was doubt and uncertainty at Cape Coast Castle, and a variety of stories were circulated, of the total defeat of the Ashantees, or of their failure against the Buncatoos, the Governor of the Gold Coast's messenger returned from Comarcie, followed by an Accra, who came to demand reparation for the injurious reports spread at Cape Coast.

This messenger made known the result of the Buncatoo war, in which it appeared the king had been taken prisoner by Aszay, and his country subdued; the people enslaved or put to death according to their ages, or probable value as slaves; while many were retained to grace the triumphal entry of the conqueror into Comarcie, or add to the number of human sacrifices on that occasion.

In consequence of this, a palaver was held at Cape Coast Castle, which was broken up in the abrupt manner I have before stated. The terms for maintaining peace being not only extravagant, but a very large tribute was demanded in gun-powder, muskets and brandy; and for some other imaginary insult, the jaw-bone of the king of Cape Coast was required. This, of itself, would prove conquest to be the only object of the Chief of Ashantee.

TANTAM-
QUERRY.

The expenses of the fort of *Tantamquerry*, which upon the line of Coast follows Annamaboe, are inconsiderable; and the situation of Tantamquerry being at the extremity of that part of the line of Coast, its retention, as a point for trade alone, is almost

almost immaterial; but its chief utility is to keep open the line of communication with Accra, and it forms an excellent point for refreshment to the canoes passing to and from the Presidency. Its possession therefore, in this view, appears useful; besides, it becomes a point of communication, and thus affords information to His Majesty's cruisers upon this coast when engaged in interrupting the Slave trade; and since the affair of Winebah, Tantamquerry has increased in consideration. Its fort, however, is very insignificant, and its garrison not better than that of Appollonia.

Accra, or Accarah, the second settlement in rank in the list of the African Company's forts, is well worthy the attention of His Majesty's Government. ACCRA.

In this neighbourhood Slavery is still encouraged by those under the protection of the Dutch flag. Accra may be divided into British and Dutch; the flags of the two nations flying at each extremity of the town, in the respective forts: the British, the avowed enemy of Slavery; the Dutch, as certainly the encourager of it. The British are at considerable expense in maintaining a fort in the most miserable condition; the Dutch at none, but still maintaining the same right to their territorial acquisition. The Dutch flag appears amidst a heap of ruins, being all that seems necessary to be shown, the fort being literally in ruins; yet the flag commands respect, and is turned to the worst purposes.

The garrison of British Accra is next in respectability to Cape Coast Castle, but its walls, its cannon, and gun-carriages require every thing. The fort is very small; and in consequence of the war in the interior, the gold trade of Accra is nothing, and that in ivory not considerable. Hence arises the little care and attention paid to the support of a place, which demands as much attention as the Presidency; but the stagnation of the gold trade promises to give birth to other pursuits. If due encouragement were given to the lawful enterprizes of the free merchant, agriculture and husbandry would flourish: grazing has already commenced. And it is to the spirited exertions of one or two individuals, unconnected with the Company, that His Majesty's ships are enabled to obtain supplies and occasional refreshments not procurable on other parts of the Coast. The landing at Accra is however rather more dangerous than at Cape Coast Castle; but a reef of rocks, extending a considerable distance into the sea, offers a more convenient foundation for a breakwater or pier than at Cape Coast itself, and certainly at less expense.

I do not presume to offer either opinion or comparison as to the conduct of the present or any other Governor; but I consider the fort in such a lamentable state of defence and its condition so bad, that I should not feel myself justified were I silent.

The town is filthy and dirty, and yet the capabilities are great; and as the Native Chiefs are under certain pay from the Company, order and cleanliness may be restored whenever it be the wish of the African Company. This settlement of Accra, of all others, appears to me to require the close attention of the African Company, not only in a commercial and military, but also in a moral point of view. No settlement can be much worse, and few upon the Coast deserve more from Government. The Dutch settlement ought either to be entirely abandoned or made over to the British, during the indifference of the Dutch to the abolition of the Slave trade.

The chief Danish settlement, *Christianburg*, on the Gold Coast, is close to Accra, and its state and condition do credit to the officers in charge. Its expenses are, as I was informed, more moderate than any fort upon the Coast. *Prampran*, the last of the British forts, I had scarcely an opportunity of forming an opinion upon; nor could I ascertain either its value politically or commercially. The fort is a mere factory, its garrison as trifling as possible; and its expenses ought to be on the very lowest scale. The other British forts are now either in the hands of the Native Chiefs, or mouldering into decay. *Whydah* was the most important, but its construction and situation were alike inconvenient and useless. It is now under the dominion of the king of *Dahomey*. PRAMPAN.

The good sense of the reigning Chief promises to make amends for the wanton barbarity, cruelty, and deceit of the late King, who was deposed while I was upon the Coast. The present Chief had dispatched an embassy while I was at Cape Coast, offering terms and proposals of intimacy and connection with the British, which, in my humble opinion, ought to have been received and closed with, as likely to produce

duce not only benefit to the British nation, but as more likely to open a communication with Tombuctoo than either by the Senegal, the Gambia, or the Congo.

The capital of Dahomey is about seventy miles from Whydah; and the protection of the present Chief, if properly sought, might prove highly beneficial to the accomplishment of objects which are held high in estimation by every true lover of his country. Intercourse is kept up between Dahomey and Gago, and I apprehend this might be carried on thence to Tombuctoo.

I close my remarks upon the British forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, with the observation on the importance the canoes of this coast are to the Portuguese and Spanish vessels, employed slaving along the Coast from Accra to Cape Formosa and Calabar.

Little more remains to be said respecting the Gold Coast, excepting that it is from this part of Guinea facilities for embarking of the Slaves are given.

The vessels under the Portuguese and Spanish flags, call at the settlements and forts which are *not* under the control of the British, and there make arrangements for the supply of canoes as well as canoe-men; the former are usually purchased and the men hired. The canoes either follow the vessel or are taken in tow to such particular point of the Coast as best suits the views of the slave factor or supercargo, who has been previously landed from some other vessel in order to make his arrangements. Porto Novo, Lagos and Benin, are not unfrequently preferred for collecting the Slaves; and the canoes are there employed in taking them off, or transporting them coast-ways to some more convenient spot, till a full cargo is in readiness, when a few hours only are required to ship them. For, with all the desire of His Majesty's Government, and all the exertion of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to prevent the continuation of this traffic on the Coast of Africa north of the Line, still the temptations are so great, and the facilities for evading actual detection so many, both to Portuguese as well as Spaniards, that all the zeal and anxiety of officers employed to put into force the orders of Government, will still be baffled.

The Slave trade (especially as it is now conducted by the Spaniards, Portuguese and Americans,) is more horrible than those, who have not had the misfortune to witness it, can believe;—indeed no description I could give, would convey a true picture of its baseness and atrocity. Yet desirous as His Majesty's Government I know are to put an end to this traffic; and anxious, as I am sure every British officer witnessing the cruelty of this trade must be to prevent it; yet it is my duty to observe, from my own positive knowledge and experience, that until the northern Slave trade shall be declared piracy, and every one found engaged in it subject to all the penalties of piracy, and that vessels fitted out for the positive purpose of slaving where it is still allowed, be interdicted permission to approach the Windward Coast as well as the Gold, the Benin or Biafra Coasts, being north of the Line nearer than ten leagues; this most detestable and more than ever cruelly-conducted trade will never be abandoned by the subjects of Spain, Portugal and America.

Dutch Accra is one of the principal points on the Coast, for the supply of canoes to the slaving vessels; and the protection given by the flag of that nation on these occasions, is afforded under the eye of the British and Danish settlements there, without even the power of remonstrance.

I will beg leave to conclude this part of my Report with the following remark:

That the vessels employed in the Slave trade, are navigated almost entirely by natives of Africa or of similar climate; and they are thereby enabled to endure that which no ship manned by Europeans ever can. For I venture confidently to predict that every British cruiser exposed to the deluging rains of Africa, during the sickly season for only a few days, will generate fever of so alarming and so malignant a nature, that half their crew may be the sacrifice, and herself thereby incapacitated from service. And by no other means can the smaller vessels of war be rendered effective in the sickly season, than by being manned as the Colonial Schooner was, principally by Native seamen, who accustomed to the climate can resist disease, which will ever be found the certain destruction of Europeans.

GEORGE R. COLLIER,
Commodore upon the Western Coast of Africa.

327

N^o II.

SIR,

Knowle Cottage, near Exeter,
Sept. 17, 1819.

HEREWITH I do myself the honour to forward you the second part of my Annual Report upon the general state of His Majesty's Settlements on the *Windward Coast* of Africa; which I have to request you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant,

To J. W. Croker, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

GEORGE R. COLLIER,
Commodore upon the Coast of Africa.

HAVING concluded my Report on the Settlements in direction of the African Company, and under superintendence of their officers, it remains with me now to offer some remarks on the establishment of Sierra Leone; and I do this with the greater satisfaction, because improvement is here so evident, and there appears so much desire on the part of those intrusted with the execution of the orders of His Majesty's Government, to do their utmost to make the colony answer what I humbly apprehend to be the object in its establishment.

In this Report, I shall take occasion also to speak of other parts of the *Windward Coast*.

It is hardly possible to conceive the difficulties which have been surmounted in bringing the Colony of Sierra Leone to its present improved, and still very improving state.

The climate of Sierra Leone, always bad, was the more felt by the original settlers, from their arrival in the worst season; the subsequent attack by the French, seemed to assure total destruction of the colony. Protection from the mother country, and perseverance, added to great good intention and exertion on the part of those in civil and military power in Sierra Leone, have, considering how frequently all human efforts are defeated by the climate, so destructive of European life, brought the colony of Sierra Leone to a state of improvement scarcely to have been expected; and the arrangements are now so good, that progressive improvement may confidently be looked for.

In the rebuilding of Sierra Leone, after the destruction by the French, many glaring errors have, however, been committed. Certain portions of ground, now built upon, should have been reserved for public works only, and for positions of defence; but I know not that a remedy can now be offered for this evil, otherwise than by instructions to the Governor to make no further grants of land to settlers, which, from their local situation, can hereafter be important to the Government to retain, either for the purposes of public buildings, places of defence, or for what seems to me very requisite, a garden for an hospital for convalescents, or for the supply of the garrison; and for such of His Majesty's ships as may at any time touch at Sierra Leone and require refreshments. I am the more induced to observe, that convenience may hereafter arise by the Governor being instructed to reserve all plots of land likely to be required for public service, from the circumstance of the Government House itself being built upon land the property of an individual, and subject to such additional rent as the owner may require; which, I scarcely need remark, will always increase with the improvement of the colony. East of the Free Town, near the old watering place, appears a spot which may prove hereafter important that the Government should retain. And here I cannot omit expressing

regret, that the spot for building the new church in Free Town should have been what appears to me so injudiciously chosen. It is within range of an attack by shipping; and would, I doubt not, from the commanding object it will become when finished, one that would engage attention. This church should have been placed nearer the citadel, where it would have been in a more protected situation; and if the population increases, as hitherto it has, certainly it would have been in a more central and convenient spot.

The importation of redeemed Negroes has enabled the governor of Sierra Leone to clear some parts of the woods surrounding the establishment; the benefit of which will, I have no doubt, be felt hereafter. A swamp, however, of considerable extent, lies to the westward of Free Town (or Capital) and produces exhalations in the sickly season most destructive of health and life; and this evil will continue, so long as this swamp remains uncleared and undrained. The task does not seem to me so difficult; and perhaps the laws of Sierra Leone, or the power of the governor and magistracy, might be used in requiring of the black population generally, the labour of each person for a given number of days, in this object of general benefit; or if this should not be thought expedient, there would probably not exist any objection to the employment of all persons under sentence of the law at Sierra Leone, in clearing this swamp. In most of the governments of Europe, persons in this situation are engaged either in repairing or forming roads, or in other public works; and I apprehend if this practice was established in the British settlements in Africa, it could not be complained of as a hardship.

Roads are cut in every direction useful for communication; many towns and villages are built; and others, as the black population increases, are building: more improvement, under all circumstances of climate and infancy of colony, is scarcely to be supposed. I visited all the black towns and villages, attended the public schools and other establishments; and I never witnessed, in any population, more contentment and happiness.

On the extremity of Foura Point, about two miles from Free Town, some land has lately been cleared by a person connected with the public service; and his experiments have proved the soil capable, with little labour and care, of producing all the vegetables, fruits, and other productions of a tropical climate. If ever this land should be on sale, I should strongly recommend the purchase of it for public purposes; for as the colony advances, this point of land would become extremely desirable for a small work or battery against a naval attack. And if hereafter it should be thought expedient to improve the defences of Sierra Leone, I should venture to recommend consideration as to the sort of works to be thrown up on the point of the entrance of the river, close to Cape Sierra Leone; and on this subject I shall take leave to enlarge, when speaking of the defences the river offers to resisting a naval attack. The situations of the black towns are well chosen, and the manner in which the buildings are laid out certainly give credit to those who planned them; the wants of the black population having been considered as much as it seems to me they could have been. In Regent's Town, some miles in the interior, these objects have been particularly considered. In this town is a very respectably built church. It may not be improper here to remark, that this church was wholly built by the boys and redeemed negroes, superintended only by one European, which I think proves great docility, quickness, and a readiness at the attainment of useful arts in the Negro population; for the church is of size to admit more than one thousand persons.

The Negro town of Regent, near the heights of the Sierra Leone mountains, is more healthy than any other spot; and I am therefore of opinion, whether in future used for such an object or not, yet hereabouts the governor should be directed to retain as much ground as would be necessary for a convalescent hospital and garden; for if European health is to be restored in this colony, it must, in my belief, be near the Sierra Leone mountains.

Water is at present to be had with tolerable readiness at Free Town; though the supply might be increased, by improving some of the advantages nature here offers, and water then may be had in any quantity. At present when men of war require supplies, these interfere with the convenience of the town's people. The water is as good as any I ever procured, and preserves better. Cattle are supplied from the Bulam shore, on the opposite side of the river; they are not fat; and with the exception of British Accra, from no other port are cattle to be obtained; along the whole

whole line of Coast ; but whenever the ground shall become cleared, grazing, I have no doubt, will follow, and there cannot be a reason why as good cattle should not be had at Sierra Leone, as at Jamaica.

Whilst on the subject of agricultural improvement, I cannot omit noticing the benefits that would, in all reasonable probability result to the colonists at Sierra Leone, by a supply of grass and other seeds suitable to a tropical climate ; and the seeds also (or plants if they can conveniently be had) of West India trees, fruits, and vegetables. The soil, as I have before remarked, there is no doubt would suit all such ; and many of the vegetables and useful plants of Europe would, from the soil and climate, thrive near the mountains. The lemon, the shaddock, nor the forbidden fruit are known in this part of Africa ; and the blacks lately arrived from the West Indies would, it may be supposed, readily cultivate them. In the woods of the mountains the largest forest trees are met with ; and the species of greatest growth is known as The Silk Cotton Tree, from the pod bearing a silky cotton. Though this cotton has not been found applicable to any useful purpose, yet the trunk of the tree affords to the natives of Africa their canoe, in which they pass from one extremity of the Coast to the other : These are frequently so large as to carry an hundred men ; and those in the Bight of Biafra and on the coast of Benin, frequently carry a long brass gun.

Around the trunk of this tree a vine creeps, which, entwining itself till it reaches the upper branches, descends again to the earth ; something in the manner of the Indian Fig, or the Banyan Tree of the east. In this way it again rises, and sends down a fresh branch. At the point where this vine is cut, a white froth only issues ; but if a piece of the vine be separated from the *stem*, the froth subsides, and a clear, pure, cool water exudes immediately ; and two or three feet in length of this vine will supply a refreshing and delightful draught, equal to the purest spring water I ever drank.

In traversing the mountains of Sierra Leone, with the view of examining the productions of this part of Africa, I frequently had recourse to what I term the Water-plant, to abate thirst, though in the first instance curiosity only induced me to taste its juice.

The description of this plant it may be thought as well or more properly omitted in my report to their Lordships ; but its value in such a climate as Africa induced me thus to notice it. And it may however be more within my professional duty to remark, that I found in the mountains of Sierra Leone, the Magnet in large and powerful masses. In clearing the ground for the new town of Kisseey, large lumps were met with ; and the whole surface is covered with stone, having strong magnetic quality. This may probably account for the variation of the compass, which increases very much in approaching the shores of Sierra Leone.

Recurring to the subject of defences, I shall take leave to remark, that the batteries at present established would be useful and annoying against the attack of shipping, though they are in no degree protective of the town ; and when other defensive works shall be formed for such a colony as Sierra Leone, I presume to observe, none can be so little worth as open batteries, because, if taken in the rear, they must of necessity be abandoned. And I will add, that if ever it should be considered advisable to raise other works of defence, the points of land near the narrows, formed by the shoal at the entrance of the river of Sierra Leone, are particularly favourable to such objects. Here two Martello towers might be established, and, well connected, would defend the channel, and cover a battery, which might be very advantageously placed near high-water mark. The Martello towers would afford shelter to those serving in this battery ; and who would also in some measure be insulated by the intervening swamp.

The navigable entrance of Sierra Leone river is very narrow, the tides strong, and the Bulam shoal, or middle ground, very steep. The river can be entered with safety only with the sea breeze, which, though tolerably regular, is not always certain, either in strength or duration. The breeze frequently sets in by 11 and 12 o'clock, but more generally not until 2, 3, or 4 ; its strength is so uncertain, that it often fails half way to the anchorage, and is not unfrequently checked by the land wind, before a ship of war can gain her anchorage off the town. Defended as Sierra Leone now is, a squadron might anchor in the narrows, out of cannon shot of any battery, and make dispositions for landing.

The Western beach, from Capé Sierra Leone to the new establishment near Cape Shillen, in its entire extent, is sufficiently protected from an attack by a heavy surf, and which can only be ventured through by the canoes of the country, and in these even not at all times.

Whilst continuing my remarks on the entrance of the river Sierra Leone, it may not be improper that I should observe, that although the navigable part of the river is narrow, it is by no means difficult to those acquainted with it; yet a very small expense might here be well disposed. A few days labour may raise the Carpenter Rock so as always to be above water (this rock lays without the entrance of the river and is now covered at half flood;) were the rock raised, it would thus serve as a land and cross mark also for avoiding the Bulam-flat or middle ground, upon which a very fine brig was lost in May last, when I was at Sierra Leone. A single buoy, however, placed upon the S. W. end of the shoal would be of great use; and it would not interfere with the pilots or harbour-masters dues, as all ships entering Sierra Leone are subject to these whether in charge of pilots or not.

BANCE ISLAND.

Bance Island, situated above 20 miles up the river, will, if ever the neighbouring land be cleared of wood and jungle, become a point of considerable importance to the government of Sierra Leone.

Formerly this port was of much value as a Slave factory or dépôt; but since the period that slavery has so happily been effectually banished from the shores of Sierra Leone, Bance Island had become neglected, and the magnificent building which ornamented this little spot has fallen into ruins. The idea of making the forests of timber of this part of Africa applicable to European wants, has however given a stimulus to the enterprize of certain gentlemen; and the importance and conveniency of Bance Island has revived dormant claims to its sovereignty, and much controversy has in consequence arisen. Its present claimant (and occupier by agency) is said to have assumed such claim with very questionable right. His title to it at Sierra Leone, is considered not founded; the terms of the charter not having been complied with, nor the Island kept agreeably to the conditions of its original grant. The circumstances are, however, already before His Majesty's Government, by petition from one of the interested parties. If the timber trade shall be carried on with the spirit it has commenced, the right to this Island may with truth be considered worth all the exertions of its present claimant. And if the decision of the court at Sierra Leone, on a question in which this right is in some degree involved, shall be final, the question as to property may probably be already disposed of; and if given in favour of the individual, it will afford him the means of a monopoly of the trade, not only injurious to the views of Government, but to the interests of the general trader. In stating what I have respecting the timber trade, one observation occurs, it is, that this timber can be procured of any scantling; but unless it be felled in the proper season (which is not *now* attended to,) the timber will lose all the character it deserves; and ships built or repaired with it will be found in a state of decay when from their age they ought to be perfectly sound, and the views of His Majesty's Government in giving their assistance to an infant colony may thereby probably be abandoned.

ISLES DE LOSS.

The possession of the *Isles de Loss* was desirable in every point of view. Their contiguity to Sierra Leone, in the hands of the Americans, would have been productive of inconvenience; jealousy and misunderstanding might have arisen; and the Portuguese, who misrepresent every thing done by the British in Africa, would doubtless have used all their artifice in the Isles de Loss with the same mischievous views.

FORT JAMES.

The establishment of *Fort James* in the *Gnabia*, is evidently useful in checking the Slave trade; and if a similar fort could be raised in the Rio Ponga (so closely connected with the Isles De Loss,) the Slave trade carried on still by the French, Spaniards, Portuguese and Americans, (though by some of them not openly,) would receive additional check. At present, from the Rio Ponga and Rio Grande, supplies of slaves are obtained not only for Cuba, but also for the Portuguese settlements among the Cape de Verdes.

WINDWARD COAST.

From the shoals of Cape Ann to Cape Palmas, the southern pitch of the Windward Coast, Slave factories have been maintained, with the exception of that part which gives

gives birth to a most industrious race of people, called *Krew Men*, who are well known by every description of vessel on the whole line of Coast, whether coming there for the purposes of general traffic or for the purchase of slaves.

The towns of the Krew Men are marked on the chart by the name of Krew and Settera Krew; and as these people are the most superior and intelligent of any on the Coast of Africa, I hope I may be excused speaking of them as I propose.

North of Settera Krew to the very verge of our Sierra Leone southern boundaries, (Cape Shillen) there are Slave depôts established, conducted by European renegadoes or their descendants. The small river of Gallinas between Cape Mount and St. Ann's shoals, is the first establishment of this sort.

At Cape Mount, a Chief, calling himself King Peter, resides, and here vessels of all nations occasionally resort; under this cape excellent anchorage in the dry season is obtained. The same may be said of Cape Mesurado, though somewhat more exposed; from thence to Settera Krew, little protection is afforded to vessels anchoring, and the ground is generally interrupted by rocks. But every tall tree marks where a Slave factory once stood, and where slaves may still be procured if previous notice be given.

From the Krew country to Cape Palmas, very little slaving is carried on; and the cultivation of rice and pepper, and the collecting of ivory, appears to require only continuance of the encouragement it is now receiving from Sierra Leone, to induce the natives to forego the traffic in slaves altogether.

From Cape Palmas to Cape Three Points on the Gold Coast, the palm oil, camwood and ivory trade was improving; and with the encouragement given by the Government, whenever the Slave trade north of the Line shall be completely abolished, commerce will not only increase, but a profitable trade to Great Britain result. The tobacco of the Brazils formed into rolls, is however one of the articles most in demand among the natives, and must be had by the merchant; as none other will to any extent be accepted in barter by the native traders.

It is along this great extent of Coast that foreign vessels frequently anchor; that their object is unlawful can never be doubted. For all those I examined (with the exception of one brig,) their between-decks were fitted for the reception of slaves. Their coppers for cooking, pretty accurately showed the number of slaves they meant to provide for; and the number of water casks, the probable length of time the vessels would be occupied in their voyage. This coast is so situate and so connected, that supposing a vessel at Mesurado about to take in a cargo of slaves, and a man of war appears to windward off the river Galinas, or is observed examining a ship at the anchorage off Cape Mount, the signal by fires is immediately made; the whole range of coast is thus apprised, and precaution used to avoid detection by going off the coast. If slaves be embarked, or if they be still on shore they are there kept till the result of the examination of the vessel: for slaves have been known waiting in some parts of this coast more than twelve months to embark in a particular ship. Though this may appear a heavy drawback upon the profits of the Slave dealers, those profits are so enormous and the temptation thus so great, that once entered upon successfully, no subsequent loss is either felt or considered.

Continuation of
Slavery on the
Windward Coast.

Vessels fitted as I have previously described, can have no other object than that of slaving, and, I humbly apprehend, ought not to be permitted to anchor upon this coast; for it is not necessary that they should do so in their course to that part of the Coast of Africa where the slave trade is still permitted; nor does it afford the apology of its being convenient for the purpose of watering. And until ships fitted evidently for slaving, found trading upon these coasts north of the Line, shall be subject to confiscation; and until the carrying or trading in slaves illegally shall be declared piracy, men of most European nations will be found ready to engage in this most detestable traffic. In my remarks on the Windward Coast, I have noticed that the Krew men are not permitted by their laws to engage in the Slave trade, yet they cannot oftentimes resist the temptation offered by Europeans and others; and their assistance is frequently very important. I shall here beg leave to continue my Report of these people.

The precise boundaries of the country possessed by the Krew men I do not know; the anchorage off their towns is not the best, and the beach here is broken.

by several clusters of rocks. I attempted a landing in the Tartar's life-boat, but the excessive surf forbade it; and as I was not at that time acquainted with the coast, nor the character of the natives, I judged it prudent to relinquish my intention of visiting their Chief; more especially as in all visits of Europeans to these people, presents of cloths and spirits (and these frequently to some amount) are indispensable to insure civil reception and a safe return: for without these an African Chief considers all visitors as intruders or spies. And this leads me to notice, that a commanding officer may often find great convenience in possessing the means of ready communication with the African Chiefs, by having at his disposal a few pieces of cloth and other trifling articles, to be applied at his discretion.

Krew Men.

The Krew people, though the most intelligent class of Africans, have the misfortune to be governed by a most arbitrary Chief. They are of a race entirely different from their more northern neighbours, and, excepting the woolly head, none of the characteristic of the Negro. The forehead is large and bold, the eye intelligent, the nose not unfrequently prominent, the teeth regular and beautifully white; and the lips not so thick as the more southern negro. The face of the Krew man is however always disfigured with a broad black line from the forehead down to the nose, and the barb of an arrow, as thus (—>), on each side of the temple. This is so decidedly the Krew mark, that instances have occurred of these men being claimed and redeemed from slavery, only from bearing this characteristic mark of independence; for it is by no means unusual for vessels under the Portuguese and Spanish flags, (and it was not uncommon formerly with the British,) to invite entire canoe crews on board, and carry the whole into slavery; and this happened very recently on the Gold Coast, in the instance of a vessel under Spanish and American colours.

The complexion of the Krew men vary much, from a dark brown to a perfect black; yet in all, the Krew mark is distinguished. It is formed by a number of small punctures in the skin, and fixed irremovably by being rubbed, when newly punctured, with a composition of bruised gunpowder and palm oil. The body is usually marked in a very extraordinary manner, and by the like means. The general stature of the Krew man is about the middle size, and of very athletic form; he is hardy and robust, of most excellent disposition, clear comprehensive understanding, and much attached to the naval service of Great Britain; and for this service many of these people are hired, during the customary period of His Majesty's ships remaining upon the Coast: But they will not engage for an unlimited time, nor will they willingly serve during the season of rains, when they prefer their own country, complaining of the want of clothing as the rains set in; and if exposed to these, they are subject to agues of a lasting though not of a very violent description: but this complaint they always dread. The attachment of these people to the English is unbounded, and their confidence in a British naval officer so great, that some of them whom from ill health it was necessary to part with, the commodore's promise that their wages should either be sent to them, if not given to their own head man or captain, or left with the Governor of Sierra Leone for their own use, was satisfactory. I found some of the Krew men in distress at St. Thomas's and at Princess Island, begging a passage to their native country, and complaining of having been turned on shore from English and Danish vessels, and without compensation.

When these men are embarked, a head man usually accompanies them, and he becomes responsible for the return of the whole. In their absence, their wives and children are put in care of the Pines or magistrates of the country; and one half of the earnings of each man is claimed by the king or chief, as remuneration for the care and expense of his family during his absence. The slightest attempt at fraud in the payment is punished with certain death, and confiscation of the delinquent's property. The head man on board the Tartar complained of this and other arbitrary proceedings of their king, and regretted the Krew men were not under British protection. These people all speak the English language with correctness, and therefore had no difficulty in making known to us their distresses and desires.

Like all the uninstructed natives of Africa, the Krew men are extremely superstitious; and what is called Fetishism is the prevailing form of religion along the whole line of this sea-coast, and it is the most barbarous of all idolatry. To protect them from the power of the Evil Spirit, whom they dread as the author or agent of all misfortune and calamity, the chief priest (similar to the Succombe

Woong

Woong Choong of the Great River on the Gold Coast,) sells the Krew men amulets or charms, said to possess all the virtue necessary to protect them. But the amulet which of all others the Krew men hold in the highest estimation is the skin of a weazle, bandecoote, or martin, stuffed and covered up, and thus worn round the neck. The ignorant Krew man, possessing this treasure, will face any danger, or encounter any peril, however great; and if he falls under the paw of the hyæna of that country, or is caught within the jaw of the shark, (which abounds in this sea) his friends consider he has offended his Fetish, either by inattention or want of faith, or by not dedicating to him a share of every meal. I mention this to show only, that if the Krew men could be better informed, how strictly they are likely to adhere to improvement; but they are bigoted to their superstitions beyond description.

The Krew country is rich in grain, and the shores abound in fish. The people are fond of agriculture, their habits are industrious; and their perfect knowledge of the English language is remarkable. The good will of their Chief might, I think, be procured easily; and their high priest himself be brought to consider the improvement of his fortune of more value than his present superstition. These people being so much more intelligent, and in all respects so superior to every other class of the natives of Africa, I have been induced to enter into a detail which perhaps I ought not; but I hope, for the reason I have given, I shall be excused.

And if in the Reports I have the honour of submitting to their Lordships, it should seem that I have entered upon subjects not immediately connected with my professional duty, I hope I shall be acquitted of all disposition to presumption. I have noticed whatever of a public nature came under my observation; I have stated only what appeared to me right to remark; I have taken nothing from the Reports of others; I am sure I have in no instance deviated from fact; and as far as my judgment shall have afforded the means, I have had no other desire than to be useful.

I will conclude these Reports with the most confident assurance, that it is my full and firm belief, in no one settlement in Africa where the British flag is flying, is there an individual directly or indirectly interested in, or affording the slightest countenance to the Slave trade; and my sincere opinion is, that this frightful and most detestable traffic is now held in as much abhorrence throughout the British settlements in Africa, as it is by the most sincere well-wisher to its abolition or most philanthropic and enlightened person in England. I was at great pains in ascertaining, so far as was practicable, the private feelings of the British subjects residing in the British settlements in Africa; and saying less than I have, would I consider, be short of justice. And if I did not add, that in Colonel M^cCarthy, the present governor of Sierra Leone, I witnessed the most persevering zeal and the most indefatigable exertion in every thing that could promote the interest of the colony, I think I should omit an act of duty. A more difficult situation than the well managing such a population, I apprehend cannot be; and more happiness and contentment I never witnessed, than in the freed and redeemed Negroes in Sierra Leone.

(Signed) GEORGE R. COLLIER,
Commodore upon the Coast of Africa.

regret, that the spot for building the new church in Free Town should have been what appears to me so injudiciously chosen. It is within range of an attack by shipping; and would, I doubt not, from the commanding object it will become when finished, one that would engage attention. This church should have been placed nearer the citadel, where it would have been in a more protected situation; and if the population increases, as hitherto it has, certainly it would have been in a more central and convenient spot.

The importation of redeemed Negroes has enabled the governor of Sierra Leone to clear some parts of the woods surrounding the establishment; the benefit of which will, I have no doubt, be felt hereafter. A swamp, however, of considerable extent, lies to the westward of Free Town (or Capital) and produces exhalations in the sickly season most destructive of health and life; and this evil will continue, so long as this swamp remains uncleared and undrained. The task does not seem to me so difficult; and perhaps the laws of Sierra Leone, or the power of the governor and magistracy, might be used in requiring of the black population generally, the labour of each person for a given number of days, in this object of general benefit; or if this should not be thought expedient, there would probably not exist any objection to the employment of all persons under sentence of the law at Sierra Leone, in clearing this swamp. In most of the governments of Europe, persons in this situation are engaged either in repairing or forming roads, or in other public works; and I apprehend if this practice was established in the British settlements in Africa, it could not be complained of as a hardship.

Roads are cut in every direction useful for communication; many towns and villages are built; and others, as the black population increases, are building: more improvement, under all circumstances of climate and infancy of colony, is scarcely to be supposed. I visited all the black towns and villages, attended the public schools and other establishments; and I never witnessed, in any population, more contentment and happiness.

On the extremity of Foura Point, about two miles from Free Town, some land has lately been cleared by a person connected with the public service; and his experiments have proved the soil capable, with little labour and care, of producing all the vegetables, fruits, and other productions of a tropical climate. If ever this land should be on sale, I should strongly recommend the purchase of it for public purposes; for as the colony advances, this point of land would become extremely desirable for a small work or battery against a naval attack. And if hereafter it should be thought expedient to improve the defences of Sierra Leone, I should venture to recommend consideration as to the sort of works to be thrown up on the point of the entrance of the river, close to Cape Sierra Leone; and on this subject I shall take leave to enlarge, when speaking of the defences the river offers to resisting a naval attack. The situations of the black towns are well chosen, and the manner in which the buildings are laid out certainly give credit to those who planned them; the wants of the black population having been considered as much as it seems to me they could have been. In Regent's Town, some miles in the interior, these objects have been particularly considered. In this town is a very respectably built church. It may not be improper here to remark, that this church was wholly built by the boys and redeemed negroes, superintended only by one European, which I think proves great docility, quickness, and a readiness at the attainment of useful arts in the Negro population; for the church is of size to admit more than one thousand persons.

The Negro town of Regent, near the heights of the Sierra Leone mountains, is more healthy than any other spot; and I am therefore of opinion, whether in future used for such an object or not, yet hereabouts the governor should be directed to retain as much ground as would be necessary for a convalescent hospital and garden; for if European health is to be restored in this colony, it must, in my belief, be near the Sierra Leone mountains.

Water is at present to be had with tolerable readiness at Free Town; though the supply might be increased, by improving some of the advantages nature here offers, and water then may be had in any quantity. At present when men of war require supplies, these interfere with the convenience of the town's people. The water is as good as any I ever procured, and preserves better. Cattle are supplied from the Bulam shore, on the opposite side of the river; they are not fat; and with the exception of British Accra, from no other port are cattle to be obtained, along the whole

THE GOLD AND WINDWARD COASTS OF AFRICA. 13

whole line of Coast ; but whenever the ground shall become cleared, grazing, I have no doubt, will follow, and there cannot be a reason why as good cattle should not be had at Sierra Leone, as at Jamaica.

Whilst on the subject of agricultural improvement, I cannot omit noticing the benefits that would, in all reasonable probability result to the colonists at Sierra Leone, by a supply of grass and other seeds suitable to a tropical climate ; and the seeds also (or plants if they can conveniently be had) of West India trees, fruits, and vegetables. The soil, as I have before remarked, there is no doubt would suit all such ; and many of the vegetables and useful plants of Europe would, from the soil and climate, thrive near the mountains. The lemon, the shaddock, nor the forbidden fruit are known in this part of Africa ; and the blacks lately arrived from the West Indies would, it may be supposed, readily cultivate them. In the woods of the mountains the largest forest trees are met with ; and the species of greatest growth is known as The Silk Cotton Tree, from the pod bearing a silky cotton. Though this cotton has not been found applicable to any useful purpose, yet the trunk of the tree affords to the natives of Africa their canoe, in which they pass from one extremity of the Coast to the other : These are frequently so large as to carry an hundred men ; and those in the Bight of Biafra and on the coast of Benin, frequently carry a long brass gun.

Around the trunk of this tree a vine creeps, which, entwining itself till it reaches the upper branches, descends again to the earth ; something in the manner of the Indian Fig, or the Banyan Tree of the east. In this way it again rises, and sends down a fresh branch. At the point where this vine is cut, a white froth only issues ; but if a piece of the vine be separated from the *stem*, the froth subsides, and a clear, pure, cool water exudes immediately ; and two or three feet in length of this vine will supply a refreshing and delightful draught, equal to the purest spring water I ever drank.

In traversing the mountains of Sierra Leone, with the view of examining the productions of this part of Africa, I frequently had recourse to what I term the Water-plant, to abate thirst, though in the first instance curiosity only induced me to taste its juice.

The description of this plant it may be thought as well or more properly omitted in my report to their Lordships ; but its value in such a climate as Africa induced me thus to notice it. And it may however be more within my professional duty to remark, that I found in the mountains of Sierra Leone, the Magnet in large and powerful masses. In clearing the ground for the new town of Kissey, large lumps were met with ; and the whole surface is covered with stone, having strong magnetic quality. This may probably account for the variation of the compass, which increases very much in approaching the shores of Sierra Leone.

Recurring to the subject of defences, I shall take leave to remark, that the batteries at present established would be useful and annoying against the attack of shipping, though they are in no degree protective of the town ; and when other defensive works shall be formed for such a colony as Sierra Leone, I presume to observe, none can be so little worth as open batteries, because, if taken in the rear, they must of necessity be abandoned. And I will add, that if ever it should be considered advisable to raise other works of defence, the points of land near the narrows, formed by the shoal at the entrance of the river of Sierra Leone, are particularly favourable to such objects. Here two Martello towers might be established, and, well connected, would defend the channel, and cover a battery, which might be very advantageously placed near high-water mark. The Martello towers would afford shelter to those serving in this battery ; and who would also in some measure be insulated by the intervening swamp.

The navigable entrance of Sierra Leone river is very narrow, the tides strong, and the Bulam shoal, or middle ground, very steep. The river can be entered with safety only with the sea breeze, which, though tolerably regular, is not always certain, either in strength or duration. The breeze frequently sets in by 11 and 12 o'clock, but more generally not until 2, 3, or 4 ; its strength is so uncertain, that it often fails half way to the anchorage, and is not unfrequently checked by the land wind, before a ship of war can gain her anchorage off the town. Defended as Sierra Leone now is, a squadron might anchor in the narrows, out of cannon shot of any battery, and make dispositions for landing.

The Western beach, from Cape Sierra Leone to the new establishment near Cape Shillen, in its entire extent, is sufficiently protected from an attack by a heavy surf, and which can only be ventured through by the canoes of the country, and in these even not at all times.

Whilst continuing my remarks on the entrance of the river Sierra Leone, it may not be improper that I should observe, that although the navigable part of the river is narrow, it is by no means difficult to those acquainted with it; yet a very small expense might here be well disposed. A few days labour may raise the Carpenter Rock so as always to be above water (this rock lays without the entrance of the river and is now covered at half flood;) were the rock raised, it would thus serve as a land and cross mark also for avoiding the Bulam-flat or middle ground, upon which a very fine brig was lost in May last, when I was at Sierra Leone. A single buoy, however, placed upon the S. W. end of the shoal would be of great use; and it would not interfere with the pilots or harbour-masters dues, as all ships entering Sierra Leone are subject to these whether in charge of pilots or not.

**BANCE
ISLAND.**

Bance Island, situated above 20 miles up the river, will, if ever the neighbouring land be cleared of wood and jungle, become a point of considerable importance to the government of Sierra Leone.

Formerly this port was of much value as a Slave factory or depôt; but since the period that slavery has so happily been effectually banished from the shores of Sierra Leone, Bance Island had become neglected, and the magnificent building which ornamented this little spot has fallen into ruins. The idea of making the forests of timber of this part of Africa applicable to European wants, has however given a stimulus to the enterprize of certain gentlemen; and the importance and conveniency of Bance Island has revived dormant claims to its sovereignty, and much controversy has in consequence arisen. Its present claimant (and occupier by agency) is said to have assumed such claim with very questionable right. His title to it at Sierra Leone, is considered not founded; the terms of the charter not having been complied with, nor the Island kept agreeably to the conditions of its original grant. The circumstances are, however, already before His Majesty's Government, by petition from one of the interested parties. If the timber trade shall be carried on with the spirit it has commenced, the right to this Island may with truth be considered worth all the exertions of its present claimant. And if the decision of the court at Sierra Leone, on a question in which this right is in some degree involved, shall be final, the question as to property may probably be already disposed of; and if given in favour of the individual, it will afford him the means of a monopoly of the trade, not only injurious to the views of Government, but to the interests of the general trader. In stating what I have respecting the timber trade, one observation occurs, it is, that this timber can be procured of any scantling; but unless it be felled in the proper season (which is not *now* attended to,) the timber will lose all the character it deserves; and ships built or repaired with it will be found in a state of decay when from their age they ought to be perfectly sound, and the views of His Majesty's Government in giving their assistance to an infant colony may thereby probably be abandoned.

ISLES DE LOSS.

The possession of the *Isles de Loss* was desirable in every point of view. Their contiguity to Sierra Leone, in the hands of the Americans, would have been productive of inconvenience; jealousy and misunderstanding might have arisen; and the Portuguese, who misrepresent every thing done by the British in Africa, would doubtless have used all their artifice in the Isles de Loss with the same mischievous views.

FORT JAMES.

The establishment of *Fort James* in the *Gnabia*, is evidently useful in checking the Slave trade; and if a similar fort could be raised in the Rio Ponga (so closely connected with the Isles De Loss,) the Slave trade carried on still by the French, Spaniards, Portuguese and Americans, (though by some of them not openly,) would receive additional check. At present, from the Rio Ponga and Rio Grande, supplies of slaves are obtained not only for Cuba, but also for the Portuguese settlements among the Cape de Verdes.

**WINDWARD
COAST.**

From the shoals of Cape Ann to Cape Palmas, the southern pitch of the Windward Coast, Slave factories have been maintained, with the exception of that part which gives

gives birth to a most industrious race of people, called *Krew Men*, who are well known by every description of vessel on the whole line of Coast, whether coming there for the purposes of general traffic or for the purchase of slaves.

The towns of the Krew Men are marked on the chart by the name of Krew and Settera Krew; and as these people are the most superior and intelligent of any on the Coast of Africa, I hope I may be excused speaking of them as I propose.

North of Settera Krew to the very verge of our Sierra Leone southern boundaries, (Cape Shillen) there are Slave depôts established, conducted by European renegadoes or their descendants. The small river of Gallinas between Cape Mount and St. Ann's shoals, is the first establishment of this sort.

At Cape Mount, a Chief, calling himself King Peter, resides, and here vessels of all nations occasionally resort; under this cape excellent anchorage in the dry season is obtained. The same may be said of Cape Mesurado, though somewhat more exposed; from thence to Settera Krew, little protection is afforded to vessels anchoring, and the ground is generally interrupted by rocks. But every tall tree marks where a Slave factory once stood, and where slaves may still be procured if previous notice be given. CAPE MOUNT.

From the Krew country to Cape Palmas, very little slaving is carried on; and the cultivation of rice and pepper, and the collecting of ivory, appears to require only continuance of the encouragement it is now receiving from Sierra Leone, to induce the natives to forego the traffic in slaves altogether. IVORY COAST.

From Cape Palmas to Cape Three Points on the Gold Coast, the palm oil, camwood and ivory trade was improving; and with the encouragement given by the Government, whenever the Slave trade north of the Line shall be completely abolished, commerce will not only increase, but a profitable trade to Great Britain result. The tobacco of the Brazils formed into rolls, is however one of the articles most in demand among the natives, and must be had by the merchant; as none other will to any extent be accepted in barter by the native traders.

It is along this great extent of Coast that foreign vessels frequently anchor; that their object is unlawful can never be doubted. For all those I examined (with the exception of one brig,) their between-decks were fitted for the reception of slaves. Their coppers for cooking, pretty accurately showed the number of slaves they meant to provide for; and the number of water casks, the probable length of time the vessels would be occupied in their voyage. This coast is so situate and so connected, that supposing a vessel at Mesurado about to take in a cargo of slaves, and a man of war appears to windward off the river Galinas, or is observed examining a ship at the anchorage off Cape Mount, the signal by fires is immediately made; the whole range of coast is thus apprised, and precaution used to avoid detection by going off the coast. If slaves be embarked, or if they be still on shore they are there kept till the result of the examination of the vessel: for slaves have been known waiting in some parts of this coast more than twelve months to embark in a particular ship. Though this may appear a heavy drawback upon the profits of the Slave dealers, those profits are so enormous and the temptation thus so great, that once entered upon successfully, no subsequent loss is either felt or considered. Continuation of Slavery on the Windward Coast.

Vessels fitted as I have previously described, can have no other object than that of slaving, and, I humbly apprehend, ought not to be permitted to anchor upon this coast; for it is not necessary that they should do so in their course to that part of the Coast of Africa where the slave trade is still permitted; nor does it afford the apology of its being convenient for the purpose of watering. And until ships fitted evidently for slaving, found trading upon these coasts north of the Line, shall be subject to confiscation; and until the carrying or trading in slaves illegally shall be declared piracy, men of most European nations will be found ready to engage in this most detestable traffic. In my remarks on the Windward Coast, I have noticed that the Krew men are not permitted by their laws to engage in the Slave trade, yet they cannot oftentimes resist the temptation offered by Europeans and others; and their assistance is frequently very important. I shall here beg leave to continue my Report of these people.

The precise boundaries of the country possessed by the Krew men I do not know; the anchorage off their towns is not the best, and the beach here is broken by KREW COUNTRY.

by several clusters of rocks. I attempted a landing in the Tartar's life-boat, but the excessive surf forbade it; and as I was not at that time acquainted with the coast, nor the character of the natives, I judged it prudent to relinquish my intention of visiting their Chief; more especially as in all visits of Europeans to these people, presents of cloths and spirits (and these frequently to some amount) are indispensable to insure civil reception and a safe return: for without these an African Chief considers all visitors as intruders or spies. And this leads me to notice, that a commanding officer may often find great convenience in possessing the means of ready communication with the African Chiefs, by having at his disposal a few pieces of cloth and other trifling articles, to be applied at his discretion.

Krew Men.

The Krew people, though the most intelligent class of Africans, have the misfortune to be governed by a most arbitrary Chief. They are of a race entirely different from their more northern neighbours, and, excepting the woolly head, none of the characteristic of the Negro. The forehead is large and bold, the eye intelligent, the nose not unfrequently prominent, the teeth regular and beautifully white; and the lips not so thick as the more southern negro. The face of the Krew man is however always disfigured with a broad black line from the forehead down to the nose, and the barb of an arrow, as thus (—>), on each side of the temple. This is so decidedly the Krew mark, that instances have occurred of these men being claimed and redeemed from slavery, only from bearing this characteristic mark of independence; for it is by no means unusual for vessels under the Portuguese and Spanish flags, (and it was not uncommon formerly with the British,) to invite entire canoe crews on board, and carry the whole into slavery; and this happened very recently on the Gold Coast, in the instance of a vessel under Spanish and American colours.

The complexion of the Krew men vary much, from a dark brown to a perfect black; yet in all, the Krew mark is distinguished. It is formed by a number of small punctures in the skin, and fixed irremovably by being rubbed, when newly punctured, with a composition of bruised gunpowder and palm oil. The body is usually marked in a very extraordinary manner, and by the like means. The general stature of the Krew man is about the middle size, and of very athletic form; he is hardy and robust, of most excellent disposition, clear comprehensive understanding, and much attached to the naval service of Great Britain; and for this service many of these people are hired, during the customary period of His Majesty's ships remaining upon the Coast: But they will not engage for an unlimited time, nor will they willingly serve during the season of rains, when they prefer their own country, complaining of the want of clothing as the rains set in; and if exposed to these, they are subject to agues of a lasting though not of a very violent description: but this complaint they always dread. The attachment of these people to the English is unbounded, and their confidence in a British naval officer so great, that some of them whom from ill health it was necessary to part with, the commodore's promise that their wages should either be sent to them, if not given to their own head man or captain, or left with the Governor of Sierra Leone for their own use, was satisfactory. I found some of the Krew men in distress at St. Thomas's and at Princess Island, begging a passage to their native country, and complaining of having been turned on shore from English and Danish vessels, and without compensation.

When these men are embarked, a head man usually accompanies them, and he becomes responsible for the return of the whole. In their absence, their wives and children are put in care of the Pines or magistrates of the country; and one half of the earnings of each man is claimed by the king or chief, as remuneration for the care and expense of his family during his absence. The slightest attempt at fraud in the payment is punished with certain death, and confiscation of the delinquent's property. The head man on board the Tartar complained of this and other arbitrary proceedings of their king, and regretted the Krew men were not under British protection. These people all speak the English language with correctness, and therefore had no difficulty in making known to us their distresses and desires.

Like all the uninstructed natives of Africa, the Krew men are extremely superstitious; and what is called Fetishism is the prevailing form of religion along the whole line of this sea-coast, and it is the most barbarous of all idolatry. To protect them from the power of the Evil Spirit, whom they dread as the author or agent of all misfortune and calamity, the chief priest (similar to the Succombe

Woong

Woong Choong of the Great River on the Gold Coast,) sells the Krew men amulets or charms, said to possess all the virtue necessary to protect them. But the amulet which of all others the Krew men hold in the highest estimation is the skin of a weazle, bandecoote, or martin, stuffed and covered up, and thus worn round the neck. The ignorant Krew man, possessing this treasure, will face any danger, or encounter any peril, however great; and if he falls under the paw of the hyæna of that country, or is caught within the jaw of the shark, (which abounds in this sea) his friends consider he has offended his Fetish, either by inattention or want of faith, or by not dedicating to him a share of every meal. I mention this to show only, that if the Krew men could be better informed, how strictly they are likely to adhere to improvement; but they are bigoted to their superstitions beyond description.

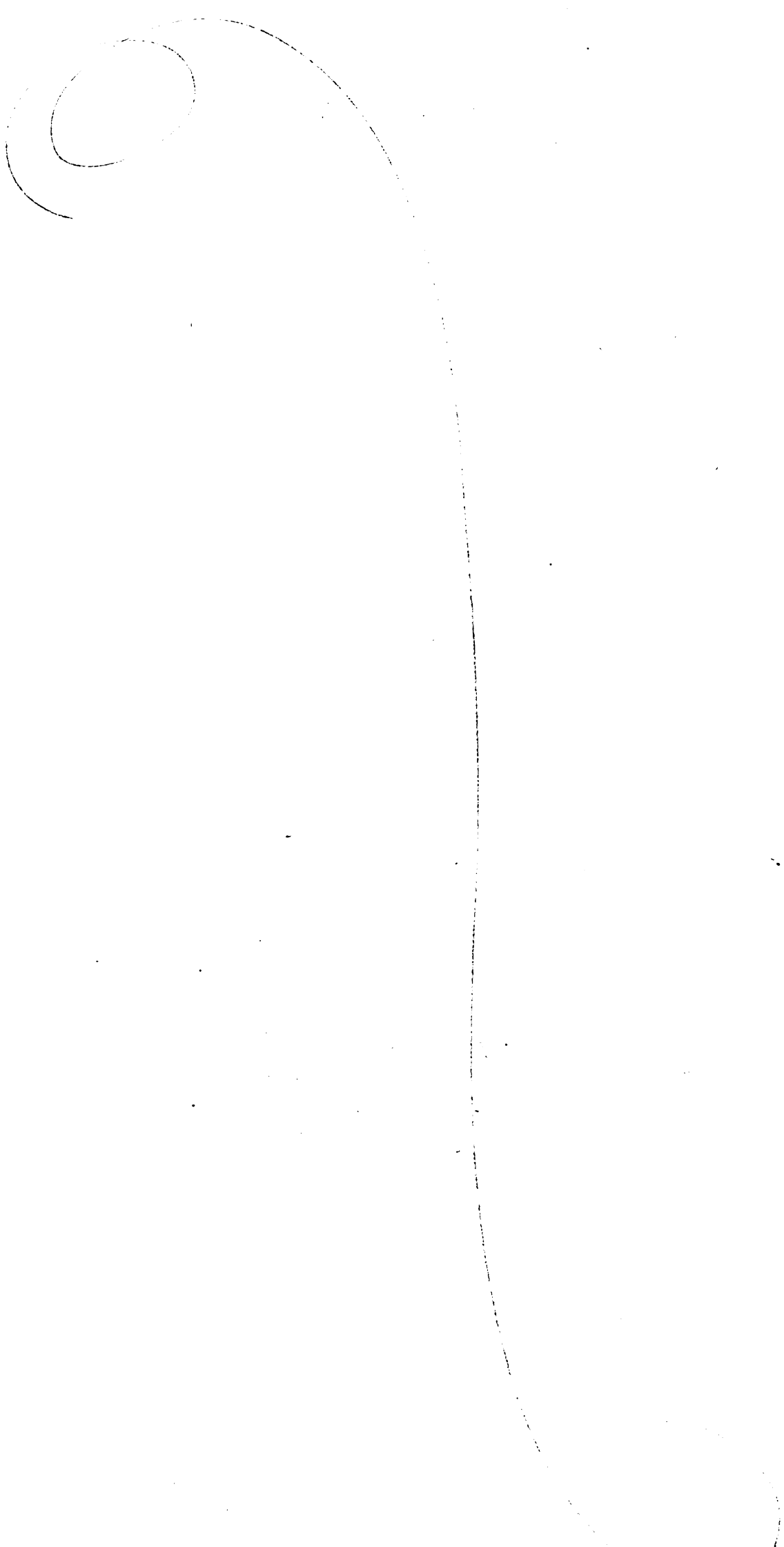
The Krew country is rich in grain, and the shores abound in fish. The people are fond of agriculture, their habits are industrious; and their perfect knowledge of the English language is remarkable. The good will of their Chief might, I think, be procured easily; and their high priest himself be brought to consider the improvement of his fortune of more value than his present superstition. These people being so much more intelligent, and in all respects so superior to every other class of the natives of Africa, I have been induced to enter into a detail which perhaps I ought not; but I hope, for the reason I have given, I shall be excused.

And if in the Reports I have the honour of submitting to their Lordships, it should seem that I have entered upon subjects not immediately connected with my professional duty, I hope I shall be acquitted of all disposition to presumption. I have noticed whatever of a public nature came under my observation; I have stated only what appeared to me right to remark; I have taken nothing from the Reports of others; I am sure I have in no instance deviated from fact; and as far as my judgment shall have afforded the means, I have had no other desire than to be useful.

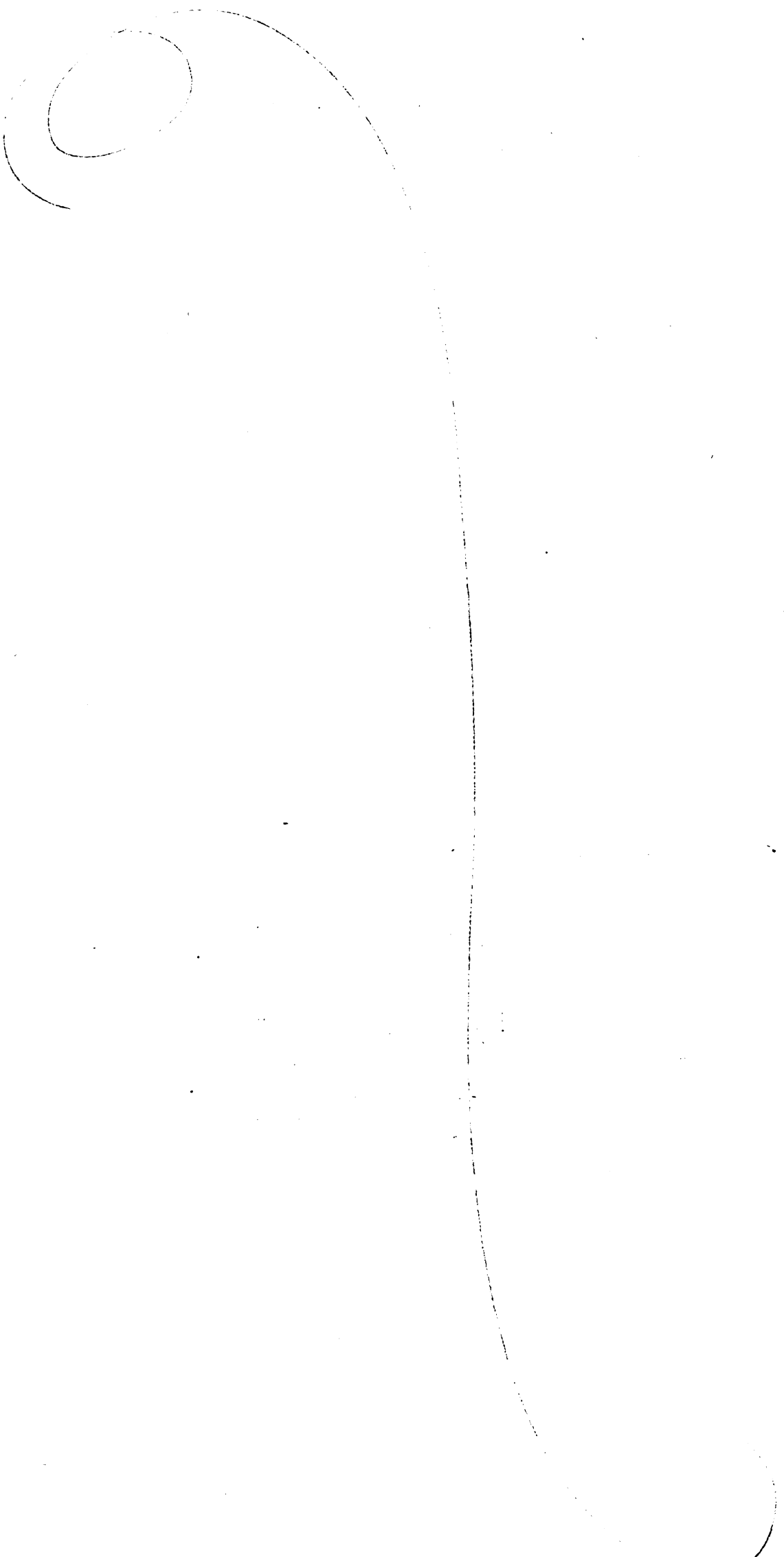
I will conclude these Reports with the most confident assurance, that it is my full and firm belief, in no one settlement in Africa where the British flag is flying, is there an individual directly or indirectly interested in, or affording the slightest countenance to the Slave trade; and my sincere opinion is, that this frightful and most detestable traffic is now held in as much abhorrence throughout the British settlements in Africa, as it is by the most sincere well-wisher to its abolition or most philanthropic and enlightened person in England. I was at great pains in ascertaining, so far as was practicable, the private feelings of the British subjects residing in the British settlements in Africa; and saying less than I have, would I consider, be short of justice. And if I did not add, that in Colonel M^cCarthy, the present governor of Sierra Leone, I witnessed the most persevering zeal and the most indefatigable exertion in every thing that could promote the interest of the colony, I think I should omit an act of duty. A more difficult situation than the well managing such a population, I apprehend cannot be; and more happiness and contentment I never witnessed, than in the freed and redeemed Negroes in Sierra Leone.

(Signed) GEORGE R. COLLIER,
Commodore upon the Coast of Africa.

225



22



236

R E P O R T S

F R O M

COMMODORE SIR GEORGE COLLIER,

C O N C E R N I N G

The Settlements on The Gold and Windward
Coasts of *Africa*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
25 May 1820.

337

COPY OF THE
REPORT to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the
NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT; dated 18th May 1820.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,
&c. &c. &c.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT,
Percy-street, 18th May 1820.

MY LORD,

THE Board of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT have the honour to report to Your Lordship, That the number of persons vaccinated during the last year, in London and its vicinity, exceeds the number of any former year; it amounts to 8,957. Within the same year, 51,005 charges of Vaccine Lymph have been distributed to the Public.

An abundant, an unceasing supply, which could only be afforded by such an Institution as that which the Board have the honour to direct, has enabled us to answer the earnest demands for Vaccine Lymph, from various parts of Great Britain and Ireland,—from Jamaica, St. Vincent's, Dominica, Tortola, Grenada, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher's, Demerara, Hayti, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Lymph has also been occasionally requested from the Continent of Europe, and charges were lately transmitted to Hamburgh and Hanover.

Our correspondents in Great Britain and Ireland have reported to this Board, that the number of persons vaccinated by them, during the year 1819, amounts to 74,940; forming, with the number vaccinated in London and its vicinity, a total of 83,897 persons in one year; yet many send no returns, or the number would be considerably greater.

From these facts the Board think themselves entitled to conclude, that the practice of Vaccination in His Majesty's dominions, continues to advance, and therefore that the confidence of Medical Practitioners, and the confidence of the Public in that practice, remain unshaken; notwithstanding many unfavourable occurrences, with which it will be our duty to acquaint your Lordship.

The reports transmitted to this Board likewise warrant the conclusion, that wherever Small Pox Inoculation is abandoned, and Vaccination exclusively favoured or commanded, the most striking illustrations of the value of the *Jennerian* Discovery are uniformly afforded; for, in addition to those places mentioned in former Reports, in which Small Pox is now unknown, the Board have received information that no case of that disease has occurred since the year 1804, at Shottisham in Norfolk; nor since the year 1817, in the city of Gloucester. The boroughs of Clonmell and Newton Limavady in Ireland, and Mothvey in Carmarthenshire, with the whole country for twenty miles around it, are reported to have completely succeeded in the extirpation of the Small Pox; and in the Island of Guernsey, only one solitary case of that fatal distemper is known to have occurred during the last year.

The career of Vaccination appears, however, to have been less brilliant in its native country, than in some parts of the Continent of Europe, where the practice of it is enforced by legal enactments, and Inoculation for Small Pox is prohibited by severe penalties. Under such regulations, it is affirmed, that the Small Pox has ceased to exist in Denmark for the last eight years; and that the knowledge of this fact has now induced his Danish Majesty to proclaim the same Decrees in his West India Colonies.

336

R E P O R T S

FROM

COMMODORE SIR GEORGE COLLIER,

CONCERNING

The Settlements on The Gold and Windward
Coasts of *Africa*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
25 May 1820.

COPY OF THE
REPORT to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the
NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT; dated 18th May 1820.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,
&c. &c. &c.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT,
Percy-street, 18th May 1820.

MY LORD,

THE Board of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT have the honour to report to Your Lordship, That the number of persons vaccinated during the last year, in London and its vicinity, exceeds the number of any former year; it amounts to 8,957. Within the same year, 51,005 charges of Vaccine Lymph have been distributed to the Public.

An abundant, an unceasing supply, which could only be afforded by such an Institution as that which the Board have the honour to direct, has enabled us to answer the earnest demands for Vaccine Lymph, from various parts of Great Britain and Ireland,—from Jamaica, St. Vincent's, Dominica, Tortola, Grenada, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher's, Demerara, Hayti, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Lymph has also been occasionally requested from the Continent of Europe, and charges were lately transmitted to Hamburgh and Hanover.

Our correspondents in Great Britain and Ireland have reported to this Board, that the number of persons vaccinated by them, during the year 1819, amounts to 74,940; forming, with the number vaccinated in London and its vicinity, a total of 83,897 persons in one year; yet many send no returns, or the number would be considerably greater.

From these facts the Board think themselves entitled to conclude, that the practice of Vaccination in His Majesty's dominions, continues to advance, and therefore that the confidence of Medical Practitioners, and the confidence of the Public in that practice, remain unshaken; notwithstanding many unfavourable occurrences, with which it will be our duty to acquaint your Lordship.

The reports transmitted to this Board likewise warrant the conclusion, that wherever Small Pox Inoculation is abandoned, and Vaccination exclusively favoured or commanded, the most striking illustrations of the value of the *Jennerian* Discovery are uniformly afforded; for, in addition to those places mentioned in former Reports, in which Small Pox is now unknown, the Board have received information that no case of that disease has occurred since the year 1804, at Shottisham in Norfolk; nor since the year 1817, in the city of Gloucester. The boroughs of Clonmell and Newton Limavady in Ireland, and Mothvey in Carmarthenshire, with the whole country for twenty miles around it, are reported to have completely succeeded in the extirpation of the Small Pox; and in the Island of Guernsey, only one solitary case of that fatal distemper is known to have occurred during the last year.

The career of Vaccination appears, however, to have been less brilliant in its native country, than in some parts of the Continent of Europe, where the practice of it is enforced by legal enactments, and Inoculation for Small Pox is prohibited by severe penalties. Under such regulations, it is affirmed, that the Small Pox has ceased to exist in Denmark for the last eight years; and that the knowledge of this fact has now induced his Danish Majesty to proclaim the same Decrees in his West India Colonies.

336

R E P O R T S
FROM
COMMODORE SIR GEORGE COLLIER,
CONCERNING
The Settlements on The Gold and Windward
Coasts of *Africa*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
25 May 1820.

33²¹

COPY OF THE
REPORT to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the
NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT; dated 18th May 1820.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,
&c. &c. &c.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT,
Percy-street, 18th May 1820.

MY LORD,

THE Board of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT have the honour to report to Your Lordship, That the number of persons vaccinated during the last year, in London and its vicinity, exceeds the number of any former year; it amounts to 8,957. Within the same year, 51,005 charges of Vaccine Lymph have been distributed to the Public.

An abundant, an unceasing supply, which could only be afforded by such an Institution as that which the Board have the honour to direct, has enabled us to answer the earnest demands for Vaccine Lymph, from various parts of Great Britain and Ireland,—from Jamaica, St. Vincent's, Dominica, Tortola, Grenada, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher's, Demerara, Hayti, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Lymph has also been occasionally requested from the Continent of Europe, and charges were lately transmitted to Hamburgh and Hanover.

Our correspondents in Great Britain and Ireland have reported to this Board, that the number of persons vaccinated by them, during the year 1819, amounts to 74,940; forming, with the number vaccinated in London and its vicinity, a total of 83,897 persons in one year; yet many send no returns, or the number would be considerably greater.

From these facts the Board think themselves entitled to conclude, that the practice of Vaccination in His Majesty's dominions, continues to advance, and therefore that the confidence of Medical Practitioners, and the confidence of the Public in that practice, remain unshaken; notwithstanding many unfavourable occurrences, with which it will be our duty to acquaint your Lordship.

The reports transmitted to this Board likewise warrant the conclusion, that wherever Small Pox Inoculation is abandoned, and Vaccination exclusively favoured or commanded, the most striking illustrations of the value of the *Jennerian* Discovery are uniformly afforded; for, in addition to those places mentioned in former Reports, in which Small Pox is now unknown, the Board have received information that no case of that disease has occurred since the year 1804, at Shottisham in Norfolk; nor since the year 1817, in the city of Gloucester. The boroughs of Clonmell and Newton Limavady in Ireland, and Mothvey in Carmarthenshire, with the whole country for twenty miles around it, are reported to have completely succeeded in the extirpation of the Small Pox; and in the Island of Guernsey, only one solitary case of that fatal distemper is known to have occurred during the last year.

The career of Vaccination appears, however, to have been less brilliant in its native country, than in some parts of the Continent of Europe, where the practice of it is enforced by legal enactments, and Inoculation for Small Pox is prohibited by severe penalties. Under such regulations, it is affirmed, that the Small Pox has ceased to exist in Denmark for the last eight years; and that the knowledge of this fact has now induced his Danish Majesty to proclaim the same Decrees in his West India Colonies.

R E P O R T S

FROM

COMMODORE SIR GEORGE COLLIER,

CONCERNING

The Settlements on The Gold and Windward
Coasts of *Africa*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
25 May 1820.

33²¹

COPY OF THE
REPORT to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the
NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT; dated 18th May 1820.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,
&c. &c. &c.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT,
Percy-street, 18th May 1820.

MY LORD,

THE Board of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT have the honour to report to Your Lordship, That the number of persons vaccinated during the last year, in London and its vicinity, exceeds the number of any former year; it amounts to 8,957. Within the same year, 51,005 charges of Vaccine Lymph have been distributed to the Public.

An abundant, an unceasing supply, which could only be afforded by such an Institution as that which the Board have the honour to direct, has enabled us to answer the earnest demands for Vaccine Lymph, from various parts of Great Britain and Ireland,—from Jamaica, St. Vincent's, Dominica, Tortola, Grenada, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher's, Demerara, Hayti, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Lymph has also been occasionally requested from the Continent of Europe, and charges were lately transmitted to Hamburgh and Hanover.

Our correspondents in Great Britain and Ireland have reported to this Board, that the number of persons vaccinated by them, during the year 1819, amounts to 74,940; forming, with the number vaccinated in London and its vicinity, a total of 83,897 persons in one year; yet many send no returns, or the number would be considerably greater.

From these facts the Board think themselves entitled to conclude, that the practice of Vaccination in His Majesty's dominions, continues to advance, and therefore that the confidence of Medical Practitioners, and the confidence of the Public in that practice, remain unshaken; notwithstanding many unfavourable occurrences, with which it will be our duty to acquaint your Lordship.

The reports transmitted to this Board likewise warrant the conclusion, that wherever Small Pox Inoculation is abandoned, and Vaccination exclusively favoured or commanded, the most striking illustrations of the value of the *Jennerian* Discovery are uniformly afforded; for, in addition to those places mentioned in former Reports, in which Small Pox is now unknown, the Board have received information that no case of that disease has occurred since the year 1804, at Shottisham in Norfolk; nor since the year 1817, in the city of Gloucester. The boroughs of Clonmell and Newton Limavady in Ireland, and Mothvey in Carmarthenshire, with the whole country for twenty miles around it, are reported to have completely succeeded in the extirpation of the Small Pox; and in the Island of Guernsey, only one solitary case of that fatal distemper is known to have occurred during the last year.

The career of Vaccination appears, however, to have been less brilliant in its native country, than in some parts of the Continent of Europe, where the practice of it is enforced by legal enactments, and Inoculation for Small Pox is prohibited by severe penalties. Under such regulations, it is affirmed, that the Small Pox has ceased to exist in Denmark for the last eight years; and that the knowledge of this fact has now induced his Danish Majesty to proclaim the same Decrees in his West India Colonies.

The Board are also informed, by a most interesting communication from Doctor De Carro of Vienna, that similar Decrees have been published in the Austrian Dominions, and that Small Pox is now confined to that portion of the poor who by concealment contrive to evade the Imperial Ordinances. He announces, that since the year 1799, when he gave the first example to the Continent of Europe by vaccinating his two elder sons, he has never seen a single case to weaken his confidence in the efficacy of that practice.

An important Letter, together with a Treatise on this subject, has also been transmitted to the Board from Dr. Krauss, an intelligent physician, who is charged with the superintendence of Vaccination in the circle of Rezat in Bavaria. He affirms, that in that circle, containing half a million of people, Small Pox has never occurred since the year 1807.

If these facts be correctly reported to us, they would appear to afford convincing proof, that the extinction of Small Pox is entirely within our own power.

The testimonies of some of our Correspondents in this country, are by no means so favourable. They concur in showing, that great numbers of persons who had been vaccinated, have been subsequently seized with a disease presenting all the essential characters of Small Pox; but that in the great majority of such cases, the disease has been of comparatively short duration, unattended by symptoms of danger. In several of these cases, however, the malady has been prolonged to its ordinary period; and in eight reported cases it has proved fatal.

It appears to us to be fairly established, that the disposition in the vaccinated to be thus affected by the contagion of Small Pox, does not depend on the time that has elapsed after Vaccination; since some persons have been so affected who had recently been vaccinated; whilst others, who had been vaccinated 18 and 20 years, have been inoculated, and fairly exposed to the same contagion with impunity.

Nor is it undeserving of remark, that whilst cases of Small Pox in the vaccinated have frequently been reported to us, from some parts of the kingdom remote from the Metropolis, no cases of a similar nature are known to have happened in other districts equally populous. Very intelligent surgeons in the different counties of Norfolk, Devonshire, Middlesex, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, who together have vaccinated more than 30,000 persons, assert that they never saw or heard of Small Pox in any one of their vaccinated Patients.

But no assertions of individuals, however respectable, are so well calculated to direct the judgment of your Lordship as the Registers of public charities.

The practice of Vaccination was begun in the Small Pox Hospital of London in the year 1799, soon after the promulgation of Dr. Jenner's Discovery, and has been continued to the present day. In the last annual report it is stated by Dr. Ashburner, "That the benefit of Vaccination has been extended within the year to 3,297 persons; that one only of the 46,662 cases mentioned in former reports, has been since affected with the varioloid eruption occurring after Vaccination."

At the Foundling Hospital, Vaccination was introduced 19 years ago; and we are informed by Dr. Stanger, that only two cases of disease, bearing any resemblance to Small Pox, have hitherto occurred in the vaccinated of that Institution.

Mr. Mac Gregor assures us, that in the great assemblage of the sons and daughters of soldiers who are brought up at the Royal Military Asylum, no case, even of the mildest Small Pox, has ever occurred after Vaccination.

Under the immediate direction of the National Vaccine Establishment, more than 60,000 persons have now been vaccinated in London and its vicinity, and of this large number only five are reported to have been subsequently affected with Small Pox; although positive orders are given at every station, to report all such cases as are even suspected.

This success in London, where the Vaccinated are continually exposed to the contagion of Small Pox, is strong evidence in favour of the practice adopted and inculcated by this Board, and induces us to believe that a departure from that practice is one source of the evil which has prevailed in different parts of the Kingdom.

The

The great principle of that practice is to affect the constitution of each individual very completely with the Vaccine Disease; and the Board have thought it right to direct that Lymph should never be employed from any vesicle in which the slightest irregularity or imperfection can be observed; nor even from a perfect vesicle after the ariola is formed; that two punctures be made in each arm, in order to secure at least three perfect vesicles: that one vesicle on each arm, should be left unopened, and the Lymph be suffered to be absorbed or desiccate. That if the vesicles be accidentally broken, or much injured, or if they present any irregularity, the patient should be carefully re-vaccinated as at first.

From extensive experience and numerous reports, the Board have become most earnestly desirous that more, rather than fewer vesicles should be produced. We think it especially wrong to confide in one vesicle, and highly imprudent to open all; but no treatment will be effective in certain constitutions; for twenty-one cases of Small Pox occurring after Small Pox, have been reported to us within the last twelve months, three of which were fatal.

We have regarded it, my Lord, as one of our first duties, to consider attentively the different cases of Small Pox after Vaccination, as they have been transmitted to us. We have endeavoured to investigate them, free from the influence of theory, and solely intent on the discovery of truth: And when we take into our view the immense number of the vaccinated, when compared with the reported failures;—when we reflect on certain peculiarities of constitution, that will exempt some individuals from all common laws;—when we think on the ignorance and carelessness which the Vaccinator has but too often betrayed;—when we recollect the mild form which Small Pox is reported to have very generally, though not universally, assumed in the vaccinated;—We cannot hesitate to assert, that our conviction in favour of the experiment of Universal Vaccination is unshaken.

It is a painful duty for us to state to your Lordship, that 712 persons are reported, by the Bills of Mortality of London, to have died of Small Pox within the last year; and that the ravages committed by this disease, in many other cities, and in many parts of the country, have also been great; yet we believe them to be fairly attributable to the neglect of universal Vaccination, and the partial but too frequent practice of Small Pox Inoculation.

J. LATHAM, M. D. President.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Arthur Daniel Stone,</i>
<i>Robert Bree,</i>
<i>Edward Thomas Munro,</i>
<i>Geo. L. Tuthill.</i> | } | CENSORS of the
Royal College
of Physicians. |
|--|---|---|

David Dundas,

MASTER of the Royal College of Surgeons.

| | | |
|--|---|------------|
| <i>Thompson Forster,</i>
<i>Everard Home,</i> | } | GOVERNORS. |
|--|---|------------|

By Order of the Board,

James Hervey, M. D.

Registrar.

340

COPY OF THE
REPORT to the Secretary of State for the Home
Department, from the
NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT;
dated 18th May 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 September 1820.

341

A

G E N E R A L T A B L E,

SHOWING THE STATE OF

E D U C A T I O N

I N E N G L A N D.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1819.

A GENERAL TABLE, SHOWING THE

[Note—THIS TABLE is calculated from the Digests and Tables for the different Counties, the

BY *new Schools*, are meant those upon the new Plan, either of

| COUNTIES. | POPULATION,
1811. | POOR,
1815. | ENDOWED SCHOOLS: | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | | New Schools. | | Ordinary Schools. | | TOTALS. | | TOTAL
REVENUE. |
| | | | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | |
| | | | | | | | | | £. |
| BEDFORD - - - - | 70,213 | 6,707 | 4 | 655 | 38 | 1,411 | 42 | 2,066 | 1,825 |
| BERKS - - - - - | 118,277 | 17,535 | 2 | 140 | 89 | 2,165 | 91 | 2,305 | 3,571 |
| BUCKINGHAM - - | 117,650 | 14,822 | 3 | 366 | 54 | 1,405 | 57 | 1,771 | 1,851 |
| CAMBRIDGE - - - | 100,509 | 10,667 | 5 | 546 | 55 | 1,617 | 60 | 2,163 | 2,446 |
| CHESTER - - - - | 227,031 | 17,944 | 3 | 266 | 93 | 3,201 | 96 | 3,467 | 3,127 |
| CORNWALL - - - - | 218,236 | 12,298 | 4 | 347 | 47 | 1,045 | 51 | 1,392 | 771 |
| CUMBERLAND - - - | 133,744 | 6,651 | 2 | 270 | 92 | 3,435 | 94 | 3,705 | 1,955 |
| DERBY - - - - - | 185,487 | 12,938 | 1 | 60 | 115 | 3,765 | 116 | 3,825 | 5,973 |
| DEVON - - - - - | 383,308 | 32,153 | 12 | 1,421 | 188 | 4,648 | 200 | 6,069 | 5,737 |
| DORSET - - - - - | 124,693 | 13,910 | 1 | 90 | 53 | 1,087 | 54 | 1,177 | 2,554 |
| DURHAM - - - - - | 177,964 | 13,460 | 5 | 1,002 | 64 | 2,177 | 69 | 3,179 | 1,803 |
| ESSEX - - - - - | 248,920 | 32,625 | 24 | 2,264 | 88 | 3,102 | 112 | 5,366 | 6,465 |
| GLOUCESTER - - - | 285,115 | 25,008 | 13 | 1,332 | 148 | 2,609 | 161 | 3,941 | 11,034 |
| HEREFORD - - - - | 93,455 | 9,990 | 3 | 193 | 62 | 1,704 | 65 | 1,897 | 2,406 |
| HERTFORD - - - - | 108,857 | 11,379 | 5 | 555 | 40 | 1,100 | 45 | 1,655 | 2,218 |
| HUNTINGDON - - - | 42,208 | 4,925 | 1 | 76 | 37 | 964 | 38 | 1,040 | 1,086 |
| KENT - - - - - | 373,095 | 43,004 | 23 | 2,225 | 126 | 5,249 | 149 | 7,474 | 9,804 |
| LANCASTER - - - - | 828,309 | 38,692 | 16 | 2,477 | 201 | 9,951 | 217 | 12,428 | 16,791 |
| LEICESTER - - - - | 150,419 | 14,434 | 3 | 330 | 84 | 2,632 | 87 | 2,962 | 3,934 |
| LINCOLN - - - - - | 237,891 | 16,162 | 6 | 797 | 160 | 4,692 | 166 | 5,489 | 8,979 |
| MIDDLESEX - - - - | 953,076 | 118,255 | 42 | 7,552 | 115 | 8,578 | 157 | 16,130 | 98,050 |
| MONMOUTH - - - - | 62,127 | 3,988 | 1 | 100 | 15 | 398 | 16 | 498 | 1,288 |
| NORFOLK - - - - - | 291,947 | 31,267 | 4 | 381 | 96 | 3,342 | 100 | 3,723 | 5,217 |
| NORTHAMPTON - - - | 141,353 | 15,692 | 6 | 936 | 120 | 3,314 | 126 | 4,250 | 3,938 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND - | 172,161 | 12,826 | 2 | 150 | 43 | 2,092 | 45 | 2,242 | 2,337 |
| NOTTINGHAM - - - | 162,900 | 11,345 | 5 | 440 | 67 | 2,212 | 72 | 2,652 | 3,976 |
| OXFORD - - - - - | 119,190 | 15,032 | 4 | 548 | 75 | 1,824 | 79 | 2,372 | 1,974 |
| RUTLAND - - - - - | 16,380 | 1,055 | - | - | 13 | 343 | 13 | 343 | 1,015 |
| SALOP - - - - - | 194,281 | 18,448 | 10 | 1,295 | 86 | 2,822 | 96 | 4,117 | 4,101 |
| SOMERSET - - - - - | 303,180 | 27,243 | 5 | 531 | 104 | 2,498 | 109 | 3,029 | 5,139 |
| SOUTHAMPTON - - - | 246,108 | 22,932 | 9 | 700 | 96 | 2,727 | 105 | 3,427 | 18,029 |
| STAFFORD - - - - - | 294,500 | 22,063 | 6 | 606 | 138 | 5,180 | 144 | 5,786 | 6,496 |
| SUFFOLK - - - - - | 234,211 | 26,215 | 11 | 1,091 | 109 | 2,411 | 120 | 3,502 | 4,230 |
| SURREY - - - - - | 321,537 | 23,036 | 19 | 3,388 | 58 | 2,828 | 77 | 6,216 | 7,087 |
| SUSSEX - - - - - | 190,083 | 25,310 | 6 | 791 | 58 | 1,736 | 64 | 2,527 | 2,705 |
| WARWICK - - - - - | 228,735 | 20,207 | 5 | 646 | 105 | 4,554 | 110 | 5,200 | 8,399 |
| WESTMORLAND - - - | 45,922 | 3,212 | 2 | 236 | 74 | 3,003 | 76 | 3,239 | 2,149 |
| WILTS - - - - - | 193,818 | 25,830 | 3 | 384 | 94 | 2,120 | 97 | 2,504 | 2,408 |
| WORCESTER - - - - | 160,546 | 12,440 | 8 | 1,900 | 77 | 2,104 | 85 | 4,004 | 6,183 |
| YORK, East Riding - | 167,353 | 10,955 | 4 | 853 | 96 | 2,336 | 100 | 3,189 | 4,471 |
| YORK, North Riding - | 165,506 | 10,009 | 4 | 307 | 119 | 3,463 | 123 | 3,770 | 3,238 |
| YORK, West Riding - | 653,315 | 40,585 | 10 | 1,343 | 273 | 7,999 | 283 | 9,342 | 13,765 |
| GRAND TOTAL - - | 9,543,610 | 853,249 | 302 | 39,590 | 3,865 | 125,843 | 4,167 | 165,433 | 300,525 |

12 June 1820.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

incomplete Returns being filled up by means of Averages deduced from those which are complete.]

the National Society or of the British and Foreign School Society.

34

| UNENDOWED DAY SCHOOLS: | | | | | | | | SUNDAY SCHOOLS: | | | | | | COUNTIES. |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| New Schools. | | Dames Schools. | | Ordinary Schools. | | TOTALS. | | New Schools. | | Ordinary Schools. | | TOTALS. | | |
| N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | |
| 6 | 319 | 46 | 849 | 42 | 1,149 | 94 | 2,317 | 3 | 285 | 74 | 4,775 | 77 | 5,060 | Bedford. |
| 18 | 2,386 | 44 | 624 | 224 | 4,958 | 286 | 7,968 | 5 | 300 | 84 | 4,788 | 89 | 5,088 | Berks. |
| 19 | 1,784 | 89 | 1,111 | 131 | 2,825 | 239 | 5,720 | 12 | 1,006 | 134 | 7,948 | 146 | 8,954 | Buckingham. |
| 7 | 689 | 56 | 833 | 203 | 5,947 | 266 | 7,469 | 1 | 110 | 74 | 3,804 | 75 | 3,914 | Cambridge. |
| 10 | 1,449 | 34 | 715 | 212 | 7,230 | 256 | 9,394 | 1 | 340 | 72 | 14,828 | 73 | 15,168 | Chester. |
| 17 | 1,205 | 111 | 1,298 | 427 | 10,405 | 555 | 12,908 | 3 | 350 | 120 | 10,618 | 123 | 10,968 | Cornwall. |
| 6 | 1,353 | 47 | 594 | 188 | 7,835 | 241 | 9,782 | - | - | 42 | 5,494 | 42 | 5,494 | Cumberland. |
| 12 | 2,185 | 83 | 1,679 | 231 | 7,290 | 326 | 11,154 | 2 | 100 | 125 | 11,122 | 127 | 11,222 | Derby. |
| 33 | 4,753 | 144 | 2,273 | 703 | 17,538 | 880 | 24,564 | 4 | 392 | 119 | 9,736 | 123 | 10,128 | Devon. |
| 16 | 2,088 | 69 | 1,132 | 197 | 5,527 | 282 | 8,747 | 31 | 1,738 | 135 | 7,763 | 166 | 9,501 | Dorset. |
| 7 | 1,087 | 42 | 792 | 304 | 13,133 | 353 | 15,012 | 3 | 343 | 73 | 7,740 | 76 | 8,083 | Durham. |
| 37 | 3,107 | 80 | 1,428 | 287 | 7,722 | 404 | 12,257 | 23 | 2,218 | 185 | 10,449 | 208 | 12,667 | Essex. |
| 16 | 3,111 | 60 | 830 | 286 | 6,886 | 362 | 10,827 | 16 | 1,542 | 222 | 15,668 | 238 | 17,210 | Gloucester. |
| 10 | 1,259 | 30 | 396 | 91 | 2,156 | 131 | 3,811 | 3 | 630 | 36 | 2,063 | 39 | 2,693 | Hereford. |
| 18 | 1,427 | 57 | 1,057 | 146 | 3,896 | 221 | 6,380 | 3 | 268 | 78 | 4,716 | 81 | 4,984 | Hertford. |
| 5 | 206 | 28 | 313 | 60 | 1,974 | 93 | 2,493 | 1 | 40 | 31 | 1,384 | 32 | 1,424 | Huntingdon. |
| 58 | 6,980 | 92 | 1,899 | 410 | 12,725 | 560 | 21,604 | 7 | 1,130 | 123 | 8,597 | 130 | 9,727 | Kent. |
| 24 | 5,538 | 45 | 1,027 | 381 | 19,640 | 450 | 26,205 | 12 | 1,725 | 196 | 49,885 | 208 | 51,610 | Lancaster. |
| 8 | 1,034 | 73 | 998 | 158 | 4,755 | 239 | 6,787 | 4 | 215 | 178 | 11,970 | 182 | 12,185 | Leicester. |
| 17 | 2,593 | 151 | 2,436 | 375 | 9,840 | 543 | 14,869 | 5 | 319 | 121 | 5,515 | 126 | 5,834 | Lincoln. |
| 42 | 9,688 | 74 | 1,401 | 269 | 12,200 | 385 | 23,289 | 13 | 4,582 | 97 | 12,191 | 110 | 16,773 | Middlesex. |
| 9 | 810 | 12 | 214 | 54 | 2,106 | 75 | 3,130 | - | - | 14 | 592 | 14 | 592 | Monmouth. |
| 30 | 2,509 | 103 | 1,834 | 456 | 12,352 | 589 | 16,695 | 14 | 923 | 197 | 8,881 | 211 | 9,804 | Norfolk. |
| 21 | 1,798 | 129 | 1,888 | 121 | 3,281 | 271 | 6,967 | 18 | 2,743 | 173 | 8,981 | 191 | 11,724 | Northampton. |
| 8 | 1,395 | 12 | 230 | 269 | 12,134 | 289 | 13,759 | 1 | 494 | 45 | 3,443 | 46 | 3,937 | Northumberland. |
| 5 | 830 | 60 | 1,204 | 243 | 8,388 | 308 | 10,422 | 2 | 180 | 117 | 9,923 | 119 | 10,103 | Nottingham. |
| 15 | 1,417 | 52 | 735 | 166 | 3,704 | 233 | 5,856 | 11 | 1,202 | 107 | 4,513 | 118 | 5,715 | Oxford. |
| 8 | 485 | 22 | 313 | 32 | 599 | 62 | 1,397 | 3 | 250 | 19 | 812 | 22 | 1,062 | Rutland. |
| 27 | 2,985 | 80 | 1,364 | 177 | 5,318 | 284 | 9,667 | 8 | 1,106 | 88 | 5,846 | 96 | 6,952 | Salop. |
| 25 | 2,615 | 108 | 2,050 | 354 | 8,815 | 487 | 13,480 | 17 | 2,570 | 236 | 15,515 | 253 | 18,085 | Somerset. |
| 58 | 6,326 | 81 | 1,509 | 258 | 8,041 | 397 | 15,876 | 15 | 1,299 | 91 | 8,023 | 106 | 9,322 | Southampton. |
| 20 | 2,818 | 122 | 2,528 | 203 | 7,850 | 345 | 13,196 | 9 | 2,521 | 141 | 16,772 | 150 | 19,293 | Stafford. |
| 37 | 2,924 | 140 | 2,598 | 273 | 7,526 | 450 | 13,048 | 82 | 4,677 | 175 | 9,893 | 257 | 14,570 | Suffolk. |
| 37 | 4,485 | 52 | 915 | 230 | 7,567 | 319 | 12,967 | 10 | 5,307 | 61 | 3,938 | 71 | 9,245 | Surrey. |
| 39 | 4,462 | 88 | 1,654 | 371 | 9,391 | 498 | 15,507 | 10 | 1,151 | 80 | 5,341 | 90 | 6,492 | Sussex. |
| 13 | 1,733 | 74 | 1,334 | 217 | 6,692 | 304 | 9,759 | 15 | 2,503 | 142 | 9,776 | 157 | 12,279 | Warwick. |
| - | - | 20 | 341 | 93 | 2,466 | 113 | 2,807 | - | - | 22 | 1,178 | 22 | 1,178 | Westmorland. |
| 8 | 1,182 | 102 | 1,631 | 236 | 5,374 | 346 | 8,187 | 9 | 1,697 | 206 | 13,151 | 215 | 14,848 | Wilts. |
| 7 | 1,294 | 41 | 800 | 140 | 3,650 | 188 | 5,744 | 8 | 1,380 | 100 | 8,004 | 108 | 9,384 | Worcester. |
| 12 | 1,202 | 92 | 1,624 | 299 | 9,273 | 403 | 12,099 | 6 | 1,012 | 68 | 5,781 | 74 | 6,793 | York, E. R. |
| 20 | 2,917 | 85 | 1,818 | 323 | 8,712 | 428 | 13,447 | - | - | 50 | 2,569 | 50 | 2,569 | York, N. R. |
| 35 | 7,154 | 172 | 3,355 | 520 | 20,773 | 727 | 31,282 | 14 | 2,331 | 307 | 47,852 | 321 | 50,183 | York, W. R. |
| 820 | 105,582 | 3,102 | 53,624 | 10,360 | 319,643 | 14,282 | 478,849 | 404 | 50,979 | 4,758 | 401,838 | 5,162 | 452,817 | Grand Total. |

A

GENERAL TABLE,
SHOWING THE STATE OF
EDUCATION
IN ENGLAND.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1819.*

22

A T A B L E
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF
SCHOLARS
WHO ARE EDUCATED GRATUITOUSLY, AND THOSE WHO PAY FOR
THEIR INSTRUCTION,
IN THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS IN WALES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1819.

A TABLE, SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF SCHOLARS WHO ARE EDUCATED GI
IN THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS

[Note.—THIS TABLE is calculated from the Digests for the different Counties, the incomplete Retu

| COUNTIES. | POPULA-
TION
1811. | POOR,
1815. | NUMBER OF CHILDREN
Taught in the
ENDOWED SCHOOLS. | | | UN
FRE |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|------|-------|-----------|
| | | | FREE. | PAY. | TOTAL | |
| ANGLESEA - - - | 37,045 | 1,766 | 489 | — | 489 | 54 |
| BRECKNOCK - - - | 37,735 | 2,341 | 251 | 85 | 336 | 22 |
| CAERMARTHEN - - | 77,217 | 4,697 | 733 | 60 | 793 | 46 |
| CAERNARVON - - | 49,336 | 2,754 | 592 | 15 | 607 | 76 |
| CARDIGAN - - - | 50,260 | 2,610 | 465 | 108 | 573 | 32 |
| DENBIGH - - - | 64,240 | 5,378 | 786 | 85 | 871 | 60 |
| FLINT - - - | 46,518 | 3,737 | 502 | 147 | 649 | 1,22 |
| GLAMORGAN - - - | 85,067 | 5,471 | 731 | — | 731 | 1,4 |
| MERIONETH - - - | 30,854 | 2,442 | 322 | 15 | 337 | — |
| MONTGOMERY - - | 51,931 | 5,310 | 734 | 124 | 858 | 2 |
| PEMBROKE - - - | 60,615 | 3,983 | 910 | 42 | 952 | 5 |
| RADNOR - - - | 20,900 | 2,821 | 289 | 140 | 429 | — |
| TOTALS - - - | 611,718 | 43,310 | 6,804 | 821 | 7,625 | 6, |

ED GRATUITOUSLY, AND THOSE WHO PAY FOR THEIR INSTRUCTION,
SCHOOLS IN WALES.

plete Returns being filled up by means of Averages deduced from those which are complete.]

| NUMBER OF CHILDREN
Taught in the
UN-ENDOWED DAY SCHOOLS. | | | TOTALS. | | | COUNTIES. |
|--|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------------|
| FREE. | PAY. | TOTAL | FREE. | PAY. | TOTAL | |
| 549 | 363 | 912 | 1,038 | 363 | 1,401 | - ANGLESEA. |
| 220 | 797 | 1,017 | 471 | 882 | 1,353 | - BRECKNOCK. |
| 461 | 1,806 | 2,267 | 1,194 | 1,866 | 3,060 | - CAERMARTHEN. |
| 761 | 686 | 1,447 | 1,353 | 701 | 2,054 | - CAERNARVON. |
| 323 | 1,215 | 1,538 | 788 | 1,323 | 2,111 | - CARDIGAN. |
| 601 | 2,276 | 2,877 | 1,387 | 2,361 | 3,748 | - DENBIGH. |
| 1,242 | 2,257 | 3,499 | 1,744 | 2,404 | 4,148 | - FLINT. |
| 1,483 | 2,290 | 3,773 | 2,214 | 2,290 | 4,504 | - GLAMORGAN. |
| — | 564 | 564 | 322 | 579 | 901 | - MERIONETH. |
| 260 | 1,085 | 1,345 | 994 | 1,209 | 2,203 | - MONTGOMERY. |
| 554 | 2,585 | 3,139 | 1,464 | 2,627 | 4,091 | - PEMBROKE. |
| 60 | 538 | 598 | 349 | 678 | 1,027 | - RADNOR. |
| 6,514 | 16,462 | 22,976 | 13,318 | 17,283 | 30,601 | - TOTALS. |

A TABLE
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF
SCHOLARS
Who are educated Gratuitously, and those who Pay for their
Instruction,
IN THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS IN WALES.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1819.*

A

G E N E R A L T A B L E,

SHOWING THE STATE OF

E D U C A T I O N

I N S C O T L A N D.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1819.

A GENERAL TABLE, SHOWING THE

[Note—THIS TABLE is calculated from the Digests and Tables for the different Counties, the

| COUNTIES. | POPULATION, 1811. | PAROCHIAL AND ENDOWED SCHOOLS: | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Parochial Schools. | | | Endowed Schools. | | | TOTALS. | | |
| | | N ^{os} . | Children. | Revenue. | N ^{os} . | Children. | Revenue. | N ^{os} . | Children. | Revenue. |
| | | | | £. | | | £. | | | £. |
| ABERDEEN - - - - | 135,075 | 83 | 3,413 | 1,565 | 21 | 1,024 | 3,397 | 104 | 4,437 | 4,962 |
| ARGYLE - - - - - | 85,585 | 58 | 3,484 | 958 | 3 | 108 | 17 | 61 | 3,592 | 975 |
| AYR - - - - - | 103,954 | 50 | 3,657 | 1,235 | 4 | 607 | 61 | 54 | 4,264 | 1,296 |
| BANFF - - - - - | 36,668 | 22 | 1,186 | 515 | 1 | 40 | 55 | 23 | 1,226 | 570 |
| BERWICK - - - - - | 30,779 | 32 | 1,819 | 652 | 1 | — | 10 | 33 | 1,819 | 662 |
| BUTE - - - - - | 12,033 | 8 | 530 | 96 | — | — | — | 8 | 530 | 96 |
| CAITHNESS - - - - | 23,419 | 10 | 450 | 218 | 10 | 388 | 37 | 20 | 838 | 255 |
| CLACKMANNAN - - - | 12,010 | 5 | 223 | 114 | 4 | 140 | 595 | 9 | 363 | 709 |
| DUMBARTON - - - - | 24,189 | 17 | 869 | 330 | 4 | 100 | 45 | 21 | 969 | 375 |
| DUMFRIES - - - - - | 62,960 | 56 | 3,193 | 1,031 | 13 | 709 | 771 | 69 | 3,902 | 1,802 |
| EDINBURGH - - - - | 148,607 | 25 | 1,704 | 566 | 6 | 287 | 374 | 31 | 1,991 | 940 |
| ELGIN - - - - - | 28,108 | 22 | 1,119 | 553 | 5 | 173 | 31 | 27 | 1,292 | 584 |
| FIFE - - - - - | 101,272 | 61 | 3,826 | 1,297 | 10 | 335 | 307 | 71 | 4,161 | 1,604 |
| FORFAR - - - - - | 107,264 | 59 | 2,944 | 1,368 | 19 | 634 | 1,120 | 78 | 3,578 | 2,488 |
| HADDINGTON - - - - | 31,164 | 24 | 1,595 | 520 | 7 | 277 | 1,385 | 31 | 1,872 | 1,905 |
| INVERNESS - - - - - | 78,336 | 35 | 1,731 | 1,594 | 1 | 20 | 150 | 36 | 1,751 | 1,744 |
| KINCARDINE - - - - | 27,439 | 20 | 848 | 405 | 4 | 120 | 22 | 24 | 968 | 427 |
| KINROSS - - - - - | 7,245 | 4 | 545 | 86 | — | — | — | 4 | 545 | 86 |
| KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - | 33,684 | 38 | 2,262 | 743 | 8 | 423 | 277 | 46 | 2,685 | 1,020 |
| LANARK - - - - - | 191,752 | 50 | 3,437 | 1,299 | 28 | 1,333 | 1,308 | 78 | 4,770 | 2,607 |
| LINLITHGOW - - - - | 19,451 | 12 | 780 | 292 | 2 | 40 | 1,070 | 14 | 820 | 1,362 |
| NAIRN - - - - - | 8,251 | 4 | 280 | 98 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 5 | 306 | 99 |
| ORKNEY & SHETLAND | 46,153 | 29 | 1,119 | 502 | 2 | 82 | 63 | 31 | 1,201 | 565 |
| PEEBLES - - - - - | 9,935 | 17 | 830 | 346 | — | — | — | 17 | 830 | 346 |
| PERTH - - - - - | 135,093 | 66 | 4,096 | 1,605 | 11 | 395 | 118 | 77 | 4,491 | 1,723 |
| RENFREW - - - - - | 92,596 | 21 | 1,360 | 383 | 5 | 862 | 241 | 26 | 2,222 | 624 |
| ROSS & CROMARTY - | 60,853 | 1 | 105 | 150 | 31 | 1,694 | 692 | 32 | 1,799 | 842 |
| ROXBURGH - - - - - | 37,230 | 45 | 2,791 | 835 | 2 | 124 | 21 | 47 | 2,915 | 856 |
| SELKIRK - - - - - | 5,889 | 6 | 340 | 131 | — | — | — | 6 | 340 | 131 |
| STIRLING - - - - - | 58,174 | 30 | 1,864 | 503 | 5 | 103 | 975 | 35 | 1,967 | 1,478 |
| SUTHERLAND - - - - | 23,629 | 12 | 626 | 239 | — | — | — | 12 | 626 | 239 |
| WIGTOWN - - - - - | 26,891 | 20 | 1,135 | 382 | 4 | 133 | 536 | 24 | 1,268 | 918 |
| TOTALS - - - - - | 1,805,688 | 942 | 54,161 | £. 20,611 | 212 | 10,177 | £. 13,679 | 1,154 | 64,338 | £. 34,290 |

STATE OF EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

incomplete Returns being filled up by means of Averages deduced from those which are complete.]

| UN-ENDOWED DAY SCHOOLS: | | | | | | SUNDAY SCHOOLS. | | COUNTIES. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Dames Schools. | | Ordinary Schools. | | TOTALS. | | | | |
| N ^o . | Children. | N ^o . | Children. | N ^o . | Children. | N ^o . | Children. | |
| 50 | 1,008 | 87 | 4,747 | 137 | 5,755 | 46 | 2,470 | - ABERDEEN. |
| 1 | 9 | 143 | 6,945 | 144 | 6,954 | 34 | 2,197 | - ARGYLE. |
| 3 | 35 | 147 | 7,167 | 150 | 7,202 | 42 | 3,843 | - AYR. |
| 28 | 527 | 41 | 1,345 | 69 | 1,872 | 6 | 391 | - BANFF. |
| 6 | 150 | 36 | 1,390 | 42 | 1,540 | 13 | 797 | - BERWICK. |
| 2 | 82 | 18 | 793 | 20 | 875 | 2 | 180 | - BUTE. |
| 3 | 80 | 40 | 1,176 | 43 | 1,256 | 8 | 320 | - CAITHNESS. |
| — | — | 21 | 1,050 | 21 | 1,050 | 4 | 200 | - CLACKMANNAN. |
| — | — | 43 | 1,721 | 43 | 1,721 | 13 | 812 | - DUMBARTON. |
| 11 | 241 | 85 | 2,900 | 96 | 3,141 | 16 | 1,370 | - DUMFRIES. |
| 5 | 100 | 97 | 4,312 | 102 | 4,412 | 23 | 1,547 | - EDINBURGH. |
| 21 | 401 | 21 | 860 | 42 | 1,261 | 6 | 416 | - ELGIN. |
| 14 | 360 | 118 | 6,619 | 132 | 6,979 | 59 | 3,099 | - FIFE. |
| 36 | 853 | 112 | 4,437 | 148 | 5,290 | 79 | 5,660 | - FORFAR. |
| 9 | 248 | 31 | 1,513 | 40 | 1,761 | 19 | 1,140 | - HADDINGTON. |
| — | — | 90 | 5,111 | 90 | 5,111 | 9 | 2,910 | - INVERNESS. |
| 4 | 100 | 32 | 972 | 36 | 1,072 | 9 | 284 | - KINCARDINE. |
| 1 | 50 | 8 | 387 | 9 | 437 | 2 | 200 | - KINROSS. |
| 4 | 67 | 38 | 1,117 | 42 | 1,184 | 3 | 420 | - KIRKCUDBRIGHT. |
| — | — | 307 | 18,270 | 307 | 18,270 | 116 | 9,252 | - LANARK. |
| — | — | 25 | 833 | 25 | 833 | 9 | 463 | - LINLITHGOW. |
| — | — | 9 | 248 | 9 | 248 | 4 | 305 | - NAIRN. |
| 24 | 551 | 59 | 1,455 | 83 | 2,006 | 17 | 1,534 | - ORKNEY & SHETLAND. |
| 2 | 30 | 9 | 298 | 11 | 328 | 5 | 216 | - PEEBLES. |
| 12 | 230 | 186 | 8,953 | 198 | 9,183 | 46 | 2,614 | - PERTH. |
| — | — | 137 | 8,690 | 137 | 8,690 | 68 | 5,196 | - RENFREW. |
| 10 | 160 | 78 | 3,690 | 88 | 3,850 | 26 | 1,614 | - ROSS & CROMARTY. |
| 10 | 248 | 41 | 1,568 | 51 | 1,816 | 81 | 800 | - ROXBURGH. |
| — | — | 5 | 230 | 5 | 230 | 2 | 100 | - SELKIRK. |
| 1 | 30 | 80 | 5,086 | 81 | 5,116 | 32 | 2,459 | - STIRLING. |
| — | — | 30 | 1,185 | 30 | 1,185 | 6 | 400 | - SUTHERLAND. |
| — | — | 48 | 1,559 | 48 | 1,559 | 2 | 240 | - WIGTOWN. |
| 357 | 5,560 | 2,222 | 106,627 | 2,479 | 112,187 | 807 | 53,449 | - TOTALS. |

A

GENERAL TABLE,
SHOWING THE STATE OF
EDUCATION
IN SCOTLAND.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1819.*

300

A

GENERAL TABLE,

SHOWING THE STATE OF

EDUCATION

IN WALES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1819.

A GENERAL TABLE, SHOWING THE

[Note—THIS TABLE is calculated from the Digests and Tables for the different Counties, the

BY “ *New Schools*,” are meant those upon the new Plan, either of

| COUNTIES. | POPULATION,
1811. | POOR,
1815. | ENDOWED SCHOOLS: | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | | New Schools. | | Ordinary Schools. | | TOTALS. | | TOTAL
REVENUE. |
| | | | N ^o . | Children. | N ^o . | Children. | N ^o . | Children. | |
| | | | | | | | | | £. |
| ANGLESEA - - - - | 37,045 | 1,766 | 1 | 270 | 11 | 219 | 12 | 489 | 232 |
| BRECKNOCK - - - | 37,735 | 2,341 | 1 | 80 | 11 | 256 | 12 | 336 | 160 |
| CAERMARTHEN - - | 77,217 | 4,697 | - | — | 26 | 793 | 26 | 793 | 427 |
| CAERNARVON - - | 49,336 | 2,754 | - | — | 14 | 607 | 14 | 607 | 453 |
| CARDIGAN - - | 50,260 | 2,610 | - | — | 14 | 573 | 14 | 573 | 1,400 |
| DENBIGH - | 64,240 | 5,378 | 2 | 240 | 27 | 631 | 29 | 871 | 1,141 |
| FLINT - - - - - | 46,518 | 3,737 | 2 | 165 | 16 | 484 | 18 | 649 | 291 |
| GLAMORGAN - - - | 85,067 | 5,471 | 1 | 45 | 13 | 686 | 14 | 731 | 287 |
| MERIONETH - - - | 30,854 | 2,442 | - | — | 10 | 337 | 10 | 337 | 239 |
| MONTGOMERY - - | 51,931 | 5,310 | 3 | 190 | 22 | 668 | 25 | 858 | 512 |
| PEMBROKE - - - - | 60,615 | 3,983 | - | — | 21 | 952 | 21 | 952 | 338 |
| RADNOR - - - - | 20,900 | 2,821 | - | — | 14 | 429 | 14 | 429 | 337 |
| TOTALS - - - | 611,718 | 43,310 | 10 | 990 | 199 | 6,635 | 209 | 7,625 | 5,817 |

385

STATE OF EDUCATION IN WALES.

incomplete Returns being filled up by means of Averages deduced from those which are complete.]

the National Society or of the British and Foreign School Society.

| UNENDOWED DAY SCHOOLS: | | | | | | | | SUNDAY SCHOOLS: | | | | | | COUNTIES. |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| New Schools. | | Dames Schools. | | Ordinary Schools. | | TOTALS. | | New Schools. | | Ordinary Schools. | | TOTALS. | | |
| N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | N ^{os} . | Children. | |
| 3 | 335 | 3 | 67 | 12 | 510 | 18 | 912 | — | — | 28 | 1,959 | 28 | 1,959 | Anglesea. |
| 2 | 180 | 4 | 155 | 19 | 682 | 25 | 1,017 | — | — | 11 | 787 | 11 | 787 | Brecknock. |
| 3 | 130 | 2 | 68 | 70 | 2,069 | 75 | 2,267 | — | — | 29 | 1,748 | 29 | 1,748 | Caermarthen. |
| 6 | 489 | 4 | 82 | 25 | 876 | 35 | 1,447 | — | — | 37 | 3,383 | 37 | 3,383 | Caernarvon. |
| 2 | 160 | 3 | 90 | 50 | 1,288 | 55 | 1,538 | — | — | 26 | 1,664 | 26 | 1,664 | Cardigan. |
| 5 | 501 | — | — | 45 | 2,376 | 50 | 2,877 | 4 | 431 | 33 | 4,938 | 37 | 5,369 | Denbigh. |
| 8 | 915 | 17 | 385 | 29 | 2,199 | 54 | 3,499 | — | — | 20 | 1,227 | 20 | 1,227 | Flint. |
| 6 | 1,156 | 24 | 504 | 70 | 2,113 | 100 | 3,773 | 2 | 162 | 31 | 2,256 | 33 | 2,418 | Glamorgan. |
| — | — | 1 | 10 | 16 | 554 | 17 | 564 | — | — | 14 | 1,610 | 14 | 1,610 | Merioneth. |
| 2 | 240 | 4 | 58 | 34 | 1,047 | 40 | 1,345 | — | — | 31 | 2,173 | 31 | 2,173 | Montgomery. |
| 4 | 374 | 6 | 119 | 66 | 2,646 | 76 | 3,139 | 2 | 120 | 28 | 1,775 | 30 | 1,895 | Pembroke. |
| — | — | 5 | 85 | 22 | 513 | 27 | 598 | — | — | 5 | 175 | 5 | 175 | Radnor. |
| 41 | 4,480 | 73 | 1,623 | 458 | 16,873 | 572 | 22,976 | 8 | 713 | 293 | 23,695 | 301 | 24,408 | TOTALS. |

356

A

GENERAL TABLE,

SHOWING THE STATE OF

EDUCATION

IN WALES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1819.

A T A B L E
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF
SCHOLARS
WHO ARE EDUCATED GRATUITOUSLY, AND THOSE WHO PAY FOR
THEIR INSTRUCTION,
IN THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1819.

A TABLE, SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF SCHOLARS WHO ARE EDUCATED
IN THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS

[Note.—THIS TABLE is calculated from the Digests for the different Counties, the incomplete R

| COUNTIES. | POPULA-
TION
1811. | POOR,
1815. | NUMBER OF CHILDREN
Taught in the
ENDOWED SCHOOLS. | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|--------|---------|
| | | | FREE. | PAY. | TOTAL. |
| BEDFORD - - - - | 70,213 | 6,707 | 2,058 | 8 | 2,066 |
| BERKS - - - - | 118,277 | 17,535 | 2,110 | 195 | 2,305 |
| BUCKINGHAM - - - | 117,650 | 14,822 | 1,615 | 156 | 1,771 |
| CAMBRIDGE - - - | 100,509 | 10,667 | 2,037 | 126 | 2,163 |
| CHESTER - - - - | 227,031 | 17,944 | 2,683 | 784 | 3,467 |
| CORNWALL - - - - | 218,236 | 12,298 | 1,252 | 140 | 1,392 |
| CUMBERLAND - - - | 133,744 | 6,651 | 2,347 | 1,358 | 3,705 |
| DERBY - - - - | 185,487 | 12,938 | 2,792 | 1,033 | 3,825 |
| DEVON - - - - | 383,308 | 32,153 | 5,617 | 452 | 6,069 |
| DORSET - - - - | 124,693 | 13,910 | 1,091 | 86 | 1,177 |
| DURHAM - - - - | 177,964 | 13,460 | 2,211 | 968 | 3,179 |
| ESSEX - - - - | 248,920 | 32,625 | 5,063 | 303 | 5,366 |
| GLOUCESTER - - - | 285,115 | 25,008 | 3,808 | 133 | 3,941 |
| HEREFORD - - - - | 93,455 | 9,990 | 1,693 | 204 | 1,897 |
| HERTFORD - - - - | 108,857 | 11,379 | 1,616 | 39 | 1,655 |
| HUNTINGDON - - - | 42,208 | 4,925 | 991 | 49 | 1,040 |
| KENT - - - - | 373,095 | 43,004 | 7,103 | 371 | 7,474 |
| LANCASTER - - - - | 828,309 | 38,692 | 10,519 | 1,909 | 12,428 |
| LEICESTER - - - - | 150,419 | 14,434 | 2,804 | 158 | 2,962 |
| LINCOLN - - - - | 237,891 | 16,162 | 4,957 | 532 | 5,489 |
| MIDDLESEX - - - - | 953,076 | 118,255 | 15,649 | 481 | 16,130 |
| MONMOUTH - - - - | 62,127 | 3,988 | 468 | 30 | 498 |
| NORFOLK - - - - | 291,947 | 31,267 | 3,010 | 713 | 3,723 |
| NORTHAMPTON - - - | 141,353 | 15,692 | 3,932 | 318 | 4,250 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND - | 172,161 | 12,826 | 1,577 | 665 | 2,242 |
| NOTTINGHAM - - - | 162,900 | 11,345 | 2,349 | 303 | 2,652 |
| OXFORD - - - - | 119,190 | 15,032 | 2,265 | 107 | 2,372 |
| RUTLAND - - - - | 16,380 | 1,055 | 269 | 74 | 343 |
| SALOP - - - - | 194,281 | 18,448 | 3,727 | 390 | 4,117 |
| SOMERSET - - - - | 303,180 | 27,243 | 2,768 | 261 | 3,029 |
| SOUTHAMPTON - - - | 246,108 | 22,932 | 3,155 | 272 | 3,427 |
| STAFFORD - - - - | 294,500 | 22,063 | 5,087 | 699 | 5,786 |
| SUFFOLK - - - - | 234,211 | 26,215 | 2,981 | 521 | 3,502 |
| SURREY - - - - | 321,537 | 23,036 | 6,174 | 42 | 6,216 |
| SUSSEX - - - - | 190,083 | 25,310 | 1,997 | 530 | 2,527 |
| WARWICK - - - - | 228,735 | 20,207 | 4,907 | 293 | 5,200 |
| WESTMORLAND - - - | 45,922 | 3,212 | 2,347 | 892 | 3,239 |
| WILTS - - - - | 193,818 | 25,830 | 2,308 | 196 | 2,504 |
| WORCESTER - - - - | 160,546 | 12,440 | 3,921 | 83 | 4,004 |
| YORK, East Riding - | 167,353 | 10,955 | 2,580 | 609 | 3,189 |
| YORK, North Riding - | 165,506 | 10,009 | 2,763 | 1,007 | 3,770 |
| YORK, West Riding - | 653,315 | 40,585 | 7,351 | 1,991 | 9,342 |
| GRAND TOTAL - - | 9,543,610 | 853,249 | 145,952 | 19,481 | 165,433 |

347 34

RECEIVED GRATUITOUSLY, AND THOSE WHO PAY FOR THEIR INSTRUCTION,
SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

Complete Returns being filled up by means of Averages deduced from those which are complete.]

| NUMBER OF CHILDREN
Taught in the
UN-ENDOWED DAY SCHOOLS. | | | TOTALS. | | | COUNTIES. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| FREE. | PAY. | TOTAL | FREE. | PAY. | TAUGHT. | |
| 529 | 1,788 | 2,317 | 2,587 | 1,796 | 4,383 | BEDFORD. |
| 3,814 | 4,154 | 7,968 | 5,884 | 4,389 | 10,273 | BERKS. |
| 2,295 | 3,425 | 5,720 | 3,910 | 3,581 | 7,491 | BUCKINGHAM. |
| 1,369 | 6,100 | 7,469 | 3,406 | 6,226 | 9,632 | CAMBRIDGE. |
| 3,180 | 6,214 | 9,394 | 5,863 | 6,998 | 12,861 | CHESTER. |
| 2,966 | 9,942 | 12,908 | 4,218 | 10,082 | 14,300 | CORNWALL. |
| 2,791 | 6,991 | 9,782 | 5,138 | 8,349 | 13,487 | CUMBERLAND. |
| 2,936 | 8,218 | 11,154 | 5,728 | 9,251 | 14,979 | DERBY. |
| 9,179 | 15,385 | 24,564 | 14,796 | 15,837 | 30,633 | DEVON. |
| 3,436 | 5,311 | 8,747 | 4,527 | 5,397 | 9,924 | DORSET. |
| 2,569 | 12,443 | 15,012 | 4,780 | 13,411 | 18,191 | DURHAM. |
| 5,608 | 6,649 | 12,257 | 10,671 | 6,952 | 17,623 | ESSEX. |
| 4,929 | 5,898 | 10,827 | 8,737 | 6,031 | 14,768 | GLOUCESTER. |
| 2,116 | 1,695 | 3,811 | 3,809 | 1,899 | 5,708 | HEREFORD. |
| 3,049 | 3,331 | 6,380 | 4,665 | 3,370 | 8,035 | HERTFORD. |
| 1,056 | 1,437 | 2,493 | 2,047 | 1,486 | 3,533 | HUNTINGDON. |
| 9,746 | 11,858 | 21,604 | 16,849 | 12,229 | 29,078 | KENT. |
| 6,994 | 19,211 | 26,205 | 17,513 | 21,120 | 38,633 | LANCASTER. |
| 1,839 | 4,948 | 6,787 | 4,643 | 5,106 | 9,749 | LEICESTER. |
| 4,020 | 10,849 | 14,869 | 8,977 | 11,381 | 20,358 | LINCOLN. |
| 16,547 | 6,742 | 23,289 | 32,196 | 7,223 | 39,419 | MIDDLESEX. |
| 1,168 | 1,962 | 3,130 | 1,636 | 1,992 | 3,628 | MONMOUTH. |
| 5,100 | 11,595 | 16,695 | 8,110 | 12,308 | 20,418 | NORFOLK. |
| 2,807 | 4,160 | 6,967 | 6,739 | 4,478 | 11,217 | NORTHAMPTON. |
| 2,543 | 11,216 | 13,759 | 4,120 | 11,881 | 16,001 | NORTHUMBERLAND. |
| 2,181 | 8,241 | 10,422 | 4,530 | 8,544 | 13,074 | NOTTINGHAM. |
| 2,337 | 3,519 | 5,856 | 4,602 | 3,626 | 8,228 | OXFORD. |
| 607 | 790 | 1,397 | 876 | 864 | 1,740 | RUTLAND. |
| 4,195 | 5,472 | 9,667 | 7,922 | 5,862 | 13,784 | SALOP. |
| 4,496 | 8,984 | 13,480 | 11,752 | 4,757 | 16,509 | SOMERSET. |
| 8,281 | 7,595 | 15,876 | 11,436 | 7,867 | 19,303 | SOUTHAMPTON. |
| 4,003 | 9,193 | 13,196 | 9,090 | 9,892 | 18,982 | STAFFORD. |
| 4,497 | 8,551 | 13,048 | 11,532 | 5,018 | 16,550 | SUFFOLK. |
| 6,348 | 6,619 | 12,967 | 12,522 | 6,661 | 19,183 | SURREY. |
| 6,882 | 8,625 | 15,507 | 8,879 | 9,155 | 18,034 | SUSSEX. |
| 2,706 | 7,053 | 9,759 | 7,613 | 7,346 | 14,959 | WARWICK. |
| 48 | 2,759 | 2,807 | 2,395 | 3,651 | 6,046 | WESTMORLAND. |
| 2,267 | 5,920 | 8,187 | 4,575 | 6,116 | 10,691 | WILTS. |
| 2,095 | 3,649 | 5,744 | 6,016 | 3,732 | 9,748 | WORCESTER. |
| 2,423 | 9,676 | 12,099 | 5,003 | 10,285 | 15,288 | YORK, East Riding. |
| 3,630 | 9,817 | 13,447 | 6,393 | 10,824 | 17,217 | YORK, North Riding. |
| 8,482 | 22,800 | 31,282 | 15,833 | 24,791 | 40,624 | YORK, West Riding. |
| 168,064 | 310,785 | 478,849 | 322,518 | 321,764 | 644,282 | GRAND TOTAL. |

A TABLE
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF
SCHOLARS

Who are educated Gratuitously, and those who Pay for their
Instruction,

IN THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1819.

P A P E R S

Relating to the General Penitentiary at Milbank.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 31 May 1820.

—1.—

REPORT of the Committee of the *General Penitentiary at Milbank* for the reception of Convicts ; made in pursuance of the 59th Geo. III, c. 136, s. 16 ; specifying, The state of the Buildings, the behaviour and conduct of the respective Officers, the treatment and condition of the Convicts, the amount of their Earnings, and the Expenses of such Penitentiary.

SINCE the date of the last Report, the Female Prisoners have been removed from the Pentagon first built, into the Building permanently intended for them, of which one Pentagon is occupied ; and some Prisoners have been admitted into the other : the whole of which is nearly ready for occupation.

The part of the Prison from which the Females have been removed, has been prepared for Males ; and the Machine for raising water by manual labour has been placed in one of the court-yards.

The whole Hexagon is in progress, and when finished, will comprise the apartments for all the Officers, and the rooms necessary for Stores and for other purposes.

The fifth Pentagon also is carrying on, and will be fit for the reception of the Prisoners in the course of the current year ; and the foundation of the sixth and last Pentagon is laid : so as to afford a hope that the whole Prison will be completed and fit for use in the year 1821.

When the Penitentiary is finished, it will contain 1,000 Prisoners, viz. 600 Males and 400 Females. The present numbers are 180 Males and 213 Females, but more are coming in daily.

The Committee are satisfied with the behaviour and conduct of the respective Officers in general, with respect to their treatment of the Convicts ; but in an establishment large in extent and new in principle, it cannot be expected that all the Officers, taken as they are from various situations and callings in life, should

I.
Report from
the Committee
of the General
Penitentiary.

fully understand the duties expected from them in their relative situations; and some changes therefore have occasionally been rendered necessary.

The System of Discipline in the Penitentiary, the leading features of which are conciliation and firmness, has had a strong and beneficial effect on the minds of the Prisoners in general, as their complaints are invariably attended to; and there has of late been much less of the insubordination and disposition to riot, which prevailed during the earlier period of the establishment.

The new arrangement also for raising Water and for grinding Corn by manual labour, will enable the Committee to carry into effect a more complete separation of the two Classes of Prisoners; and a stricter enforcement of the Rules and Regulations of the Establishment, as to the first or lowest Class.

The moral conduct of the Prisoners has improved much, according to the report of the Chaplain, who, in the year 1819, admitted to the schools 110 Males and 190 Females, making a total of 300; and in the course of the present year has caused instruction to be given to nearly the whole of the Prisoners. The good effect of this has been shown, in the number who have been admitted, at their own solicitation, and in consequence of their good conduct, to the Holy Sacrament; amounting in the last year to 40 Males and 89 Females, and at Easter 1820, to 143. Three Prisoners were baptized in 1819, and since that time, five. Twenty-two were confirmed by the Lord Bishop of London at Easter 1819, and 86 at Easter 1820.

Since the date of the last Report, 17 Males and 14 Females have received His Majesty's most gracious Pardon, chiefly in consequence of the Committee having recommended them, on account of their good conduct, as objects for the Royal Mercy; and the Chaplain has reported to the Committee, that he thinks there are many of the present Convicts who will, in as long space of time, be found deserving of the same indulgence.

The health of the Prisoners since the date of the last Report, has been good in general; three deaths only having occurred between the 16th February 1819 and the 16th February 1820: one of which was from fever, and two from consumption.

Since the last named period there have been four deaths, of which two were from consumption.

At present there is not a single patient in the Infirmary confined to his or her bed. The healthy state of the Prisoners is to be ascribed chiefly to the wholesomeness of their food, to the comparative regularity of their habits, and of their mode of life; as well as to the warm clothing with which they are supplied, and to the care taken of them during sickness. And it may not be unworthy of remark, that not one case of Ague has occurred within the walls of the Building since it was occupied.

The Prisoners of both sexes are fully employed.

The Males work chiefly as tailors and shoemakers, in making great coats and shoes for the Military Dépôt; but a large portion of the sheeting used in the Prison, and some articles of clothing worn by the Prisoners in the Penitentiary, are manufactured. Until very lately, Carpet Rugs, of a very superior quality, were made by the Prisoners, and the same manufacture will soon be revived; but a temporary interruption

interruption has taken place in this branch of work, owing to the loss of some of the Prisoners who were most skilled in it, and whose merits the Committee thought themselves called upon to acknowledge, by recommending them as objects of the Royal Mercy. To occasional interruptions of this nature, the manufactures carried on within the Prison will always be subject; as it must be a primary duty of the superintending Committee to take care, that the usefulness of a Prisoner shall in no instance operate to retard his pardon,

Report from
the Committee
of the General
Penitentiary.

The Females are chiefly employed in the manufacture of Straw Bonnets, and in Needlework; and they have nearly, from their first coming, been in constant employment; though, from the low price which women in general receive for their work, it cannot be expected that their earnings should be very considerable.

The Committee subjoin a statement of the Expenses of the Establishment, as well as of the Earnings of the Prisoners, during the year 1819.

EARNINGS

From 1st January to 31st December 1819.

| MALE PRISONERS: | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|-------|----|----|-------|-------|------|
| TO the amount of Earnings for Work sent out of the Prison, and for the service and use of the Establishment - - - - - | - | 1,167 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| To the amount of Earnings by Prisoners acting as Cooks, Wardsmen, &c. - - - - - | - | 129 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | 1,296 | 12 | 9 |
| FEMALE PRISONERS: | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| TO the amount of Earnings for Work sent out of the Prison, and for the use of the Establishment - | - | 632 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| To the amount of Earnings by Prisoners acting as Wardswomen in the Laundry, Wash-house, Kitchen, &c. - - - - - | - | 267 | 18 | — | | | |
| | | | | | 900 | 1 | 11 |
| | | | | | £. | 2,196 | 14 8 |

I.
Report from
the Committee
of the General
Penitentiary.

EXPENSE.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|----------|----|----|
| TO the amount of Expenses incurred between the
1st January and 31st December 1819 - - | - | - | - | 16,022 | 3 | 10 |
| To the amount of Stores remaining on hand in the
Steward's department, on the 31st December
1819 - - - - - | 1,030 | 14 | 4 | | | |
| To ditto in the Master Manufacturer's department | 1,135 | 19 | 10 | | | |
| To Monies received and outstanding for Work done
by the Prisoners out of the Prison - - - | 2,057 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| To the value of Work done by the Prisoners for the
use of the Establishment - - - | 1,894 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 6,118 | 3 | 1 |
| | | | | £. 9,904 | — | 9 |

By order of the Committee,

A. MACDONALD, in the Chair.

General Penitentiary,
30th May 1820.

365

— II. —

RULES AND REGULATIONS

To be observed and enforced for the Government of
THE GENERAL PENITENTIARY, MILBANK.

I.—THE COMMITTEE:

WITH THEIR SECRETARY AND EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS.

RULE.

- 1.—The Committee to meet regularly once a month.
- 2.—At each meeting to elect a Chairman; and all questions to be decided by the majority.
- 3.—To make Rules and Regulations, submitting them for the sanction of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench.
- 4.—To direct what manufactures shall be carried on.
- 5.—To examine and inquire into the state, order and management of the prison, and into the behaviour of the officers and prisoners.
- 6.—To examine the Journals of the Governor, Chaplain, Surgeon and Matron.
- 7.—To inspect the accounts of the Master Manufacturer and Steward.
- 8.—To settle all contracts.
- 9.—To order the payment of all bills, and other demands.
- 10.—To appoint one of the members to be the monthly Visitor.
- 11.—To appoint, remove or suspend officers and servants.
- 12.—In cases of pressing necessity, to make a Special Report to the Justices of the Court of King's Bench.
- 13.—Special meetings to be held in the Second week of each Session of Parliament, for the purpose of making the Annual Report.
- 14.—The Secretary to attend all meetings of the Committee and Sub-committees.
- 15.—To draw out proper forms of Accounts, examine Accounts, and prepare them for the inspection of the Committee or Sub-committee.
- 16.—To present to the Committee, monthly, the petty-cash accounts of the Master Manufacturer and Steward, and make annual Abstract thereof.
- 17.—To report to the Committee any irregularities.

II.—OFFICERS,

NOT CONCERNED IN THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON.

1.—*The Chaplain.*

- 1.—The Chaplain to be approved by the Bishop of the Diocese.
- 2.—Subject to control of Committee only.
- 3.—To perform Divine Service on every Sunday, Christmas-day, &c. baptize, bury, &c.
- 4.—To administer the Sacrament once in every quarter, or oftener.
- 5.—To attend to religious instruction of prisoners.
- 6.—To issue religious books and tracts.
- 7.—To direct prisoners to be instructed in reading and writing.
- 8.—To keep a Journal and Character Book.
- 9.—To give notice to the Governor of any misbehaviour.
- 10.—In case of absence from duty, to appoint a substitute to be approved by the Committee.
- 11.—To be the only officiating minister for visiting prisoners of the Established Church.
- 12.—To be informed of all breaches of decorum within the prison.

II.
Rules and
Regulations.

2.—*Principal Medical Superintendent.*

- 1.—To superintend the medical department.
- 2.—To visit the infirmaries every Monday and Friday, and attend daily or oftener in dangerous cases.
- 3.—To inspect the prison, and see the prisoners on the first Monday in every month.
- 4.—To examine provisions on complaint.
- 5.—To report quarterly on health of prison, and to state particular cases to the Committee.
- 6.—To sign demands, examine accounts, and check waste.
- 7.—To transmit orders for the better regulation of his department, for the sanction of the Committee.
- 8.—To assist in keeping order, &c.

3.—*Consulting Surgeon.*

- 1.—To give assistance and advice when called in.

III.—OFFICERS,

EMPLOYED IN THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON.

1.—*The Governor.*

- 1.—The governor to exercise a general superintendence over the prison.
- 2.—To have the same powers as are incident to a sheriff or gaoler.
- 3.—To suspend, in case of misbehaviour, the Taskmaster, Turnkeys, Porters, Messengers and Patroles.
- 4.—To see every prisoner on his or her first admittance.
- 5.—To enter in "The Prison Register" the name, &c. of every prisoner.
- 6.—To enter in "The Character Book" each prisoner's offence, with various other particulars.
- 7.—To keep a Journal of prison occurrences.
- 8.—To keep a list of persons (not being prisoners) residing within the prison.
- 9.—To make Returns as required by 56 Geo. III, c. 63, to the Court of King's Bench.
- 10.—To attend Chapel.
- 11.—To inspect the prisoners and cells, &c.
- 12.—To redress complaints on the part of the prisoner.
- 13.—To inquire into any complaint against a prisoner.
- 14.—To report to the Visitor any extraordinary offences.
- 15.—To make entry in his Journal and Character Book of any punishment inflicted.
- 16.—To put handcuffs or fetters upon any prisoner when he shall deem it necessary.
- 17.—To read the Reports from the Matron and Master Manufacturer, and to examine the Accounts of the Master Manufacturer and Steward.
- 18.—To cause copies of clause of 59 Geo. III, c. 136, to be hung up.
- 19.—To report to the Visitor, and Committee, any breach of the above provisions, which shall come to his knowledge.
- 20.—To report to the Visitor, and Committee, the refusal or neglect to leave the prison of any officer or servant who may have been dismissed, &c.
- 21.—To report to the Visitor, and Committee, the escape of any prisoner.
- 22.—To give information to the Visitor, and Committee, whenever any prisoner shall show symptoms of mental derangement.
- 23.—To give notice of the death of any prisoner to the Visitor, and to the Coroner of Middlesex.
- 24.—To see that accounts of prisoners are settled on their discharge.
- 25.—To afford every facility and support to the Medical Officers.
- 26.—In case of absence, to notice the same in his Journal, giving charge of prison to the Master Manufacturer.
- 27.—To give directions for works ordered by Committee, also for repairs in certain cases.
- 28.—To submit contracts or agreements to the Committee.
- 29.—To receive demands for articles wanted in the prison, and to give orders thereupon.

30.—To

367
GENERAL PENITENTIARY AT MILBANK.

7

II.

Rules and
Regulations.

- 30.—To have no other business or employment.
- 31.—To survey articles delivered for the use of the prison, in case of complaint.
- 32.—To report the number of prisoners employed and unemployed, to the Committee.
- 33.—To attend any member of the Committee, if required, into the prison, or strangers bringing an order from the Secretary of State.
- 34.—To apply to the visitor in cases of necessity.

2.—*Matron.*

- 1.—The Matron to superintend the female department of the prison.
- 2.—To report inferior officers offending.
- 3.—To keep a journal and character book.
- 4.—To be assisted by the Governor and his officers in maintaining her authority.
- 5.—To attend chapel, unless prevented by indisposition.
- 6.—In case of absence to notice the same in her journal, leaving the senior Taskmistress in charge.
- 7.—To report the state of the female part of the prison every week to the Governor.

3.—*The Surgeon.*

- 1.—The Surgeon to be a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and not to have any other professional practice.
- 2.—To examine all prisoners admitted.
- 3.—To visit every part of the prison, inspect the prisoners, and supply prisoners with medicines, or order them to the infirmary.
- 4.—To order prisoners from infirmary.
- 5.—To visit daily the infirmaries.
- 6.—To communicate cases of danger to the principal Medical Superintendent, to attend him on his inspections, and conform generally to his directions.
- 7.—To make a monthly report on the health of the prisoners.
- 8.—To be supplied by the Steward with medicines from Apothecaries Hall.
- 9.—To procure an unexceptionable Deputy, if prevented attending his duty by illness.

4.—*The Master Manufacturer.*

- 1.—The Master Manufacturer to be considered as the Deputy of the Governor.
- 2.—To report upon manufactures and contracts.
- 3.—To receive and take account of all materials and stores connected with the manufactures.
- 4.—To keep books of account, and attend to all purchases and sales.
- 5.—To instruct the Taskmasters and Turnkeys as to all duties relative to the employment of the prisoners, and direct their performance of the same.
- 6.—To receive weekly reports from the Taskmasters, and report to the Governor.
- 7.—To deliver a list of prisoners absent from chapel.
- 8.—Appraisement of the work, and per-centage allotment of shares.
- 9.—To receive all monies due for work, and report the same to the Committee.
- 10.—To give security for the property committed to his charge.

5.—*The Steward.*

- 1.—The Steward to receive and take account of all stores connected with the victualling, clothing, &c.
- 2.—To be applied to for stores, &c.
- 3.—To keep such books of account as required by the Governor, &c.
- 4.—To deliver bread to the cooks.
- 5.—To consider himself as under the special directions of the Governor.
- 6.—To keep a correct inventory of furniture.

INFERIOR OFFICERS—MALE DEPARTMENT.

1.—*The Taskmasters.*

- 1.—There shall be one to every pentagon.
- 2.—Each Taskmaster to receive materials for work from the Master Manufacturer, and superintend the conduct of the Turnkeys.

3.—The

II.
Rules and
Regulations.

- 3.—The Taskmaster to examine the reports of the Turnkeys, and report from them daily to the Governor, and weekly to the Master Manufacturer.
- 4.—To communicate to the Governor, Surgeon, and Master Manufacturer, any notice from Turnkeys of a prisoner being sick.
- 5.—Shall remove prisoners to the infirmary by the surgeon's order.
- 6.—To communicate to the Governor any complaint from a prisoner, of oppression, &c. by a Turnkey.
- 7.—To send in demands for articles wanted.
- 8.—To report injury done to building, or articles deficient.

1.—*Assistant Taskmaster.*

- 1.—To remain in the central tower during the absence of the Taskmaster.

2.—*The Turnkeys.*

- 1.—There shall be five to every pentagon, and one to attend on the sick in the male infirmary.
- 2.—Each Turnkey to have the charge of prisoners in a particular ward, to inspect the cells, and report thereon, as well as on the conduct and quantum of work of each prisoner.
- 3.—To observe that the prisoners conform to the rules laid down as to cleanliness, &c.
- 4.—To have the custody and care of tools used by prisoners, &c.
- 5.—To conduct to the Chaplain any prisoner he may require.
- 6.—To report prisoners absent from chapel to Taskmaster.
- 7.—Turnkey of infirmary to have a report book.
- 8.—To eat their meals in mess room.
- 9.—To give notice to the Taskmaster of any prisoner who may appear to be out of health, or who may request to see the Surgeon.
- 10.—To apply for articles wanted.
- 11.—Not to admit friends into their rooms.
- 12.—Not to have fires in their rooms, or to be absent during the hours of labour.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1.—*Deputy Matron.*

- 1.—She shall reside within the prison.
- 2.—Shall take charge of the female part of the prison during the Matron's absence.
- 3.—Shall superintend the work of the females.
- 4.—Shall take orders for work, receive from Master Manufacturer, and deliver out materials to Taskmistress with proper directions and prices, and take back the work, and report work spoiled to the Matron.
- 5.—Shall take into consideration the appraisement of prices for the prisoners, and keep account of per-centage thereupon.
- 6.—Shall fix prices for articles with Matron, reporting the same to the Committee; shall receive and pay over to the Master Manufacturer money for goods sold.
- 7.—Shall attend in work room at fixed hours, but shall occasionally go round, and see that all the prisoners are employed.

2.—*The Taskmistresses, and Assistant Taskmistresses.*

The Duties of the Taskmistresses and Assistant Taskmistresses, are similar to those of the Taskmasters and their Assistants.

3.—*The Female Turnkeys.*

The Duties of the female Turnkeys are similar to those of the male Turnkeys.

4.—*The Nurses.*

There shall be two Nurses to attend in the Female Infirmary, under the direction of the Surgeon and Matron, and occasionally to supply the place of Taskmistresses or their Assistants.

DUTIES

DUTIES OF SERVANTS.

1.—*Cooks.*

To have the charge of prisoners in their respective kitchens, to weigh and examine provisions, and complain to the Governor; if necessary, to perform other duty occasionally after prisoners are locked up,

2.—*Baker.*

To have charge of the Bakehouse.

3.—*Keepers of Machines.*

Each to have the care of one machine, and to take charge of the prisoners while working it.

4.—*The Porters.*

- 1.—Their stations to be, one at the lodge, one at the entrance into the prison, and one at the gate of the prison allotted to females.
- 2.—The Porter at the outer gate to make entries of officers going out and coming in.
- 3.—The Porter at the inner gate to ring bells.
- 4.—To stop persons suspected of carrying out property of the prison.

5.—*The Gardener.*

Constantly to attend the garden.

6.—*The Messenger.*

The Messenger to be resident in the prison, and obey the orders of the Committee, Visitor, &c.

7.—*The Patroles.*

The four Patroles to be resident in the prison; their stations when on night duty to be between the prison and the outer wall: by day, to perform other duties as ordered.

IV.—PRISONERS.

- 1.—Reception of the Prisoners.
- 2.—Prisoners to be divided into two Classes; to be advanced for merit; to be degraded for demerit.
- 3.—To have a notification of the time for which they are to be confined.
- 4.—Regulation as to work: Prisoners to be kept intirely separate on their first admission.
- 5.—Hours of meals and work on week days.
- 6.—Male prisoners employed in bakehouse and kitchen, not to be kept at work longer than other prisoners.
- 7.—Allotment of time on Sundays.
- 8.—Regulations as to Prisoners who obtain leave to absent themselves from chapel.
- 9.—Prisoners to exercise in passages in bad weather; to be under inspection in courts.
- 10.—The prison dress.
- 11.—The prisoners to be weekly supplied with clean linen, and monthly with clean sheets.
- 12.—To receive bread daily, with meat, broth, and vegetables, as in the Dietary.
- 13.—To have proper utensils and furniture.
- 14.—When discharged, to be allowed a per-centage on the work done by them in the prison, subject to deductions for misbehaviour.
- 15.—Indulgence to work after the hours appointed for labour.
- 16.—Not to see their friends unless by order of the Committee or Visitor.
- 17.—Punishment for offences.
- 18.—Meritorious prisoners in the second Class to be recommended to the Secretary of State, as objects of the Royal mercy.
- 19.—Time and mode of discharge.

II.
Rules and
Regulations.

- 20.—Prisoners to receive clothing, and a gratuity in money, besides per-centage, when discharged; also, eventually, another gratuity.
- 21.—The Rules more especially affecting the prisoners, to be hung up in the prison.

V.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON.

- 1.—Wardsmen and Wardswomen selected from the orderly prisoners of the Second Class, to attend to the cleanliness of the prison.
- 2.—Daily inspection of cells, bedding, &c. Governor and Matron frequently to inspect the part of the prison under their care.
- 3.—Prisoners not to be allowed other provisions or liquors than those mentioned in the Dietary, except in the infirmary.
- 4.—Postage of letters delivered to prisoners to be charged to them.
- 5.—No poultry, pigeons, or pigs, to be kept within the prison.
- 6.—The alarm-bell to be rung in case of any serious alarm.
- 7.—Inferior officers or servants not to be absent without leave of the Governor.
No officers or servants to sleep out without leave from the Committee or Visitor.
- 8.—All officers to attend Divine Service in the Chapel.
- 9.—Demeanour of officers.
- 10.—No officer or servant to have an interest in any contract, or deal with a Contractor.
- 11.—Any officer's servant guilty of misbehaviour, to be immediately reported to the Governor.
- 12.—Employment of workmen in the prison; admission of persons on account of manufactures carried on there.
- 13.—Strangers not permitted to see the prison, unless by order from the Secretary of State; or unless accompanied by a Member of the Committee.
- 14.—Hour of shutting the gates of the prison.
- 15.—No fees to be taken by any individual belonging to the prison, nor any prisoner employed, but according to the Rules.

VI.—SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

VII.—DIETARY FOR PRISONERS.

VIII.—FORM OF REGISTER.

I.—THE

I.—THE COMMITTEE:

With their SECRETARY and EXAMINER of ACCOUNTS.

Their Power and Proceedings.

1. **THE COMMITTEE** appointed by His Majesty in Council, for superintending the management of this prison, shall meet regularly once in every month, on a day to be named and notified by the Secretary to all the Members of the Committee; but intermediate Meetings may be held in the intervals between their regular times of meeting, either by adjournment from the preceding Meeting, or on a summons issued by the Secretary (giving not less than two days notice thereof, and stating the objects of the same,) by order in writing of any two of the Members of the Committee, or of the Member who shall be Visitor for the time being as hereinafter mentioned. Meetings.
2. They shall at each Meeting elect a Chairman from among the Members present (not being less than Three in number;) and all Questions in Committee shall be decided by the major part of such Members. Election of Chairman, &c.
3. They shall make Rules and Regulations for the good government of the Prison, and alter the same from time to time, as they shall see occasion, submitting to the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, such of them as shall require their sanction. They shall report to the King in Council, and to both Houses of Parliament, all such Rules and Regulations, and all alterations therein, within Six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, after the same shall have been so made or sanctioned. Regulations.
4. They shall direct what manufactures shall be carried on in the prison, or in what manner the prisoners shall be employed. Employment of prisoners.
5. They shall examine and inquire into the state, order and management of the prison, and into the behaviour of the officers thereof, and of the prisoners confined therein; and shall occasionally see all the prisoners, as well those in the Infirmary, as those confined in the other parts of the prison. Inspection of the prison and prisoners.
6. They shall examine the Journals of the Governor, Chaplain, Surgeon and Matron; and shall make such inquiries, and give such orders and directions on the matters contained therein, or specially reported to them by any of the Officers above-mentioned, as shall appear to them to be necessary or proper. Examination of Officers' Journals.
7. They shall inspect the Accounts of the Master Manufacturer and Steward, and shall require the same to be verified upon oath, if they shall see occasion; and in case it shall appear, that any charges in such Accounts are fraudulent or improper, they shall institute such proceedings thereupon, as directed by 56 Geo. III, c. 63, s. 12. Examination of Accounts.
8. They shall determine on any Contracts or Agreements which they may deem requisite to be entered into; or take into their consideration such as may be laid before them for their approbation, from time to time, by the Governor, for the clothing, diet, and other necessaries for the supply of the prison, for implements and materials of any kind of manufacture, or for the employment and labour of the prisoners; and shall authorize him to conclude such of the said Contracts and Agreements as appear to them to be expedient. Tenders for contracts shall always be delivered into the Secretary, sealed; and shall only be opened in the presence of one or more Members of the Committee, whose name or names shall be signed on the same. Settlement of Contracts.
9. They shall order the payment of all bills and other demands, giving checks for the same, which shall be signed by the Chairman and two other Members of the Committee. Payment of Bills, &c.
10. They shall appoint one of their Members to be the Visitor of the prison, during the intervals between the Meetings of the Committee, who shall visit the prison. Monthly Visitor.

prison from time to time, and shall have power to make any occasional order, or give any direction in cases of pressing emergency within the prison, which might be made or given by the Committee, if they were sitting; but every such order or direction shall be given in writing, together with the circumstances by which the same was occasioned, and shall be entered in a book, to be called "The Visitors Book," and shall be reported to the Committee at their next Sitting; and any Member of the Committee, not being a Visitor, may at his pleasure inspect any part of the prison, and make such inquiries of the several Officers and Servants of the Establishment as he may think proper; and shall report such matters as may appear to him to require particular attention, to the Visitor or the Committee at his discretion.

Appointment,
Removal or
Suspension of
Officers and
Servants.

11. They shall appoint and remove, at their discretion, all Officers and Servants of the prison, but shall not remove any officer except at a Meeting specially summoned, upon five days notice, for the purpose of taking the question of such removal into consideration. Any officer may, in case of emergency, be suspended at any meeting of the Committee, or by the Visitor; who shall, in that case, be competent to make such arrangements as may appear to them or him to be necessary for the temporary performance of the duties of the officers so suspended.

Special Report
to the Court
of King's
Bench.

12. They shall, in matters of extreme or pressing necessity, make a Special Report thereof to the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

Report to the
King in
Council.

13. They shall hold a Special Meeting of the Committee on the Friday in the second week of each Session of Parliament, for the purpose of preparing a Report to the King in Council, and to both Houses of Parliament, of all matters concerning the buildings, officers, earnings and expenses of the prison, as required by 56 Geo. III, cap. 63, sec. 39.

General
Duties of
Secretary.

14. The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Committee, as well as those of any Sub-Committees; make minutes of their proceedings; take charge of all books and papers; issue all letters of summons; carry on any correspondence connected with the business of the prison, under the directions of the Committee, and reduce to writing all contracts approved by the Committee; prepare an annual or other Estimates or Statements which may be ordered; and assist generally in all matters falling within the province of a Secretary, in which the Committee may require his services. He shall furnish the Governor with a copy of every resolution of the Committee, in which he is personally concerned, or which relates to the discipline and good order of the prison, or to the duties of its officers or servants, without delay; and the Governor shall communicate the same to all parties concerned, except the Chaplain, and see that the same are copied by them respectively into their Minute Books: such Resolutions of the Committee as relate to the Chaplain, shall be communicated to himself directly.

General
Duties of
Examiner of
Accounts.

15. In respect to his duties as Examiner of Accounts, he shall draw out, for the approbation of the Committee, proper Forms of Account; examine the Accounts from time to time, the same having been previously examined by the Governor; and submit them for the inspection of the Committee (or of a Sub-Committee of Accounts) either quarterly, half-yearly, or annually, as may be found most convenient; but a general Abstract of the whole of the expenses shall be prepared annually, as soon as practicable, after the expiration of each year.

Petty-Cash
Accounts.

16. He shall at every monthly meeting of the Committee, present to them the Petty-Cash Accounts of the Master Manufacturer and Steward respectively, for the payment of which, checks may be immediately given.

Reporting
irregularity.

17. He shall consider it as part of his duty to represent to the Committee any irregularity, or other matter requiring their attention, which may have come to his knowledge.

II.—OFFICERS,

NOT CONCERNED IN THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON.

1.—The Chaplain.

His qualifica-
tion.

1. THE Chaplain shall be in Priest's Orders, and approved by the Bishop of the Diocese, and shall be resident in the prison.

Subject to the
control of
the Committee
only.

2. He shall be subject to no control, but that of the Committee; and shall represent to the Committee whatever may appear to him to be worthy of their notice,

or

or suggest any thing which he may conceive likely to prove beneficial to the prisoners, or to tend to their personal reformation.

3. He shall read Prayers and preach a Sermon in the Chapel, both morning and evening, on every Sunday in the year, and also on every Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Ascension-day; and on every day appointed for a General Fast or Thanksgiving; and shall read Prayers daily in the Infirmarys; he shall, if required, baptize any children born in the prison, and bury such prisoners as may die therein; he shall keep an accurate Register of all Christenings and Burials, and transmit once in every month, copies of the several Entries made therein, to the Rector of the church of Saint John the Evangelist in Westminster, or to his Curate, together with his customary Fees, the amount of which Fees he shall receive from the Steward, who shall charge them in his Accounts. The Chaplain shall have the privilege of appointing the Clerk for the Chapel, (from among the inferior officers of the Establishment,) who shall receive such remuneration as the Committee from time to time direct.

Divine Service.

4. He shall administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper once in every quarter, or oftener, at his discretion.

Administer Sacrament.

5. He shall endeavour, by all means in his power, and particularly by encouraging their confidence, to obtain an intimate knowledge of the particular disposition and character of all the prisoners; he shall direct them to be assembled, by their respective Turnkeys, either within their Pentagons, or in the Chapel, for the purpose of their religious instruction, but at such hours and in such a manner as to interfere, as little as possible, with the work carried on in the prison; and he shall appoint such prisoners monitors for the purpose of instructing others, as he shall think fit; he shall converse with them individually, or in smaller or greater numbers, as may seem to him most likely to produce the effect desired, and be most conducive to their reformation. He is expected to allot a considerable portion of his time, after the hours of labour, to visiting, admonishing and instructing the prisoners; and shall, at his discretion, confer with the Governor and Matron on any matter connected with their welfare, or on any subject of complaint, which they may have communicated to him.

Instruction of prisoners.

6. He shall be supplied with books and tracts (from the list of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge) and shall issue them as he shall think proper; and shall apply to the Committee for such spelling-books, grammars, &c. as he may require for the use of the schools.

Religious Books.

7. He may, at his discretion, direct prisoners to be instructed in reading and writing, by any person resident within the prison, competent to give such instruction, but on such occasions an Officer of the prison shall always be present.

Reading and Writing.

8. He shall not only keep a Journal of all occurrences within his observation or knowledge, but also a "Character Book," in which shall be entered the names of all prisoners; and against each name, a full and distinct account, from time to time, of all particulars relating to the character, disposition and progressive improvement of every such prisoner, for the information of the Committee.

His Journal.

9. He shall give notice to the Governor or Matron of any misbehaviour, or irreverent or improper conduct in any prisoner, or inferior officer or servant of the prison, which may fall within his knowledge or observation; in order that the same may be corrected by their authority, in case his admonition shall not be effectual for its correction. He shall also take an early opportunity of conferring with any prisoner who may be under punishment, or in confinement, for any offence committed in the prison. In case there shall not be any member of the Committee present at the commencement of Divine Service in the Chapel, he may give directions for the admission of any of their friends or others, at his discretion, into the Committee pew.

To give notice of misbehaviour.

10. In case of absence from the prison, upon reasons allowed by the Committee, he shall appoint a Substitute, to be approved by them; and in the event of his being accidentally prevented from performing his duty, by illness or otherwise, he shall notice the same in his Journal, with the circumstances of the case; and may, on such occasions, provide some other Clergyman to officiate for him in the Chapel. He may at any time accept the assistance of any Clergyman in the discharge of any part of his duties in the Chapel, inserting the name of such Clergyman in his Journal.

Absence by whom to be supplied.

Ministers for prisoners of different persuasions.

11. The Chaplain shall be the only Minister authorized to give spiritual advice within the prison; but prisoners of a communion differing from the Established Church, who may wish to be attended by Ministers of the communion to which they respectively belong, may apply to the Chaplain for leave, which may be granted with the concurrence of the Governor. Such Ministers shall give in their names and description, to be entered in the Chaplain's Journal, and be admitted at such hours and in such manner as the Governor shall think reasonable; confining their ministrations to the persons requiring their attendance. They may also furnish with religious books, but the books so furnished must be shown to the Chaplain, who is particularly required to take care that improper books are not introduced into the prison, under this impression.

12. It being of the utmost importance that the Chaplain should be fully informed concerning the moral state and condition of the prison, the Governor and Matron shall communicate to him, without delay, all breaches of decorum arising within their respective departments, and all such occurrences and circumstances as may appear to render his interposition, by way of advice expedient; and the inferior Officers attached to the several Pentagons shall also consider it to be their duty to give the Chaplain the earliest information on such subjects, when they shall meet him in the parts of the prison to which they respectively belong.

Principal Medical Superintendent.

To superintend the Medical Department.

To visit Infirmaries every Monday and Friday, and attend daily or oftener in dangerous cases.

To inspect the prison, and see prisoners on the first Monday in every month.

To examine provisions on complaint.

To report quarterly on health of prison, and to state particular cases to the Committee.

To sign demands, examine accounts, and check waste.

To transmit orders for the better regulation of his department, for the sanction of the Committee.

To assist in keeping order.

To give assistance and advice when called in.

1. HE shall have the superintendence and control of the whole Medical Department of the Institution.

2. He shall visit the patients in the Infirmary every Monday and Friday, accompanied by the Surgeon Apothecary; and in all difficult and dangerous cases he shall attend at least daily, or oftener, as the urgency of the case may require.

3. On the first Monday of every month, or oftener, he shall, in conjunction with the Surgeon Apothecary, inspect all the apartments, for the purpose of ascertaining that they are kept clean; and he shall see that the prisoners are in a healthy state.

4. In the event of complaint from the prisoners respecting the quality of their provisions, he shall be immediately informed thereof by the Governor, and shall in conjunction with the Surgeon Apothecary, examine and report the same to the Visitor.

5. He shall report in writing to the Committee, quarterly, or oftener if called upon so to do, the general state of health of the prisoners; and if a prisoner shall be afflicted with any disorder in which change of air shall appear to be necessary to preserve his or her life, or from which the patient is not likely to be sufficiently recovered to quit the Infirmary during the time for which he or she shall have been sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary, he shall state the circumstances of the case to the Committee, in order that they may consider of the propriety of bringing such prisoner under the notice of the Secretary of State, as a fit object of the Royal mercy.

6. He shall sign, as approving thereof, every demand for Medicine, Wine, Porter, or other necessary, made by the Surgeon Apothecary, for the use of the sick. He shall also examine and sign the accounts of Expenditure, in which he shall be careful to check all waste or abuse.

7. He shall transmit every order for the better regulation of the department under his control, in writing, to the Governor or Matron, who shall lay the same before the Committee at their next Meeting.

8. He shall assist to the utmost of his abilities in carrying into effect all the Regulations which now are or may hereafter be established by the Committee, for maintaining good order on the part of all descriptions of persons within the walls of the Penitentiary; and shall report to the Committee every difficulty or obstruction which he may meet with in the performance of his duty.

3.—Consulting Surgeon.

THE consulting Surgeon is expected to give his assistance or advice when called in by the Surgeon; but he may visit the prison, or any of the prisoners, of his own accord; and may address such communications as he may think fit to make on these subjects, to the Committee, Visitor, Governor, Matron, or Surgeon, at his discretion.

III.—OFFICERS,

III.—OFFICERS,

EMPLOYED IN THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON.

1.—*The Governor.*

1. THE Governor shall be resident in the prison, and shall exercise a general superintendence over it, assisting, by his influence and authority, the exertions of the Chaplain, Matron, Surgeon, and Master Manufacturer, in their different departments, and directing the inferior officers in the execution of the several duties marked out for them, by the Rules and Regulations of the prison; for the strict observance of which, by such inferior officers, he is to hold himself responsible.

General superintendence.

He shall also see to the due execution of all such orders and directions as shall be given to him from time to time by the Committee, or as he shall receive in writing from the Visitor of the prison for the time being; all which latter orders and directions he shall copy in a book, to be called the "Visitor's Order Book," filing the originals, that they may be compared with the entries in the book, if necessary. The Visitor will report the circumstances occasioning the order (when they do not appear in the order itself) in his own book, or verbally, at his discretion; but the Order Book must be laid by the Governor before the Committee, for their consideration, at every Meeting; and the Governor is to take notice that the sanction of the Visitor cannot be given to any matter which the Rules do not authorize, in any other manner than by an order in writing regularly entered in the Order Book.

2. He shall have the same powers over the prisoners committed to his custody, as are incident to a sheriff or gaoler; and in case of any abuse of such custody, or other misbehaviour or negligence in the discharge of his office, he shall be liable to the same punishment as a gaoler is now subject to by law.

Powers.

3. He shall have the power of suspending any of the inferior officers or servants in case of misbehaviour; reporting such suspension, with the cause thereof, to the Visitor for the time being, without delay, and to the Committee at their next Meeting; and every officer and servant, when suspended, shall immediately give up his or her keys, and quit the prison, and shall not return therein, unless by order of the Visitor or Committee.

Suspension of inferior officers.

4. He shall see every prisoner when examined by the Surgeon, on his or her first entrance into the prison, together with the Chaplain, (and if the prisoner be a female, with the Matron,) and shall give directions in what part of the prison such prisoner shall be placed.

Reception of prisoners.

5. He shall enter into a book, to be called "The Prison Register," the name of every prisoner, and the several other particulars enumerated in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

Register Book.

6. He shall enter the name of every prisoner, the offence of which he or she shall have been guilty, the Court before which he or she was convicted, and the sentence of the Court, together with any particulars which may have come to his knowledge, respecting the prisoner's former habits and course of life, connexions and behaviour in prison, before and after trial, in a separate book, to be called "The Character Book," leaving a blank page or pages after such entry, for other entries respecting the behaviour of the prisoner, or any other matter worthy of notice, which may relate to such prisoner during his or her confinement in the Penitentiary.

Character Book.

7. He shall also keep a Journal, in which he shall insert all occurrences of importance to the prison; which Journal shall be laid before the Committee at every Meeting.

Journal.

8. He shall keep a List of all persons (not being prisoners) residing within the prison, for the information of the Committee; distinguishing those who are not officers, and particularizing the capacity or circumstances under which they reside, and the families to which they respectively belong. Copies of this List shall be pasted on boards, and hung up in the first and second Lodges, as an instruction to the Porters, in the discharge of their duties. No person shall be placed on such List without an order in writing from the Committee, or from the Visitor; or any person who not being on such List may happen to sleep in the house of any superior officer, shall be regularly reported by such officer the next morning to the Governor, who shall enter the occurrence in his Journal.

List of persons (not being prisoners) residing within the prison.

9. He

- Returns to His Majesty's Court of K. Bench.** 9. He shall make Returns from the Books above-mentioned, of the several particulars which are required by the 56 Geo. III. c. 63, s. 38, to be returned to His Majesty's Court of King's Bench.
- Attending Chapel.** 10. He shall attend Chapel at all times with the prisoners, unless prevented by indisposition, in which case he shall enter in his Journal his absence and the cause thereof; and he shall notice in his Journal the absence of every male officer and servant resident in the prison, and express whether with or without his permission.
- Inspection of prisoners and cells.** 11. He shall occasionally visit every part of the prison (the part in which Females are confined in the company of the Matron, or one of the Taskmistresses or Assistant Taskmistresses;) but his attention shall be particularly directed to the part occupied by Male prisoners. He shall frequently inspect the state of their cells, their bedding, and their food; and shall have such communication with them as may afford to every prisoner opportunities of making any complaint or application which he or she may wish to prefer.
- Redressing complaints of prisoners.** 12. He shall be ready at all times to examine into any complaint which may reach him, on the part of a prisoner, and shall proceed immediately to take such steps thereupon as may appear to him to be necessary to redress the same; referring for instructions, in cases of importance or emergency, to the Visitor of the prison for the time being.
- Punishment of prisoners complained of.** 13. He shall inquire, without delay, into any complaint against a prisoner, touching the several offences hereinafter specified in Cap. 4, intituled, "PRISONERS;" and shall thereupon exercise such powers respecting the same as are therein described.
- Extraordinary offences how punished.** 14. In case any prisoner shall be guilty of any offence which the Governor is not authorized to punish under the regulation above referred to, or for which the punishment therein authorized shall be deemed by him not to be sufficient, by reason of the enormity of the offence, or the repetition thereof, he shall confine such offender in a dark or other cell, until the next Meeting of the Committee; reporting such confinement to the Visitor, without delay, in order that he may, if he think fit, direct the Committee to be specially summoned for the purpose of taking such offence into consideration.
- Entry of punishment in Journal.** 15. In every case in which he shall have occasion to inflict any punishment on a prisoner, he shall enter the same, with an account of the offence for which it was inflicted, in his Journal; and shall also make an entry thereof in the Character Book; and whenever he shall confine any offender, or shall punish him or her by changing his or her diet, for more than twenty-four hours, under the foregoing rules, he shall give notice thereof to the Surgeon, in order that he may see such prisoner as hereinafter directed. He shall also give immediate notice to the Chaplain of any prisoner who may be under punishment, or in confinement, on account of misconduct in the prison.
- Handcuffs or Fetters.** 16. Whenever the Governor shall deem it necessary to put handcuffs or fetters upon any prisoner, he shall immediately enter the circumstances of the case in his Journal, and shall give notice, within twenty-four hours after such fettering, to the Visitor for the time being, unless the Committee shall be appointed to meet within that time.
- Reports.** 17. He shall carefully read over the Reports hereinafter directed to be made to him, as soon as they shall be delivered to him, and shall give his immediate attention to such matters contained therein, as may appear to call for any interference or notice on his part; issuing his orders thereupon, in matters relating to the police or management of the prison, to the Matron or respective Taskmasters; and in case it shall appear that any damage or deficiency has occurred in the prison, for which any Turnkey or prisoner is liable by these Rules to be charged, he shall direct what sums shall be paid by such Turnkey; or shall be entered against the per-centage of such prisoner, taking care in the latter case to furnish the prisoner with a notice in writing of the sum to be so entered, and the grounds of such entry, that the prisoner may have an opportunity of appealing against the same to the Committee or Visitor, if he or she shall be dissatisfied therewith; and in case of such appeal, he shall see that such sum be entered in the proper Book against the prisoner's per-centage, as shall be ordered by the Committee or Visitor, together with a memorandum of its having been so ordered upon appeal. He shall also, from time to time, look into the Steward's and Master Manufacturer's Accounts, and particularly examine the same previous to their being submitted to the Secretary.

18. He

18. He shall cause to be hung up in the Lodge, and in the Entrance to the Prison, Copies of Provisions contained in 59th Geo. III, c. 136, s. 13, for punishing the offences of supplying any prisoner confined in the prison, with any food, drink, clothing or money, contrary to the intent of that Act; as well as Copies of the section of the said Act, for punishing persons rescuing or attempting to rescue any such prisoners residing within the walls.

Copies of clauses to be hung up in Porter's Lodge.

19. He shall report to the Visitor without delay, and to the Committee at their next Meeting, any breach of the above provisions which shall come to his knowledge, suspending any officer or servant who shall have been concerned therein; and in case it shall appear to him to be expedient to proceed without delay against any persons whom he shall have ground to charge with any offence which is made a felony by the Act above-mentioned, he shall take such persons before a Magistrate, in order that they may be committed to take their trial for the same.

Report to the Visitor and Committee.

20. He shall report to the Visitor, and to the Committee, the refusal or neglect to leave the prison of any Officer or Servant who may have been dismissed from his or her employment, or of any other person ordered by the Committee, or by the Visitor for the time being, to quit the same.

Refusal of persons to leave the prison.

21. He shall report to the Visitor and Committee, the escape of any prisoner; and he shall use his utmost endeavours to retake the offender, and to discover all persons who may have been aiding and assisting in such escape.

Report of escape.

22. He shall give information to the Visitor, and to the Committee, whenever any prisoner shall show symptoms of mental derangement, in order that, after due examination, a Report may be made thereupon to His Majesty's Secretary of State, with a view to the removal of such prisoner.

Mental derangement of prisoners.

23. He shall give immediate notice of the death of any prisoner, during the term of his or her confinement, to the Visitor, and also to the Coroner of the county of Middlesex, in order that an inquest may be held on the body of such prisoner; and he shall take the necessary measures, in concurrence with the Chaplain, for the decent interment of the dead body in the burying ground belonging to the prison, unless the prisoner's friends shall be desirous of burying it elsewhere, in which case the body shall be delivered to them between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon.

Death of prisoners.

24. He shall see the account of every prisoner properly settled on his or her discharge, attesting the payment of the balance due, by an entry signed with his name in the book, called the "Prisoner's Account Book," kept by the Steward. He shall also sign and deliver to such discharged prisoner a memorandum of the sum then paid, particularizing how much thereof arises from the gratuity ordered by the Committee.

Settlement of prisoners' accounts on discharge.

25. He shall afford every facility and support to the Medical Officers, shall consult them on complaints respecting the quality of the provisions furnished for the prisoners; and shall attend the principal Medical Superintendent on his monthly inspections of the prison.

Medical officers.

26. He shall not absent himself from the prison, without noticing his absence in his journal, and giving the charge of the prison to the Master Manufacturer; he shall also mention in his journal the absence of any officer or servant of the prison, who shall have been absent with his permission at any time before the prisoners are locked up for the night, and state therein the name of any person whom he may have appointed to perform the duty of the party so absent.

Absence of Governor.

27. He shall give directions for the execution of such Works or Repairs as shall have been ordered by the Committee, referring for advice to the Visitor whenever any doubt or difficulty may occur as to the manner of executing them; and he shall, by his own authority, give directions for repairs, on occasions of pressing emergency, referring previously to the Visitor for his approbation, in every case which will admit of such reference. In all cases in which repairs shall have been executed by his own authority, he shall report the same to the Visitor, and mention them in his journal.

Governor to direct repairs in certain cases.

28. He shall lay before the Committee such contracts or agreements as may appear to him to be requisite, for the clothing diet and other necessities for the supply of the prisoners; for implements and materials for any kind of manufacture, or for the employment and labour of the prisoners: But he shall have no interest whatsoever in any such contract or agreement, nor any benefit or advantage from the sale of any thing used in the prison.

To submit contracts to Committee.

To give orders for articles wanted in the prison.

29. He shall receive demands for all articles wanted for the Manufactures carried on within the prison, from the Master Manufacturer, and for all such as are required in the Steward's department from the Steward; but shall exercise his own judgment on the propriety of such demands, and give such orders thereupon for procuring the articles demanded, as he may think necessary or expedient; notifying the order actually issued to the officer by whom the articles are to be received, in his Demand Book.

To have no other employment.

30. He shall not be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any business, occupation or employment whatsoever, other than such as belongs to the duties of his office.

To survey articles delivered in case of complaint.

31. In case any complaint shall be made to him respecting the quantity or quality of any article delivered for the use of the prison, he shall proceed to survey the same, with such person or persons as he may think fit to call in for the purpose of assisting his judgment thereupon; and shall give such directions as may appear to him, upon such survey, to be necessary; entering the complaint and the proceedings thereupon in his journal.

To report prisoners employed and unemployed to the Committee.

32. He shall lay before the Committee, at every Meeting, a return of the number of Prisoners in each Pentagon, particularizing the number employed, and the nature of their employment; and stating the cause of the others (if any) remaining unemployed.

To accompany members of the Committee, if required, or strangers coming with a Secretary of State's order into the prison.

33. He shall, if required, accompany any Member of the Committee who may be inspecting the prison, and shall go round the same with any strangers, bringing an order for their admission from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, between the hours of ten and five in the winter, and ten and seven in the summer; but no such admission is to be allowed during the sitting of the Committee: And in every case of the receipt of such order, he shall give notice thereof to the Chaplain, that he may also accompany the stranger so visiting the Prison, if he shall think fit.

Application to Visitor in cases of emergency.

34. In cases of emergency, and which are not sufficiently provided for in the Rules and Regulations, he shall apply to the Visitor, and conform to his direction.

2.—The Matron.

Her general duties.

1. SHE shall be resident in the Prison, and shall have the care and superintendence of the whole of the Female Department, and regulate the same as to her subordinate officers, in the manner prescribed to the Governor for the management of the Male Department; reporting to him without delay such offences on the part of the prisoners as shall appear to call for punishment, and taking his directions thereupon; and she shall generally observe, as far as the same are applicable, all the Rules and Regulations laid down for the conduct of the Governor; she shall accompany the Governor, or direct one of the Taskmistresses or Assistant Taskmistresses to do so in her stead, whenever he shall visit the part of the prison under her charge.

Suspension of inferior officers.

2. She shall, in case of any misbehaviour on the part of any of the Taskmistresses, or Female Turnkeys, report the same to the Governor, who may suspend any such female officer; reporting such suspension, and the cause thereof, to the Visitor for the time being, without delay, and to the Committee, at their next Meeting.

To keep a Journal and Character Book.

3. She shall keep a journal, and insert in it all occurrences, and also a book, to be called "The Character Book," in which she shall make similar entries concerning the female prisoners, to those made by the Governor respecting the males; she shall lay her journal before the Committee at every Meeting; she shall, in every instance, note in her journal her own absence from the prison, as well as the absence of the female officers who have received her permission, and that of the Governor, for that purpose, at any time before the prisoners shall be locked up for the night; and she shall state particularly who may have been appointed to undertake the duty of any officer so absent.

To be assisted by the Governor and his officers in maintaining her authority.

4. She shall, in case of any doubt or difficulty, request the advice of the Governor and Chaplain, or either of them; and in the event of any resistance to her authority, or to the authority of any of the female officers, on the part of the female prisoners, or in any other emergency whatsoever, she shall call in the aid of the Governor and his officers, who shall consider it to be an essential part of his and their duty to afford her the utmost and most immediate assistance and support, for the purpose of enforcing prompt and implicit obedience to her orders.

5. She

372

5. She shall attend Chapel at all times with the prisoners, unless prevented by indisposition, in which case she shall enter in her journal her absence, and the cause thereof; and she shall notice in her journal the absence of every female officer, and express whether with or without her permission. She shall also communicate to the Chaplain every Monday morning, the names of any prisoners who may have been absent from Chapel, and the cause of such absence, information whereof she shall have received from the Taskmistress.

Chapel attendance.

6. She shall not absent herself from the prison without noticing her absence in her journal, and giving the charge of the Female Department of the prison to the Deputy Matron.

Absence.

7. She shall report upon the state of the Female Department of the prison weekly, to the Governor; conform to such directions as she shall receive from him, and attend the Committee when directed so to do.

Weekly reports.

3.—The Surgeon.

1. He shall be competent to discharge the duties of Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife, and be a member of the Royal College of Surgeons; he shall attend all sick prisoners, and also all inferior officers or servants of the prison; he shall be resident in the prison as soon as apartments shall be provided for his reception; after which time he shall not have any professional practice without the walls.

His qualification.

2. He shall examine all prisoners on their first being brought to the prison, and ascertain that they are respectively in a state of health to be safely placed amongst the other prisoners, and shall certify the same to the Governor; but in case he shall report any prisoner as unfit to be so placed, such prisoner shall be ordered by the Governor to be sent to the Infirmary.

Examination of all prisoners admitted.

3. He shall keep a journal for each Infirmary, and a book of receipts and issues. He shall frequently visit every part of the prison, and inspect the quality of the provisions delivered out to the prisoners; he shall pay immediate attention to any prisoner who may seem to him to be out of health, and shall supply such prisoner with medicines in the prison, or direct him or her to be removed to the Infirmary at his discretion; giving a written order to the Taskmaster or Taskmistress for every such removal, and reporting the same to the Governor or Matron without delay. He shall enter in his journal the names of the prisoners under his care, the number in each Infirmary, and the names and number of those who, on account of slight indisposition, are not removed to the Infirmaries, but receive medicines and other articles appropriated to the use of the sick; and he shall provide a prescription ticket, according to the form prescribed, for each patient.

To visit every part of the prison, inspect the provisions, and supply prisoners with medicines, or order them to the Infirmary.

4. When the prisoner shall have so far recovered his or her health as to be in a proper condition to quit the Infirmary and return to his or her employment, the Surgeon shall direct the Turnkey or Nurse in the Infirmary, by a written order, to remove the prisoner back into the prison, and shall report every such order to the Governor or Matron.

To order prisoners from the Infirmary.

5. He shall visit daily the prisoners in the Infirmaries, and enter in his journal, against the name of each prisoner, the disease, and the days when placed under his care, and when discharged, with such observations as the case may require; he shall acquaint the Governor or Matron with the necessity of suspending the discipline, or varying the diet of any prisoner, and the Governor or Matron shall give directions accordingly; he shall attend, on notice from the Governor or Matron of the confinement for any offence, or the punishment by change of diet of any offender within the prison; and shall visit every prisoner concerning whom he shall receive such notice once in every day, as long as such confinement or change of diet shall be continued.

Visiting the Infirmaries and entering cases in Journal.

6. When any cases of danger or difficulty may occur, he shall report the same to the principal medical superintendent without delay; shall attend him whenever he shall inspect the prison, and shall on all occasions conform to his directions.

To report cases of danger, &c. to the Principal Medical Superintendent.

7. He shall lay before the Committee, at their Monthly Meetings, a report on the health of the prisoners, in the form prescribed.

Monthly Report.

8. He shall be provided with such articles as may be requisite, sending demands, according to a printed form, to the Governor, who (except in case of medicines to be procured from Apothecaries Hall, for which an order of the Committee is necessary) shall give an order to the Steward to procure such articles; the Surgeon signing the

Supply of Medicines, &c.

Steward's waste book as a receipt for the same when issued, and shall keep the Infirmary demands as vouchers. He shall not supply medicines to superior officers, or to any person or persons belonging to their families.

Deputy.

9. If prevented from attending his duty from illness or other unavoidable cause, he shall procure an unexceptionable deputy, who shall be a member of the College of Surgeons, and give immediate information of the same to the Governor and to the Visitor.

4.—*The Master Manufacturer.*

His authority.

1. He shall be resident in the prison, and shall not be concerned either directly or indirectly in any business, occupation or employment whatsoever, other than belonging to the duties of his office; he shall be considered as the deputy of the Governor, if the latter be absent; and on every such occasion he shall enter in a book, to be kept for that purpose, the time of his receiving and delivering up the charge of the prison, together with such occurrences therein as may be proper to be reported to the Governor on his return. He shall superintend the work of all prisoners in the Male Department; and shall not leave the prison in the absence of the Governor, nor at any time, without apprizing the Governor of his intention, and of the time for which he expects to be absent.

Reports upon manufactures and contracts.

2. He shall make himself acquainted with the nature of such manufactures as may be introduced, and suggest to the Governor, for his consideration, any observations which may occur to him for the increase or improvement of any manufacture; and be prepared to give his opinion in writing to the Governor upon any contracts relative to the manufactures in the prison, which the Governor, with the approbation of the Committee, may have to sign; he shall also report to the Governor without delay, any breach of such contract, or of any agreement connected with his department, that may come to his knowledge.

Custody of Materials.

3. He shall make demands upon the Governor, by entries in a book, for all materials and stores wanted for the manufactures carried on within the prison; he shall receive, examine, and take account of all such materials and stores ordered by the Governor, when brought into the prison, and shall enter the particulars thereof in proper books; but shall reject or report to the Governor any articles which are not of a proper quality, or not according to order. He shall deliver out materials, in such quantities as may be expedient, to the Taskmasters (who shall give receipts for the same,) entering all such deliveries in his books; receive back, give receipts for the same, and place in the Store Rooms all goods manufactured, and be responsible for all deficiencies. He shall deliver out to the Deputy Matron such materials for manufacture as may be wanted in the Female Department.

Books of Account; purchases and sales.

4. He shall keep books of account in such form as the Committee shall from time to time direct; and attend to all purchases and sales under the direction of the Governor.

Instructing inferior officers.

5. He shall fully instruct the Taskmasters, and Turnkeys under them, as to all duties to be expected from them relative to the employment of the prisoners, and direct their performance of the same.

Weekly Reports.

6. He shall receive the weekly Reports hereinafter mentioned, from the Taskmasters, and report the substance of them, with such observations as may occur to him thereupon, to the Governor; and he shall further communicate to the Governor, from time to time, all matters which are connected with his department, or any other which may come to his knowledge, and relate in any degree to the police or regularity of the prison.

Report absence from Chapel.

7. He shall deliver to the Chaplain, every Monday morning, a list of any prisoners who may have been absent from Chapel the day before, and state the cause thereof; which information shall have been communicated to him by the Taskmaster from the Turnkeys.

Appraisement of work; and per centage allotment of shares.

3. He shall take into consideration the correctness of the Taskmaster's appraisements of the prisoners work hereinafter mentioned; approve, or if requisite, alter the same, and enter the weekly amount of per centage on the share of each individual in his per centage account book, and in the ledger into which the same shall afterwards be posted; in case of any disagreement, there shall be a reference to the Governor, and if necessary, ultimately to the Visitor and Committee.

The

GENERAL PENITENTIARY AT MILBANK.

21

The allotment of the shares shall be as follows, the same having been approved of and allowed by His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

| | |
|--|--|
| Three-fourths or 15 s. in the Pound, or 9 d. in the Shilling - | to the Establishment. |
| One-eighth - - 2 s. 6 d. - - - 1½ - - - - - | to the prisoner. |
| One twenty-fourth - 10 d. - - - ½ - - - - - | { to the Master Manufacturer in the Male Department, and to the Matron in the Female Department of the prison. |
| One twenty-fourth - 10 d. - - - ½ - - - - - | |
| One twenty-fourth - 10 d. - - - ½ - - - - - | { to the Taskmaster or Taskmistress of the Pentagon, as the case may be. |
| One twenty-fourth - 10 d. - - - ½ - - - - - | |
| One twenty-fourth - 10 d. - - - ½ - - - - - | { to the Turnkeys, Male or Female, and the Assistant Taskmaster or Taskmistress of the Pentagon, or be equally divided between them. |
| £. 1 - - - - - 1 s. | |

Prisoners employed as Wardsmen or Wardswomen, or in domestic offices in the prison, (upon whose labour a value will be put by the Committee) shall become entitled to one-fourth of their earnings, the officers having no per centage on their labour.

9. He shall receive all monies due for work done in the prison, and report the same to the Committee at their next Meeting, for their directions thereupon. To receive all monies due for work done.

10. He shall give such security for the property committed to his charge, as the Committee shall direct. Security.

5.—The Steward.

1. He shall be resident in the prison, and shall not be concerned either directly or indirectly, in any business, occupation or employment whatsoever, other than such as belongs to the duties of his office; he shall receive and take accounts of, and examine all stores connected with, the victualling, clothing, &c. of the prisoners, as well as of coals, candles, and every description of supplies, to be issued to the several officers and servants belonging to the prison; reporting to the Governor any defect in quality, or deficiency in the weight or measure of any such articles, and taking the Governor's directions as to the manner in which he is to proceed thereupon. It is also his duty to deliver and serve out, at the time or times he may be directed so to do, the bread and other rations to those entitled to receive the same, keeping regular books of all articles received or delivered out by him; and he shall be responsible for all deficiencies; give such security before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, as the Committee shall require. Custody and delivery of goods.

2. All stores, except coals or articles brought by water, shall be delivered in before eleven o'clock in the forenoon; all articles of weekly distribution shall be applied for at the Steward's Office on Saturday only, and between the hours of nine and twelve; all articles of casual or occasional distribution, may be applied for on any day between those hours; in cases of necessity, applications may be made at any time. A survey of stores shall take place in the months of January, April, July, and October, in every year, by a Sub-committee, consisting of two or more members; and the remains of all broken, useless or damaged stores, shall be delivered in to the Steward at the time of the delivery of new stores to replace them, and the Steward shall account for the same. Delivery and survey of stores.

3. The Steward shall keep all Books of Accounts which he may be required to keep by the Governor; and all demands made upon him shall be on printed forms, which shall be kept as vouchers. He shall make demands upon the Governor, by entries in a book, for all articles and stores required in his department, particularizing on all such demands, for the information of the Governor, the qualities (if any) of the articles demanded then remaining in store; he shall receive, examine, and take account of all such articles and stores ordered by the Governor, when brought into the prison, and enter the particulars thereof in proper books, but shall reject or report to the Governor, which are not of a proper quality, or not according to order. To keep Books of Account.

4. The bread, or other provisions for the prisoners, shall be delivered to the Cooks in the several Kitchens, accompanied by notes, stating the quantities thereof. Bread to be delivered with a note.

5. He shall consider himself as under the more immediate and especial direction of the Governor in all matters of detail, and shall conform to his orders in all cases. Under especial direction of Governor.

97.

F

He

He shall not leave the prison without apprising the Governor; or in his absence, the Master Manufacturer, of his intention.

To keep inventory of furniture.

6. He shall keep a correct inventory of all furniture, as well of that which is appropriated to the use of each Officer, as of that which is in use in any other part of the Prison, to be signed by the several parties; and a survey of the same shall take place as soon as convenient after the end of each year, by a Sub-committee of two or more members; and all Officers shall be responsible for the fixtures and furniture allowed them, and shall be charged with the damage, if injured beyond reasonable wear.

INFERIOR OFFICERS.—MALE DEPARTMENT.

1.—*The Taskmaster.*

Number.

1. THERE shall be One to every Pentagon.

2. Each Taskmaster shall keep an Order Book, into which he shall copy from time to time such orders and directions as he may receive from the Governor, viz. "The appointment of a Wardsman," "In what cell a prisoner shall be placed," &c. &c. He shall receive materials for work from the Master Manufacturer, and distribute the same according to his orders; he shall frequently inspect every part of the Pentagon under his charge, and mention in his reports the result of such inspection; he shall superintend the conduct of the Turnkeys in the management and control of the prisoners under their care respectively; and observe that all orders from the Governor or Master Manufacturer are complied with.

Reports and Accounts.

3. He shall examine the reports to be made by the Turnkeys, and shall report from them, and from his own observations, to the Governor every morning, the state of the cells, tools, behaviour of prisoners, &c.; and weekly, to the Master Manufacturer, all matters connected with labour, earnings, &c. He shall keep a detailed account of the quantities of goods weekly manufactured by each prisoner; shall appraise the prisoner's work, and shall communicate the same to the Master Manufacturer.

To notify sickness of prisoners to the Governor, &c.

4. He shall communicate, without delay, to the Governor, and to the Surgeon, when going round the Prison, any notice which he may receive from a Turnkey, of a prisoner being out of health; and to the Chaplain, any intimation he may receive of a prisoner wishing to speak with him.

Removing prisoners to Infirmary by Surgeon's order.

5. He shall take care that all Orders which he may receive in writing from the Surgeon, for the removal of prisoners to the Infirmary, are executed without delay; and shall enter the names of the prisoners so removed in his daily reports, as well as the names of those who shall be received from the Infirmary.

To notify complaints of prisoners.

6. In case of complaints from a prisoner to a Taskmaster, of oppression, &c. by a Turnkey, he shall communicate the same to the Governor immediately, or notice the same in his daily report, as may appear requisite.

To send in demands of articles wanted.

7. He shall send in demands, on printed forms, to the Master Manufacturer and Steward respectively, for such articles as may be wanted in their several departments; and on receiving any such articles, he shall sign the Waste Book of the Officer issuing the same, as a receipt.

To report injury done to building, or articles deficient.

8. He shall report to the Governor in his daily report, any injury done to the buildings of the Pentagon under his charge, or any articles deficient or damaged therein; and shall mention in such report the name of any Turnkey or prisoner, who may be liable to any charge for such injury, deficiency or damage.

Assistant Taskmaster.

His duties.

THERE shall be one to each Pentagon; he shall remain in the Central Tower during the Taskmaster's occasional absence in the Prison, or elsewhere; shall summon the Turnkeys when wanted by the Taskmaster, and shall generally assist him in the discharge of his duties. In case of his absence from the Prison, during the hours of labour, or of his acting as Taskmaster during the absence of such Officer at such hours, the Governor shall appoint one of the Patroles to supply his place.

2.—*The*

2.—*The Turnkeys.*

1. There shall be five to every Pentagon; the one to attend on the sick in the Male Infirmary, under the direction of the Surgeon. Number.

2. Each Turnkey shall have the charge of the prisoners confined in the Ward Duty. which shall have been consigned to him by the Committee, and from which he shall not be removed without the Committee's orders; he shall have a roll of the prisoners names under his care, with the number of the cell to which each prisoner belongs; he shall inspect, daily, the state of every day and night cell in his Ward, and report thereon, as well as on the conduct of any of the prisoners who are negligent in their work, or otherwise misbehaved, every evening to the Taskmaster; he shall likewise notice in such report any extraordinary diligence or good behaviour, and any material occurrence which shall have taken place in his Ward; he shall also report weekly the amount of the work done by each prisoner.

3. He shall observe that the prisoners conform to the Rules which may be laid down as to cleanliness, &c.; that they go to and from their work at the stated times, and that they have their meals regularly; and he shall lock them in at the hours fixed upon. He shall shut the wooden doors of the prisoners cells, when he leaves his ward to attend to the kitchen with the Wardsmen, and shall shut those doors, and lock his Wardsman into his proper cell, when he goes to his meals at the Taskmaster's Tower, and whenever he quits his Ward on any occasion to go beyond the Tower. He shall endeavour to procure all necessary stores and materials when he is at the Tower for his meals, or in the evening after the prisoners are locked up, so as to diminish as much as possible the necessity of leaving his Ward for this purpose during the hours of labour. He shall prevent his prisoners from talking from one cell to another at all times, and shall make them walk to and from their court yards in an orderly manner; he shall take his daily report regularly to the Taskmaster after the prisoners are locked up, and shall receive it back again next morning after breakfast; his weekly report shall be taken to the Taskmaster on the Saturday evening. He shall examine the combs and brushes of the prisoners in their respective Wards every Sunday morning at washing time; he shall see that the heads of the prisoners are kept clean, and shall examine them from time to time, if necessary, for that purpose. If any prisoner shall have vermin in his head when received, the Surgeon shall furnish the Turnkey, with whom such prisoner shall be placed, with proper applications, and the Turnkey shall take care that the same are regularly used until he can report the prisoner clean. He shall be present with the prisoners of his Ward when they are brought together for the purpose of washing themselves; he shall constantly remain with them in the courts when they are taking air and exercise, in order to attend to their behaviour. The gates of the passages adjoining the cells, must at such time be kept locked to prevent any of the prisoners from withdrawing themselves by resorting thither, from the Turnkey's observation; and the Turnkey must particularly attend to such prisoners as may have occasion to go from the courts into the privies. In general more than one prisoner shall not be allowed to go from the courts or the cells, to the privies of any Ward at the same time; but on no account shall more than one remain there without being watched by the Turnkey or Wardsman under his direction. He shall enforce his orders with firmness, but shall be expected to act with the utmost humanity towards all the prisoners under his care; on the other hand, he shall not be familiar with any of the prisoners, or converse with them unnecessarily, but shall treat them as persons under his authority and control, and not as his companions or associates.

Enforcing
Rules of
Prison.

4. He shall state in his daily report to the Taskmaster any injury done to the building in his Ward, or any articles deficient or damaged therein, mentioning to what cause such injury, deficiency or damage shall be owing, and shall point out any prisoner who may be liable to any charge for repairing or supplying the same. He shall also keep a list of tools delivered to the prisoners; and on their leaving off work in the evening examine the same, and secure them effectually during the night.

Custody and
account of
tools.

5. He shall conduct to the Chaplain any prisoner or prisoners whose attendance the chaplain may require, and communicate to the Taskmaster, or to the Chaplain when going through the Ward, the wish of any prisoner requesting to be permitted to speak with the Chaplain.

To conduct
prisoners to
the Chaplain.

6. He shall insert in his report on Sunday evening the names of any prisoners absent from chapel, and the cause thereof.

To report pri-
soners absent
from Chapel.

To be furnished with books for entry.

7. The Turnkey in the male infirmary shall be furnished with proper books for the entry of such circumstances connected with the conduct and behaviour of the prisoners, or state of the infirmary, as may require to be noticed, and such book shall, from time to time, be inspected by the Governor.

To eat their meals in the Mess-room.

8. The Turnkeys shall eat their meals in the lower room of the Taskmaster's tower, called the "Turnkey's Mess Room;" they shall breakfast at eight o'clock, except during the months of November, December and January, in which their breakfast shall be half an hour later; and shall dine as soon after two as possible, on the week days, having first locked up the prisoners on their return from the court yards; and shall drink tea or sup at five o'clock, from the 18th of April to the 25th of August, and after the prisoners are locked up from the 25th of August to the 18th of April. The time allowed for breakfast shall be half an hour, and the same for tea or supper; they may remain till three o'clock at their dinner. The Taskmaster shall be responsible for their quitting the mess-room punctually at the end of the period allotted for their respective meals; and he or his assistant shall summon them to breakfast, and to tea or supper, by ringing a hand-bell.

To notify the sickness of the prisoners to Taskmaster.

9. He shall give immediate notice of any prisoner who may appear to him to be out of health, or who may request to see the Surgeon, to the Taskmaster.

To apply for articles wanted.

10. He shall apply to the Taskmaster of his Pentagon for any article which may be requisite.

Not to admit friends to their rooms.

11. Turnkeys shall not admit any of their children or friends to visit them in their own rooms.

Fires in Turnkeys rooms.

12. No Turnkey shall have a fire in his own room, except by order from the Governor. Not more than two Turnkeys from each Pentagon shall be permitted to be absent at one time; and no Turnkey shall be absent on any day till after the prisoners shall be locked up for the night, except on some very pressing occasion, in which case the place of the absent Turnkey (if a male) shall be supplied by one of the patroles, and if a female, by the extra Turnkey or one of the Nurses.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1.—Deputy Matron.

Shall reside within the prison.

1. She shall be resident in the prison, from which she shall not be absent without the leave of the Governor and Matron.

To take charge during the Matron's absence.

2. In case of the Matrons absence she shall supply her place, and on every such occasion shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, the terms of her receiving and delivering up the charge of the female prisoners, together with such occurrences therein as may be proper to be reported to the Governor or to the Matron on her return.

Superintend the work.

3. She shall superintend the work of all the female prisoners, and shall keep such accounts thereof as the Committee may from time to time direct.

Take orders for work, and deliver out materials.

4. She shall receive all orders for work to be done in the prison, and shall give proper directions to the Taskmistresses for the due execution of them, furnishing such materials as may be required for that purpose; she shall make demands on the Master Manufacturer, by entries in her demand book (to be countersigned by the Matron,) for all materials and stores wanted in her department, and shall examine the same when delivered to her, rejecting such as shall not be of a proper quality or description, and taking account of such as shall be received, with the pieces thereof as furnished to her by the Master Manufacturer. She shall also receive back from the Taskmistresses all manufactured articles, and shall deliver the same to the several parties for whom the work shall have been done, or keep them until they can be properly disposed of. All articles made for the use of the establishment shall be delivered to the Master Manufacturer. She shall carefully inspect all manufactured articles on the receipt thereof from the Taskmistresses, to see that they are properly executed, and shall report any instances in which work shall have been spoiled or materials wasted, to the Matron, that such steps may be taken thereupon as the nature of the case may require.

Appraise the work, and keep account of per centage.

5. She shall take into consideration the correctness of the appraisement of the prisoners work by the Taskmistress, alter the same if necessary, and keep a regular account of the per centage thereupon. In case of any disagreement respecting the appraisement,

appraisement, a reference shall take place to the Matron, and, if necessary, to the Governor, Visitor or Committee.

6. She shall fix, in concurrence with the Matron, the prices to be charged for work done in the prison; but such prices shall be reported from time to time for the approbation of the Committee. She shall make out all bills for work, and receive and pay over to the Master Manufacturer all monies which shall become due thereupon.

To fix the prices for articles, and pay monies received to the Master Manufacturer.

7. She shall attend in the work-room to take orders for work, and to transact the business of her department, during such hours as may be fixed by the authority of the Committee; but she shall occasionally go round the prison to see that all the prisoners are properly employed, and she shall consider and report from time to time what manufactures may be conveniently carried on, and shall concert such arrangements with the Matron as may be necessary to prevent the prisoners from being in want of work.

Attend the Work-room at fixed hours, and occasionally go round and see that all the prisoners are employed.

2.—*The Taskmistresses and Assistant Taskmistresses.*

THE duties of the Taskmistresses and Assistant Taskmistresses are similar to those of the Taskmasters and their Assistants; and if an Assistant Taskmistress shall be permitted to be absent from the prison during the hours of work, or shall be acting as Taskmistress during the absence of that officer at such hour, her place must be supplied by one of the Nurses, unless the Deputy Matron can spare her Assistant for such purpose.

Duties.

3.—*The Female Turnkeys.*

THERE shall be six to each of the Pentagons, including the two Laundries, and one Extra Turnkey to supply the place of a Turnkey absent through indisposition or with leave. Their duties are similar to those of the Turnkeys in the Male department of the prison.

Duties.

4.—*The Nurses.*

THERE shall be two Nurses attached to the Female department; they shall attend the sick or lying-in Female prisoners in the Infirmary, as well as the Children under the direction of the Surgeon and Matron; and shall assist the Female Turnkeys and Assistant Taskmistresses in the discharge of their duties, if so ordered by the Matron. The Senior Nurse shall keep a similar Report Book to that kept by the Turnkey of the Male Infirmary, which shall be inspected from time to time by the Matron.

Duties.

DUTIES OF SERVANTS.

1.—*The Cooks.*

THERE shall be one to each Kitchen serving two Pentagons; they shall have the charge of the prisoners employed in their respective Kitchens, and shall follow as nearly as possible the rules laid down for the Turnkeys, reporting to and taking their directions from the Senior Taskmaster or Taskmistress of the Pentagon to which they belong; they shall examine and weigh the bread and other provisions delivered to them in their several Kitchens, in the presence of some of the prisoners, and if there shall be any cause of complaint they shall immediately represent the same to the Governor, making entries of such complaints, and of what was done thereupon in their daily reports; they shall also perform such other duties in the prison, after the prisoners have left the Kitchen, as may be required from them by the Governor.

To have the charge of prisoners, to weigh and examine provisions, and to perform other duty occasionally after prisoners are locked up.

2.—*The Baker.*

HE shall have the charge of the prisoners employed in the Bakehouse, and shall bake for the whole prison. He shall receive corn from the Steward, and deliver it out to be ground in Pentagons No. 5 and 6, and take back the flour and bran, of which he shall keep a regular account, as well as of the number of loaves baked. He shall report to and receive directions from the Taskmaster of Pentagon No. 5, and shall conform as nearly as possible to the rules laid down for the Turnkeys.

3.—*The Keepers of the Machines.*

THERE shall be one to each of the Machines used by the Male Prisoners for raising water and grinding corn. He shall have the charge of the Machine, and see

Each to have the care of one machine and to take

charge of the prisoners while working it.

that it is kept in proper order, and shall attend the prisoners employed in working it, receiving each gang or division in their ward from their Turnkey, and delivering them back to the ward as soon as the time for which they are to remain in the court-yard is elapsed; and he is to report verbally the misconduct of any prisoner while under his care to the Turnkey, who shall regularly report the same (among the other occurrences of his ward). After the hours of working the Machine, he is to assist in the other business of the prison, as he may be directed by the Governor.

4.—*The Porters.*

Their stations.

1. THERE shall be Three Porters: one at the Lodge, one at the Entrance into the prison; and one at the Gate of the part of the prison allotted to Females. They shall attend at their respective stations, unless called off by the Governor on special cause, or permitted by him to be absent, in which case he shall appoint the Messenger, or one of the Patroles, to supply the place of the Porter having such leave of absence. They shall endeavour, to the utmost of their power, to prevent the escape of prisoners, and the embezzlement of any property belonging to the prison. They shall report immediately to the Governor, any misconduct or irregularity which may come to their knowledge, or any obstruction they may meet with in the strict discharge of their duty.

Porter of the outer Gate to make entries of officers going out and coming in.

2. The Porter of the outer Gate shall enter in a book the names of all persons residing in the prison who shall come in after eleven o'clock at night; he shall also enter the time of going out and returning of every officer and servant belonging to the prison during the day, and particularizing (except in the case of superior officers) whether the party goes out on leave, or on business of the prison; he shall deliver this book to the Secretary on every Committee Day, to be laid on the table of the Committee; he shall also particularly attend to the raising and lowering of the sluices at the proper times of the tide.

Porter at the inner Gate to ring Bell.

3. The Porter at the inner Gate shall ring the bell at the stated periods; the bell when rung for the Chapel shall continue for ten minutes, and at all other times it shall continue for five minutes.

May stop persons suspected of bringing spirits into Prison.

4. The Porters may stop any person whom they shall suspect of bringing in spirits or other articles for the prisoners, or carrying out any property belonging to the prison, giving immediate notice of such proceeding to the Governor, who shall give such directions in regard to searching the suspected person as he shall think necessary.

5.—*Gardener.*

Constantly to attend to Garden.

THERE shall be a Gardener as soon as the garden shall be brought into such a state of cultivation as to require the constant attention of one person; in the meantime, a labourer or labourers may occasionally be employed therein, when the Governor shall think fit, under the superintendence of the Steward.

6.—*The Messenger.*

Duties.

HE shall be resident in the prison, and shall obey the orders of the Governor or Master Manufacturer, when he shall have charge of the prison; but he is not to be under the direction of any other officer, and is to be in attendance at all Meetings of the Committee, or of any Sub-committee.

7.—*The Patroles.*

Their stations, &c.

THERE shall be Four Patroles, who shall be resident within the prison; their stations, when on night-duty, shall be between the prison and the outer-wall; and they shall by day perform such other duties as may be required of them.

IV.—PRISONERS.

Reception of prisoners.

1. EVERY prisoner brought to the prison shall be placed, if a Male, in the Reception Room in the Lodge appropriated to Male prisoners; and if a Female, in that allotted to Females, until he or she shall have been examined by the Surgeon. Notice of the prisoner's arrival shall be given, without delay, to the Governor, who shall send to the Surgeon to attend at the Lodge for the purpose of such examination. The prisoner shall have his or her hair cut short, if necessary, and shall be bathed,

bathed, or washed and cleansed, as the Surgeon shall direct (if a Female, in the presence of Females only;) and the clothes in which he or she shall have come into prison, shall be burned, if foul or unfit to be preserved, or otherwise shall be sold at the discretion of the Governor, who shall enter in a separate book, to be entitled "Prisoners Property Book," to the credit of the prisoner, the produce of such sale, as well as the amount of any money, or the description of any articles of value found upon the prisoner; which money or articles the Governor is hereby required to take into his possession, to be returned to such prisoner when he or she shall be discharged from the prison. But any such money or articles, or any clothes brought in by the prisoner (other than the clothes in which he or she shall have been clothed when coming into prison) may at any time during the prisoner's confinement, be delivered to his or her friends, with the approbation of the Committee, or of the Visitor for the time being, under an authority signed by the prisoner and attested by the Chaplain; and the date of such delivery shall be noted in the Governor's Journal, and in the Prisoners Property Book. The entries in such book, describing the prisoner's property, shall be signed by the prisoner; and all such property shall be made up into parcels, to be docketted with the name of the prisoner to whom they respectively belong, and shall be kept in a distinct place to be appropriated for that purpose.

2. The prisoners shall be divided into Two Classes, to be called "The First Class" and the "Second Class;" and (the time for which they are respectively ordered to be confined, being for this purpose divided into two equal parts) they shall severally be ranked, in the First Class, during the former part of such time, and in the Second Class during the latter part. But the Committee may order a prisoner, who shall appear to them to merit such indulgence, to be transferred from the First Class to the Second, before the regular time of his or her continuance in the First Class shall have expired. The Committee may, on the other hand, remove from the Second Class into the First, any prisoner reported by the Governor as guilty of any offence, for which (on account of the enormity of the same, or the repetition thereof) the ordinary Punishments of the prison shall appear to them to be insufficient; and in case of such removal, the offender shall continue in the First Class for the same period of time with that for which he or she was originally placed there, unless he or she shall be restored to the Second Class by the order of the Committee, or unless the term of his or her confinement shall be previously completed.

Prisoners to be divided in Two Classes.

To be advanced to the Second Class on expiration of half their terms, or sooner for merit.

To be degraded for demerit.

3. A notification shall be made to every prisoner of the time in which he or she shall be legally entitled to be removed to the Second Class, and of the period at which his or her imprisonment will expire, by the delivery of a paper in the following form, with the blanks properly filled up, within fourteen days after his or her entrance into the prison, viz.

Notification to prisoners of time they are entitled to be removed to the Second Class.

No.

(Name of prisoner.)

You will be entitled to be removed into the Second Class on the _____ day of _____ but you may be removed to the Second Class before that time by order of the Committee if you behave well; and you may at any time while you are in the Second Class be sent back again to the First Class in case of misconduct.

You will have been imprisoned your full time on the _____ day of _____ but the Committee may report you to the Secretary of State before that time if they shall think fit, as an object of His Majesty's most gracious pardon. [In making such reports, no regard will be paid to the solicitations of the prisoner's friends, or of any person whatsoever.] Nothing will induce the Committee to recommend you for the Royal mercy, except the utmost diligence in your work, and obedience to the officer set over you, and above all the strictest attention to the good advice you will receive from the Chaplain.

4. All the prisoners shall be kept in their several cells by night. The prisoners of the First Class shall work in the same cells by day; but those of the Second Class shall, during the hours of labour, work in the larger cells provided for them, with such other prisoners of the same class as shall be placed with them by the authority of the Governor, in the part of the prison allotted to Males, or of the Matron, in the part allotted to Females. The Governor or Matron may respectively direct a prisoner or prisoners of the Second Class to be placed with a prisoner of the First Class by day, for the purpose of instruction in any branch of manufacture; or may order any two or more prisoners to be kept together, either by day or night, in case such deviation

Working separately or together; Prisoners to be kept entirely separate on their first admission.

deviation from the ordinary Rules of the prison shall appear to them to be necessary or expedient, on account of the health or state of mind of one of such prisoners; but every such direction or order shall be in writing, and shall be entered in the Journal of the Governor or Matron, and reported to the Visitor. Every prisoner in good health shall be kept separate and apart from all the other prisoners for five days after his or her first entrance into the prison (including the day on which he or she shall have been received) in one of the cells appropriated to prisoners of the First Class without work, and no officer of the prison shall have access to such prisoner during that time, except the Chaplain, the Governor, (or in case the prisoner shall be a Female) the Matron, and the Turnkey by whom he or she shall be attended, who shall abstain as far as may be practicable, from speaking to the prisoner during such attendance; but this regulation is not to prevent the prisoner in case of illness from being attended by the Medical Officers, or from being sent to the Infirmary.

Hours of
Meals and
Work on
Week Days.

5. The allotment of time on week days, for meals, work, &c. of the prisoners confined in Pentagons Nos. 2, 3 and 4, shall be as follows:—At the first bell, at half past five, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at day-break during the remainder of the year, the prisoners shall rise, and the doors of their cells shall be opened by the Turnkeys, who shall see that the prisoners under their care respectively are properly dressed, their hair combed, and such of the male prisoners as stand in need of it shaved, and shall conduct them separately, or in such numbers as the Governor shall direct in each ward, to the places appointed for washing their hands and faces, soap and round towels being provided for their use; immediately after washing, the Turnkeys shall lock each prisoner into his or her proper cell. At the second bell, half an hour after the first, by which time the prisoners shall all be so disposed of, their hammocks being properly lashed up, or their beds made, they shall begin their work. At the third bell, at half past eight, the prisoners appointed Wardsmen and Wardswomen, as hereinafter mentioned, shall attend, with two Turnkeys from each Pentagon, at their kitchen doors, to receive the gruel or porridge for breakfast from the cooks, which shall be delivered to them, in the presence of one of the Taskmasters in that part of the prison allotted to Male prisoners, and in the presence of one of the Taskmistresses appointed to such duty by the Matron, in that part allotted to Females, to be then distributed to the prisoners. On ringing of the fourth bell, at nine o'clock, the prisoners shall have their breakfast. At half past nine, the fifth bell shall ring, and the prisoners shall resume their work. At the sixth, or warning bell, at half past twelve o'clock, the Turnkeys, Wardsmen and Wardswomen shall attend in like manner to receive the dinners, on the ringing of the seventh bell, at one o'clock. The dinners shall then be distributed to the prisoners, and an hour will be allowed them for dinner, air and exercise. At two o'clock the eighth bell shall ring for returning to work. And at sunset in winter, at five o'clock, from the 25th of March to the 18th April, and from the 25th August to the 25th September, and at six o'clock during the remainder of the summer, the ninth bell shall ring for leaving off work. After which bell, in the winter months, all prisoners shall be locked up for the night; but in the summer months they shall not be locked up until the ringing of a tenth bell at six o'clock, from the 25th March to the 18th April, and from the 25th August to the 25th September, and at seven during the remainder of the summer, an hour being allowed during the summer for air and exercise in the courts. Immediately after they are locked up, their gruel or porridge shall be delivered out to them. The allotment of time on week days for meals, work, &c. of the prisoners, confined in Pentagon No. 1, shall be as follows:—At the first bell, at half past five from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at day break during the remainder of the year, the prisoners shall rise and the doors of their cells shall be opened by the Turnkeys, who shall see that the prisoners under their care respectively are properly dressed, their hair combed, and such of the prisoners as stand in need of it shaved, and shall conduct them separately, or in such numbers as the Governor shall direct in each ward to the places appointed for washing their hands and faces, soap and round towels being provided for their use; immediately after such washing the Turnkeys shall lock each prisoner into his or her proper cell. At the second bell, half an hour after the first, by which time the prisoners shall all be so disposed of, their hammocks being properly lashed up, or their beds made, they shall begin their work. At the third bell, at half past eight, the prisoners appointed Wardsmen as hereafter mentioned shall attend with two Turnkeys at the kitchen door, to receive the gruel or porridge for breakfast from the Cooks in the presence of the Taskmaster or his Assistant. On the ringing of the fourth bell, at nine o'clock, the prisoners shall have their breakfast. At half past nine the fifth bell

bell shall ring and the prisoners shall resume their work. At the sixth or warning bell, at half past twelve o'clock, the Turnkeys and Wardsmen shall attend in like manner to receive the dinners, on the ringing of the seventh bell. The dinners shall then be distributed to the prisoners; and an hour will be allowed for dinner air and exercise to those of the Second Class, who shall return to their work on the ringing of the eighth bell at two o'clock. The prisoners of the First Class shall be allowed half an hour at their dinner, after the ringing of the seventh bell. The ninth bell shall ring, during the winter months, viz. from the 25th September to Lady-day, at sun set; and all the prisoners shall then leave off work, and those of the First Class be locked up in their night cells. From the 25th March to the 18th April, the ninth bell shall ring at five o'clock. From the 18th April to the 25th August at six o'clock, and from the 25th August to the 25th September again at five o'clock. At the ringing of this bell, between Lady-day and the 25th September, the prisoners of the Second Class shall leave off work, and shall be allowed one hour for air and exercise in the court yards until the ringing of the tenth bell, on which the prisoners of the First Class shall leave off work; and all the prisoners shall be locked up for the night and shall have their gruel and porridge delivered to them.

The prisoners of the First Class shall be conducted successively in five gangs or divisions, into the yard in which the machinery for raising water is placed, for the purpose of working the machine once or twice a day as may be found most convenient; but no prisoner shall work more than forty minutes at the machine, and at intervals, on the same day, from the 25th September to Lady-day, or more than sixty minutes during the remainder of the year.

From the 25th March to the 18th April, and from 25th August to 25th September, they shall also be conducted by wards into the court yard for half an hour each day to walk for air and exercise; and in the intermediate period between the 18th April and the 25th August they shall be allowed forty minutes for air and exercise. The Committee will settle the order in which the gangs or divisions shall be brought into the yard from time to time.

The Arrangement for the present shall be as follows:—

From the 25th September to Lady-day,

Ward B. to be in the yard, under the care of the Keeper of the Machine, (30 minutes) from half past eight till nine.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|----|
| Prisoners breakfast at | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9. |
| Half ward D. in the yard from | - | - | - | - | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 till 10. | |
| Half — D. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | 10 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10. | |
| Half — E. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 till 11. | |
| Half — E. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | 11 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11. | |
| — B. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 till 12. | |
| Half — D. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | 12 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12. | |
| Half — D. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 till 1. | |

Prisoners dine at one. Second Class exercise till two.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------------------------|
| Half ward E. in the yard from | - | - | - | - | - | 2 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2. |
| Half — E. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 till 3. |

From Lady-day till the 18th April, and from the 25th August till the 25th September,

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Half ward D. in the yard 40 minutes, from | - | - | - | - | - | 6 till 20 minutes before 7. |
| Half — D. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | { 20 minutes before 7 till 20 minutes after 7. |
| Half — E. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | 20 minutes after 7 till 8. |
| Half — E. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | 8 till 20 minutes before 9. |

Prisoners breakfast at

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Ward B. in the yard 40 minutes, from | - | - | - | - | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 till 10 minutes past 10. |
| Half ward D. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | 10 minutes past 10 till 10 minutes before 11. |
| Half — D. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | 10 minutes before 11 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12. |
| Half — E. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 till 10 minutes past 12. |
| Half — E. - d° | - | - | - | - | - | 10 minutes past 12 till 10 minutes before 1. |

Prisoners dine at one, and Second Class walk till two.

Ward B. in the yard (40 minutes) from two till 20 minutes before three; at three the prisoners see friends on certain days.

Ward D. may take air and exercise from - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 till 4.

Ward E. - - - d° - - - - - 4 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4.

Ward B. - - - d° - - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 till 5.

Second Class walk from 5 till 6.

During the period between the 18th April and 25th of August, the arrangements respecting the gangs to work the machine, as above; the hours of rising to continue the same.

Ward D. to take air and exercise (40 minutes) from $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 till 10 minutes past 4.

Ward E. - - - d° - 10 minutes past 4 till 10 minutes before 5.

Ward B. - - - d° - 10 minutes before 5 till half past 5.

Second Class prisoners walk till 6.

Male prisoners employed in Bakehouse and Kitchen not to be kept at work longer than others.

6. In regard to such of the male prisoners as may be employed in grinding corn, baking, cooking, or other domestic offices, or in gardening, such deviation from the general rules for the distribution of time, may be made by order of the Committee, as the nature of their several occupations shall require; provided no such prisoner shall be kept at work for a longer time during the twenty-four hours, than the other prisoners. A value shall be put upon the labour of such prisoners by the Committee, of which three-fourths shall be carried to the account of the Establishment, and one-fourth to that of the prisoner.

Allotment of time on Sundays.

7. The allotment of time on Sundays shall be as follows:—At the first bell, at seven o'clock, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at eight during the remainder of the year, the prisoners shall rise, and the Turnkeys shall see that they are respectively dressed, combed and washed, and the male prisoners shaved as in Rule 5. The second bell shall ring at eight o'clock from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at nine during the remainder of the year; by which time the prisoners shall be locked into their cells, after which they shall have their breakfast. The third bell shall ring for conducting them to their seats in the chapel at half-past ten in the morning, in the months of January, November, and December; at twenty minutes before eleven during the remainder of the year. The fourth bell shall be the warning bell. And during the months of January, November and December, the fifth bell shall ring for dinner at a quarter past one; and the sixth bell for evening service in the chapel at a quarter past two; but during the remaining months the bell for dinner shall ring at two, and that for the evening chapel at three. The time between the morning service and dinner shall be allowed for air and exercise in the courts. And from Lady-day to the 18th April, and from the 25th August to 25th September, the prisoners shall also be allowed to take air and exercise, after evening chapel till six o'clock; and during the remainder of the summer from half-past five o'clock, the time at which the Turnkeys shall have finished their tea until seven, after which they shall be locked up for the night. From 25th September to Lady-day they shall be locked up for the night immediately on their return from chapel. The Chaplain on giving notice of a Sacrament, shall signify the hour at which the prayers are to begin.

Leave for prisoners to be absent from Chapel.

8. Any prisoner of a different communion from that of the Established Church may apply to the Committee, or the Visitor of the prison for the time being, for leave to absent himself or herself from Divine Service in the chapel; but in case of obtaining the same, shall be locked up in a separate cell during such service.

To exercise in Passages in bad weather, to be under inspection of Turnkeys.

9. In case of bad weather, the prisoners may be allowed (the males by order of the Governor, and the females by direction of the Matron) to take exercise in the passages, under such arrangements as may be necessary to secure the thorough ventilation of every passage and cell during some part of the day; or they may be taken out into the courts for such time as the Governor or Matron may think proper, not exceeding the stated period, for air and exercise. The prisoners shall not sit down in the courts, lie on the ground, or loiter or play at any game; but shall take exercise by walking about in an orderly manner, under the inspection and control of the Turnkeys of their respective Wards.

Dress.

10. The prison dress shall be made of cheap and coarse materials, with such marks and peculiarities, as may tend to facilitate discovery in case of escape. The two Classes of prisoners shall also be distinguished by different clothing; in case of the death of any near relation, the male prisoners may wear a piece of crape round one arm, and the females a piece of crape or black ribband round their caps.

11. The

11. The prisoners shall put on clean linen every Sunday, and shall be allowed Cleanliness.
clean round towels once in a week; and clean sheets once in five weeks. Their hair shall be kept short; and they shall wash their feet when required, for which purpose proper tubs and towels shall be provided.

12. Every prisoner shall receive, during the time of his or her confinement, such Diet.
allowances of bread, meat, broth, and vegetables, as are stated in the Dietary; but the Governor shall have the power to withhold the allowances of meat and potatoes from any prisoners who may be deficient in cleanliness, or idle or negligent in their work. Weights and measures shall be kept by the Steward, and by the several Taskmasters and Taskmistresses; and prisoners may apply for the use thereof in case they shall entertain any doubt respecting the weight or quantity of any provisions issued to them. On Christmas-day, and on His Majesty's birth-day, such of the prisoners as in the opinion of the Committee or Visitor are deserving of it, shall have baked meat, and they shall receive severally, an addition of eight ounces of pudding; and in case the next day shall be soup day a sufficient quantity of meat shall be procured to make the soup.

13. Proper utensils and furniture shall be provided, by order of the Committee, Furniture.
for the use of the prisoners, which shall be considered as under the care of the Turnkeys of the several Subdivisions of the prison, who shall report the state of the same from time to time, and any damage done thereto; and any Turnkey neglecting so to do, shall be made accountable for such damage.

14. Every prisoner shall become entitled, on his or her discharge, to a per-centage of Per-centage
profits on
work.
twelve and a half per cent, or three halfpence in the shilling, on the value of the work done by him or her in the prison; such per-centage having been approved of and allowed by His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. The account of what shall have been laid up as per-centage for each prisoner, shall be made up weekly, and regularly entered in the books; it shall also be therein stated quarterly; viz. on the 31st March, the 30th June, the 30th September, and the 31st December, in every year; and a note or memorandum thereof in writing, shall be delivered to each prisoner, within one fortnight after each of those days; but no per-centage shall be allowed to a prisoner for any work which shall appear to the Committee, on a report thereof by the Master Manufacturer, or Matron, to have been negligently executed, or to be deficient in quantity at the end of any particular week, owing to the want of due exertion on the part of the prisoner. The prisoners shall be liable to make good any wilful injury or damage occasioned by negligence, to any article belonging to the prison, or to any tools or materials with which they shall respectively have been intrusted, out of their per-centage; the sum to be charged against a prisoner on any such account, will be estimated by the Governor, and a notice in writing of the amount thereof, as well as of the grounds of such charge, will be furnished by his order to the prisoner, who may appeal thereon to the Committee or the Visitor. The per-centage of a prisoner may also be declared by the Committee to be forfeited (either in the whole or in part) by any attempt to escape, or other offence within the prison, appearing to them to deserve such punishment.

15. Any prisoner who may be willing to work after the hours appointed for labour, Indulgence
to work at
extra hours.
may apply for leave so to do to the Committee, through the Governor, who shall thereupon (if they shall think fit to grant the prisoner's request) make an order in writing, stating the conditions on which such prisoner shall be employed; but no such leave shall be granted to any prisoner who shall not be industrious during the regular hours of labour, and generally well behaved.

16. No prisoners shall, during the period of their confinement, be permitted to see their friends, unless by order in writing signed by the Chaplain and Governor, and (in case of a female prisoner by the Matron also) this indulgence shall be granted to those only whose conduct shall appear to be such as to entitle them to favour, and shall rarely be extended to prisoners of the First Class. The interview between the prisoners and their friends can only take place in the presence of an officer of the prison, and in the rooms appropriated for that purpose, unless by special direction from the Committee or Visitor. But any prisoner in the Infirmary may be visited by his or her friends, by an order in writing from the Chaplain. All letters and parcels to or from a prisoner shall be inspected by the Governor, who shall forward or keep back the same, according to the nature of their contents; communicating to the Committee, or to the Visitor, those which he shall think it necessary to retain. But all letters sent

sent from a prisoner shall be previously seen by the Chaplain; and all such letters as the Governor shall allow to be delivered in the prison, shall also pass through the Chaplain's hands to the prisoner. Letters shall only be written by the prisoners in school time (unless by special permission of the Chaplain) and the stationary for that purpose shall be distributed at the Chaplain's discretion. Any money or other articles sent to a prisoner may be received by the Governor as a deposit, for the use of such prisoner, to be delivered to him or her at his or her discharge; such deposit shall be reported by the Governor to the Committee, and shall be entered in the Prisoner's Property Book.

Punishment
for offences.

17. No prisoner shall disobey the orders of the Governor, or any other officer; or shall treat any of the officers or servants of the prison with disrespect; or shall be idle or negligent in his or her work, or shall wilfully mismanage the same; or shall absent himself or herself from Divine Service in the Chapel (unless with leave from the Committee or the Visitor of the prison for the time being;) or shall behave irreverently therein; or shall be guilty of cursing or swearing, or of any indecent expression or conduct, or of any assault quarrel or abusive words; or shall game with, defraud, or claim garnish, or any other gratuity from a fellow prisoner; or shall cause any disturbance or annoyance by making a loud noise or otherwise, or shall sing or whistle; or shall endeavour to converse or hold intercourse with a prisoner in a different cell or of a different Division; or shall pass or attempt to pass or look over the bounds of the Division or Subdivision to which such prisoner may belong; or shall attempt to climb up into any cell or passage window; or shall disfigure the walls by writing upon them or otherwise; or shall deface, secrete, destroy or pull down the printed Abstracts of Rules, or any other Paper hung up by order of the Committee, in any part of the prison; or shall wilfully injure any bedding or other article provided for the use of the prisoners, or commit any nuisance: Every prisoner offending against any of these Orders, or who shall refuse or neglect to conform to the Rules and Regulations of the prison, shall be punished, at the discretion of the Governor, by being closely confined in a dark or any other cell, or by being fed on bread and water only, or by both such punishments, according to the degree and circumstances of the offence, for any term not exceeding fourteen days; but such punishment shall not be continued for a longer period than three days, unless the approbation in writing of the Visitor shall be obtained during that period. But if any prisoner shall be guilty of any offence which the Governor is not authorized to punish, or for which the punishment which he is empowered to inflict shall be deemed by him to be insufficient, by reason of the enormity of the offence, or the repetition thereof, he may confine the offender either in a dark or other cell till the next meeting of the Committee, and report the offence, with the time and circumstances thereof to the Committee; and the Committee may order the offender to be punished, by close confinement in a dark cell, with bread and water only for sustenance, for any term not exceeding one month; or by removing such offender, if ranked in the Second Class into the First Class, or by both such punishments, as they shall think fit; and in case it shall appear to the Committee that the punishment which has been inflicted by the Governor, with or without the approbation of the Visitor, is insufficient, the Committee may extend such punishment for any term not exceeding one month, and may further order the removal of the offender into the First Class, in the same manner as if such offender had been originally reported to them for punishment. The Committee or Visitor may also direct, by an order in writing, that any prisoner whom it may be expedient, either by way of punishment for an offence committed, or on some other account, to keep separate from the rest, shall take the air and exercise at a different time from the other prisoners.

Extraordinary
merit a recom-
mendation for
Mercy.

18. The Committee may report any extraordinary diligence or merit in any prisoner, who shall be ranked in the Second Class, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may recommend such prisoner as an object of the Royal Mercy, on such conditions as to him shall seem meet.

Discharge of
sick prisoners.

19. No prisoner shall be discharged but in the forenoon. Nor shall any prisoner who shall labour under any acute or dangerous distemper, at the end or other determination of his or her imprisonment, be dismissed, until he or she can be safely discharged, unless at his or her own request.

Cloathing and
Money for
discharged
prisoners.

20. Every prisoner, when finally discharged, shall receive such decent clothing as the Committee shall direct, and such sum of money, in addition to the per-centage to which he or she shall be entitled, or tools, as the Committee may think proper; provided the value of such money and tools shall not exceed three pounds. And if
such

393

such prisoner shall, at the expiration of one year after his or her discharge, produce such evidence of his or her good conduct during that time as shall be satisfactory to the Committee, he or she shall receive such further sum of money, not exceeding three pounds, as the Committee may think fit to grant.

21. The Rules more especially affecting the prisoners, together with the Dietary, shall be printed, and hung up in such places in the prison as may best afford to the prisoners the opportunity of reading them; and if a prisoner has reason to think that any such Rule is not properly observed on the part of the officers of the prison, or has any grievance to state, he or she may complain to the Taskmaster or Taskmistress, who shall either redress the complaint, if within his or her power, or shall communicate it to the Governor or Matron; or a prisoner may address himself or herself to the Chaplain, Governor or Matron, or to the Visitor, or to any member of the Committee going round the prison; but no prisoners must on any account take upon themselves to disobey the directions of any of the officers set over them.

Rules and Dietary to be printed and hung up.

V.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON.

1. WARDSMEN and WARDSWOMEN shall be selected by the Governor and Matron respectively, from among the more decent and orderly prisoners of the Second Class, to attend to the cleanliness of the prison; and to act in all cases as directed by the Turnkeys, or their superior officers: A value shall be put upon this duty, as well as on that of the prisoners employed in the bakehouse, washhouse, laundry and kitchen, by the Committee, of which one-fourth shall be placed to the accounts of the prisoners. The Wardsmen and Wardswomen shall assist the Turnkeys, in receiving from the Cooks, and distributing to the several prisoners, their meals.

Cleansing the prison.

2. Immediately after the prisoners go to work in the morning, the Wardsmen and Wardswomen shall clean every part of their respective divisions, and every thing belonging thereto, as shall be directed, under the orders of the Turnkey. The hammocks used by the male prisoners of the First Class, shall be brought down into the yard, and opened by the prisoners, when they take air and exercise, on the Monday of every week, or on the first fine day subsequent thereto. Care should be taken that all the cells and passages be thoroughly ventilated at least once in twenty-four hours. Once in every day the Taskmasters and Taskmistresses shall inspect their several Pentagons. The Governor and the Matron shall also, as often as their avocations will permit, inspect minutely the several parts of the prison under their immediate care, and ascertain that the Rules are strictly obeyed, and that the whole of the internal economy and police of the prison is properly conducted.

Daily Inspection and Reports.

3. No provisions or liquors but those mentioned in the Dietary, shall be allowed to any prisoner, except in the Infirmary; nor in the Infirmary, but by order of the Medical Officers, who shall state in their Order Book for what prisoners such articles are wanted, and to what extent they are to be used. And no officer or servant of the prison shall supply any prisoner with other provisions or liquors than those mentioned in the Dietary, or so ordered, or with any money or tobacco, or with any other article of any description than such as shall be regularly transmitted through the Taskmasters and Taskmistresses of the several Pentagons, according to the Regulation of the prison; or shall convey any letter or parcel from any prisoner, other than such as shall be so transmitted. And any person residing within the walls of the prison, not being an officer or servant of the Establishment, who shall on any pretence whatsoever convey any letter or parcel to or from any of the prisoners, or shall attempt to hold communication with any prisoner, will be ordered to quit the prison without delay, and will also be liable to be prosecuted.

Provisions and Liquors.

4. All letters by the post directed to prisoners, shall be received by the Porter at the outer Gate, who is to pay the postage, and deliver them to the Governor. The postage is to be repaid to him by the Steward weekly, under the Governor's direction, and the Steward is to charge the amount in his petty-cash Account. The postage of letters delivered to the prisoners, shall be charged against their shares of earnings; but the expense of such as are withheld, shall be borne by the Establishment.

Postage of Letters.

Poultry, &c.

5. No poultry, pigeons, rabbits or pigs, shall be kept within the prison; nor any domestic animals in those parts of the prison in the occupation of prisoners.

Alarm Bell.

6. In case of any serious alarm within the prison, the Governor shall order the alarm-bell to be rung; and which bell shall never be used on any other occasion.

Absence of officers.

7. No inferior officer or servant of the prison shall be absent without the permission of the Governor; which permission shall not be granted to any of those employed in the Female Department, except on the application of the Matron; nor shall any officer or servant of the prison sleep out of the same, without leave from the Committee or Visitor, unless in case of some unforeseen or unavoidable necessity, the circumstances of which shall be inserted in the Governor's Journal.

All officers to attend Divine Service in the Chapel.

8. All Officers resident within the prison are expected to attend Divine Service regularly in the Chapel. In case of the Surgeon's absence, he is expected to enter the same, with the cause thereof, in his Journal. The absence of the Master Manufacturer or Steward, with the reasons of such absence, shall be inserted in the Governor's Journal. Officers having occasion by these rules to give notice of their intention to be absent, must ascertain that such notice has been duly received, before they leave the prison.

Demeanour of officers.

9. No Officer or Servant of the prison shall strike a prisoner, except in cases of self-defence: no Inferior Officer or Servant of the prison shall hold familiar conversation with a prisoner; and all persons employed in any capacity within the prison, or residing within the same, shall be expected to pay strict obedience to the Rules and Regulations, and to set a good example to the prisoners, by abstaining from swearing or improper language. The inferior Officers shall always treat their superiors with respect; and shall not be considered as exclusively connected with that part of the prison to which they more particularly belong, but shall be liable to be employed in any other part, at the discretion of the Governor, and shall attend generally to the care and custody of all the prisoners. No inferior Officer or Servant shall be employed in any other business than that which concerns the prison; nor shall they execute any kind of work on the private account of Officers or others, either gratuitously or for payment. No inferior Officer, except the Messenger and Patrole, shall pass the Inner Porter's Gate after the hours of labour, without producing the Governor's leave of absence.

Officers, &c. not to be concerned in contract.

10. No Officer or Servant of the Establishment shall have any interest or concern, either directly or indirectly, in any contract for supplying the prisoners with provisions, &c. to have any dealings with the persons who may furnish such supplies, or who may be appointed Tradesmen by the Committee; nor shall receive directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatsoever, any gratuity or present, either pecuniary, or of any nature or kind, or to any amount whatsoever, from any person or persons with whom the Committee have entered into any contract, or from whom they may have received any tender from any Dealer or Tradesman employed to supply the Establishment with any articles used or consumed therein.

Officers servants.

11. If any Officer's Servant shall be guilty of any misbehaviour, it shall be immediately reported to the Governor, who shall give information to the Visitor of the same; and the Visitor shall, if he shall see occasion, direct such Servant to be immediately dismissed, and ordered out of the prison. All Servants, who shall enter into the service of any Officer of the prison, shall be hired, subject to such immediate discharge.

Employment of workmen in the prison.

12. Whenever it may be necessary to employ any workman in any part of the prison occupied by prisoners, the Governor shall give an order in writing for the admission of such workman, mentioning his name and business, and the Ward into which he is to be admitted; which order shall be delivered to the Turnkey of such Ward, and shall be noticed by him or her in his or her daily Report; and such workman shall be employed at such time as may preclude him, as much as possible, from having any communication with the prisoners; and he shall be attended, while at work, by some Officer or Servant of the prison. If there shall be occasion at any time to admit persons into that part of the prison occupied by prisoners, to give them instruction in trade, or for any other purpose connected with the manufactures carried on within the prison, application shall be made to the Committee or Visitor, who may make such order in writing upon that head as may seem expedient.

13. No

Admittance
of strangers to
see prison.

13. No stranger shall be admitted to see any part of the prison in the occupation of the prisoners, unless by order from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, or unless accompanied by a Member of the Committee; but no stranger shall be admitted to see any part of the prison allotted to Females, unless accompanied by the Matron or one of the Taskmistresses. Persons admitted to see the prison will be expected to give their names and address, to be inserted in a book, to be kept for that purpose by the Governor; and they are desired to abstain from any conversation, in the hearing of the prisoners, respecting the crimes for which they were respectively sent to the Penitentiary. No tradesmen, nor servants, porters, or apprentices of tradesmen, bringing goods or coming on errands, shall be admitted before six o'clock in the morning, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, nor before eight from Michaelmas to Lady-day; nor (except to the Chaplain, Governor or Matron) during the time when the prisoners are allowed to take air and exercise in their Courts (during which time the Check Gates leading to the central Towers shall always be kept locked); nor after eight in the evening, from Lady-day to Michaelmas; nor after four from Michaelmas to Lady-day: nor shall any person be admitted to expose articles for sale in the prison, or to bring in articles which have not been ordered for the use of some person residing therein. No carriages, except those of the Secretary of State and of the Committee, shall pass the inner Gates.

14. All strangers visiting any of the Officers shall quit the prison before eleven o'clock at night; and no stranger shall be admitted after that hour on any account. All Officers, or other persons residing in the prison, are expected to be within the walls by that time. In case any Officer or other person shall come in at a later hour, the name of the party shall be entered by the Porter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be reported by him the next morning to the Governor, who shall notice the circumstance in his Journal, and mention the same to the Visitor at his next visit, and to the Committee at their next meeting. Strangers visiting any of the Turnkeys, shall only be allowed access to them in their Mess-rooms at the central Towers, and cannot be admitted to, or be permitted to remain in the central Towers, whilst the prisoners are in the courts.

Hours of
shutting the
Gates of the
prison.

15. No Fee or Gratuity shall be received by any individual belonging to the prison, from any person whatsoever; nor shall any such individual have pecuniary dealings or transactions with the prisoners, or employ them or any of them on his or her private account, except in such work as may be regularly issued, according to the Rules, and for the benefit of the Establishment.

Fees for-
bidden.

VI.—SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS of Officers and Servants,

As directed by the Committee, with the approbation of His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

| | SALARIES. | |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|
| | At First. | When Buildings completed. |
| | £. | £. |
| Secretary and Examiner of Accounts - - - - | 200 | 300 |
| OFFICERS | | |
| NOT CONCERNED IN THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON. | | |
| Chaplain - - - - - | 300 | 400 |
| Principal Medical Superintendent - - - - | 200 | — |
| Consulting Surgeon (acts gratuitously) - - - | — | — |
| PRINCIPAL OFFICERS | | |
| EMPLOYED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON. | | |
| Governor - - - - - | 400 | 600 |
| Matron - - - - - | 250 | 300 |
| Surgeon, Medicines being provided - - - - | 300 | 400 |
| Master Manufacturer, besides per Centage - - | 150 | 200 |
| Steward - - - - - | 150 | 200 |
| With allowance of Coals only. | | |
| INFERIOR OFFICERS. | | |
| Male Department: | | |
| Taskmasters (one for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | 60 | — |
| Rations and per Centage - - - - - } | | |
| Assistant Taskmaster (one for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | 60 | — |
| Rations and per Centage as a Turnkey - - - } | | |
| Turnkeys (five for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | 50 | — |
| Rations and per Centage - - - - - } | | |
| Turnkey (one for the Infirmary) besides Rations - | 50 | — |
| Cooks (one for each of the two male kitchens) besides } | 50 | — |
| Rations - - - - - } | | |
| Baker (one for the whole Prison) besides Rations - | 60 | — |
| Keepers of the Machines (one for each Pentagon) } (each) | 50 | — |
| besides Rations - - - - - } | | |
| Female Department: | | |
| Deputy Matron, Rations and per Centage on the work } (each) | 100 | — |
| of the Females, made up for the present to - } | | |
| Taskmistresses (one for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | 60 | — |
| Rations and per Centage - - - - - } | | |
| Assistant Taskmistresses (one for each Pentagon) } (each) | 60 | — |
| besides Rations and per Centage as a Turnkey } | | |
| Female Turnkeys (six for each Pentagon) be- } (each) | 50 | — |
| sides Rations and per Centage - - - - - } | | |
| One Supernumerary Turnkey, besides Rations - | 50 | — |
| Female Nurses (two for the Infirmary) besides } (each) | 50 | — |
| Rations - - - - - } | | |
| Cook for Female Kitchen, besides Rations - - - | 40 | — |
| SERVANTS. | | |
| Porters (three) with Rations - - - - (each) | 50 | — |
| Messenger, with Rations - - - - - | 50 | — |
| Patroles (four) with Rations - - - - (each) | 50 | — |

The RATIONS for the INFERIOR OFFICERS and SERVANTS.

DAILY,— 1 lb. of Bread, made of such Meal as the Committee shall direct.

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of Beef or Mutton, exclusive of bone, dressed, or 1 lb. with bone undressed, at the option of the Committee.

1 lb. of sound Potatoes, or an equivalent in other Vegetables or Rice.

Salt and Pepper as the Committee shall direct.

The RATIONS of COALS, CANDLES, OIL, BAYONS, &c. for the use of the Prison, shall be distributed by the Steward, as the Committee shall from time to time direct; but no part of any such articles as may be unconsumed, shall be considered as the perquisites of any Officer or Servant, to be carried out of the prison on any pretence whatever; nor shall any part of the provisions issued for their use be carried out.

MEMORANDUM :

All the Officers and Servants of the Establishment, must be members of the Church of England.

Governor, Chaplain, and Surgeon, must be married men when appointed.

Secretary and Examiner of Accounts, is not to reside in the Prison.

Matron shall not be a married woman.

Porter of Outer Lodge must be a married man.

Porter of Gate of Female Department, must be a married man.

N. B.—No Furniture, except Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers Chairs and Tables, to be provided for the principal Officers.

VI.—SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS of Officers and Servants,

As directed by the Committee, with the approbation of His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

| | SALARIES. | |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|
| | At First. | When Buildings completed. |
| | £. | £. |
| Secretary and Examiner of Accounts - - - - | 200 | 300 |
| OFFICERS | | |
| NOT CONCERNED IN THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON. | | |
| Chaplain - - - - - | 300 | 400 |
| Principal Medical Superintendent - - - - | 200 | — |
| Consulting Surgeon (acts gratuitously) - - - | — | — |
| PRINCIPAL OFFICERS | | |
| EMPLOYED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON. | | |
| Governor - - - - - | 400 | 600 |
| Matron - - - - - | 250 | 300 |
| Surgeon, Medicines being provided - - - - | 300 | 400 |
| Master Manufacturer, besides per Centage - - | 150 | 200 |
| Steward - - - - - | 150 | 200 |
| With allowance of Coals only. | | |
| INFERIOR OFFICERS. | | |
| Male Department: | | |
| Taskmasters (one for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | 60 | — |
| Rations and per Centage - - - - - | | |
| Assistant Taskmaster (one for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | 60 | — |
| Rations and per Centage as a Turnkey - - - | | |
| Turnkeys (five for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | 50 | — |
| Rations and per Centage - - - - - | | |
| Turnkey (one for the Infirmary) besides Rations - | 50 | — |
| Cooks (one for each of the two male kitchens) besides } (each) | 50 | — |
| Rations - - - - - | | |
| Baker (one for the whole Prison) besides Rations - | 60 | — |
| Keepers of the Machines (one for each Pentagon) } (each) | 50 | — |
| besides Rations - - - - - | | |
| Female Department: | | |
| Deputy Matron, Rations and per Centage on the work } (each) | 100 | — |
| of the Females, made up for the present to - - - | | |
| Taskmistresses (one for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | 60 | — |
| Rations and per Centage - - - - - | | |
| Assistant Taskmistresses (one for each Pentagon) } (each) | 60 | — |
| besides Rations and per Centage as a Turnkey - - | | |
| Female Turnkeys (six for each Pentagon) be- } (each) | 50 | — |
| sides Rations and per Centage - - - - - | | |
| One Supernumerary Turnkey, besides Rations - - | 50 | — |
| Female Nurses (two for the Infirmary) besides } (each) | 50 | — |
| Rations - - - - - | | |
| Cook for Female Kitchen, besides Rations - - - | 40 | — |
| SERVANTS. | | |
| Porters (three) with Rations - - - - (each) | 50 | — |
| Messenger, with Rations - - - - - | 50 | — |
| Patroles (four) with Rations - - - - (each) | 50 | — |

The RATIONS for the INFERIOR OFFICERS and SERVANTS.

DAILY,— 1 lb. of Bread, made of such Meal as the Committee shall direct.

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of Beef or Mutton, exclusive of bone, dressed, or 1 lb. with bone undressed, at the option of the Committee.

1 lb. of sound Potatoes, or an equivalent in other Vegetables or Rice.

Salt and Pepper as the Committee shall direct.

The RATIONS of COALS, CANDLES, OIL, BAVINS, &c. for the use of the Prison, shall be distributed by the Steward, as the Committee shall from time to time direct; but no part of any such articles as may be unconsumed, shall be considered as the perquisites of any Officer or Servant, to be carried out of the prison on any pretence whatever; nor shall any part of the provisions issued for their use be carried out.

MEMORANDUM :

All the Officers and Servants of the Establishment, must be members of the Church of England.

Governor, Chaplain, and Surgeon, must be married men when appointed.

Secretary and Examiner of Accounts, is not to reside in the Prison.

Matron shall not be a married woman.

Porter of Outer Lodge must be a married man.

Porter of Gate of Female Department, must be a married man.

N. B.—No Furniture, except Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers Chairs and Tables, to be provided for the principal Officers.

VI.—SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS of Officers and Servants,

As directed by the Committee, with the approbation of His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

| | | SALARIES. | |
|---|--|-----------|---------------------------|
| | | At First. | When Buildings completed. |
| | | £. | £. |
| Secretary and Examiner of Accounts - - - - | | 200 | 300 |
| OFFICERS | | | |
| NOT CONCERNED IN THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON. | | | |
| Chaplain - - - - - | | 300 | 400 |
| Principal Medical Superintendent - - - - | | 200 | — |
| Consulting Surgeon (acts gratuitously) - - - | | — | — |
| PRINCIPAL OFFICERS | | | |
| EMPLOYED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON. | | | |
| Governor - - - - - | | 400 | 600 |
| Matron - - - - - | | 250 | 300 |
| Surgeon, Medicines being provided - - - - | | 300 | 400 |
| Master Manufacturer, besides per Centage - - | | 150 | 200 |
| Steward - - - - - | | 150 | 200 |
| With allowance of Coals only. | | | |
| INFERIOR OFFICERS. | | | |
| Male Department: | | | |
| Taskmasters (one for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | | 60 | — |
| Rations and per Centage - - - - - | | | |
| Assistant Taskmaster (one for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | | 60 | — |
| Rations and per Centage as a Turnkey - - - } | | | |
| Turnkeys (five for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | | 50 | — |
| Rations and per Centage - - - - - | | | |
| Turnkey (one for the Infirmary) besides Rations - | | 50 | — |
| Cooks (one for each of the two male kitchens) besides } | | 50 | — |
| Rations - - - - - | | | |
| Baker (one for the whole Prison) besides Rations - | | 60 | — |
| Keepers of the Machines (one for each Pentagon) } (each) | | 50 | — |
| besides Rations - - - - - | | | |
| Female Department: | | | |
| Deputy Matron, Rations and per Centage on the work } (each) | | 100 | — |
| of the Females, made up for the present to - - } | | | |
| Taskmistresses (one for each Pentagon) besides } (each) | | 60 | — |
| Rations and per Centage - - - - - | | | |
| Assistant Taskmistresses (one for each Pentagon) } (each) | | 60 | — |
| besides Rations and per Centage as a Turnkey } | | | |
| Female Turnkeys (six for each Pentagon) be- } (each) | | 50 | — |
| sides Rations and per Centage - - - - - | | | |
| One Supernumerary Turnkey, besides Rations - | | 50 | — |
| Female Nurses (two for the Infirmary) besides } | | 50 | — |
| Rations - - - - - | | | |
| Cook for Female Kitchen, besides Rations - - - | | 40 | — |
| SERVANTS. | | | |
| Porters (three) with Rations - - - - (each) | | 50 | — |
| Messenger, with Rations - - - - - | | 50 | — |
| Patroles (four) with Rations - - - - (each) | | 50 | — |

The RATIONS for the INFERIOR OFFICERS and SERVANTS.

DAILY,—1 lb. of Bread, made of such Meal as the Committee shall direct.

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of Beef or Mutton, exclusive of bone, dressed, or 1 lb. with bone undressed, at the option of the Committee.

1 lb. of sound Potatoes, or an equivalent in other Vegetables or Rice.

Salt and Pepper as the Committee shall direct.

The RATIONS of COALS, CANDLES, OIL, BAVINS, &c. for the use of the Prison, shall be distributed by the Steward, as the Committee shall from time to time direct; but no part of any such articles as may be unconsumed, shall be considered as the perquisites of any Officer or Servant, to be carried out of the prison on any pretence whatever; nor shall any part of the provisions issued for their use be carried out.

MEMORANDUM :

All the Officers and Servants of the Establishment, must be members of the Church of England.

Governor, Chaplain, and Surgeon, must be married men when appointed.

Secretary and Examiner of Accounts, is not to reside in the Prison.

Matron shall not be a married woman.

Porter of Outer Lodge must be a married man.

Porter of Gate of Female Department, must be a married man.

N. B.—No Furniture, except Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers Chairs and Tables, to be provided for the principal Officers.

VII.—The DIETARY for the Prisoners.

DAILY,— $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Bread, made of such Meal as the Committee may from time to time direct, for every Male Prisoner above the age of 18 years; and 1 lb. for every other Prisoner. But Boys under 18 may have the full allowance of Bread, if the Chaplain and Governor shall certify at the commencement of the week that their conduct has been meritorious during the week preceding.

For BREAKFAST - - - - - 1 pint of hot Gruel or Porridge.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|---|
| For DINNER - | { | Sundays - | 6 ounces of Clods, Stickings or other coarse pieces of Beef (without Bone, and after boiling) with half a pint of the Broth made therefrom. |
| | | Tuesdays - | |
| | | Thursdays - | |
| | | Saturdays - | |
| | | Mondays - | 1 quart of Broth for the Males, and 1 pint for the Females, thickened with Scotch Barley, Rice, Potatoes or Pease, with the addition of Cabbages, Turnips and other cheap Vegetables. |
| Wednesdays | | | |
| Fridays - | 1 lb. of boiled Potatoes. | | |

For SUPPER - - - - - 1 pint of hot Gruel or Porridge.

N. B.—Prisoners may reserve such part of the Provisions previously delivered out, as they please, for their Supper.

Salt and Pepper as the Committee shall from time to time direct.

The only Liquor allowed to Prisoners in health (except Broth, Gruel, or Porridge) shall be Water.

Prisoners confined to Bread and Water Diet for Punishment, shall be allowed such quantity of Bread as the Surgeon may think necessary.

Prisoners employed in Works of extraordinary Labour, or under circumstances which may render it necessary, may be allowed an addition to the quantity of their Provisions, by the direction of the Committee.

MEMORANDUM :

Female Prisoners employed in the Washhouse shall be allowed an addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Bread and an allowance of Meat on Washing Days, until the further orders of the Committee.

By order of the Committee.

A. MACDONALD,

In the Chair.

PENITENTIARY REGISTER.

[illegible]

120

40

T O B A G O.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated the 5th July 1820;—*for*

COPIES OF THE CORRESPONDENCE between
His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial
Department, and the Governor and Chief Justice of
the Island of *Tobago*; relating to certain Charges
laid before that Department by His Majesty's late
Attorney General for that Island.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1820.

L I S T.

I.

Copy of a Dispatch from Major General Sir *F. P. Robinson*, K.C.B. the Governor of *Tobago*, to the Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. dated *Tobago*, 26th August 1819 :
—With Three Inclosures - - - - - p. 3.

II.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. to Sir *F. P. Robinson*, K. C. B. dated *Downing-street*, 29th October 1819 :—With Two Inclosures, pp. 12.

III.

Copy of a Dispatch from Sir *F. P. Robinson*, K. C. B. to the Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. dated *Tobago*, the 23d December 1819 :—With Seven Inclosures - pp. 18.

IV.

Copy of a Dispatch from Sir *F. P. Robinson*, K. C. B. to the Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. dated *Tobago*, 2d February 1820 :—With Two Inclosures - - - pp. 45.

Downing-street, }
July 1820. }

HENRY GOULBURN.

110

PAPERS relating to the Island of TOBAGO.

I.

COPY OF A DISPATCH from Major General Sir *F. P. Robinson*, K. C. B.
to the Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. dated Tobago, 26th August 1819:—With
Three Inclosures.

MY LORD,

Tobago, 26th August 1819.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, the resignation of Mr. Capper, as attorney general of this Island, and of his having sailed from hence for England about a fortnight ago.

I herewith transmit for your Lordship's information, the minutes of the Privy Council and other papers relating to the strange conduct of Mr. Capper. The colonial agent will also receive the resolution of the House of Assembly to be submitted to your Lordship, upon this very extraordinary circumstance.

Immediately upon my return from my tour of military inspection, the President reported to me the behaviour of the late attorney general, and as that gentleman did not think it necessary to call upon me, or to send in any explanation of what had passed, I felt it my duty to take the advice of the council, the result of which will appear in the minutes.

After Mr. Capper's departure, a very harsh libel appeared in the *Tobago Gazette*, in which he directly asserts that he stood alone, without support, and consequently that any efforts on his part for obtaining a due administration of justice would be useless.

In contradiction to Mr. Capper's assertion, I can assure your Lordship, that he received the most prompt support from me, in every instance, as he has fully acknowledged; but that gentleman's total ignorance of his profession, not only drew upon him the contemptuous sneers of the lawyers, but of the whole colony.

Mr. Capper's conduct in another respect was truly alarming to the inhabitants. He was endeavouring to make a party with the slaves, in such a manner as must, in a short time, have occasioned internal disturbances. He also avoided the society of the upper class, and associated only with those who are never invited to the government house.

No individual ever excited such universal indignation in a colony as Mr. Capper has done in this; although he alludes to attentions received from many respectable gentlemen, in his printed letters, those gentlemen I never met at any table in the Island.

To me Mr. Capper was totally useless. I left him two cases for his opinion and advice during my absence, both of which fully exposed his ignorance.

I have no doubt complaints will be made, according to the threats issued by Mr. Capper, but I can assure your Lordship, that I am fully prepared to refute any thing he may urge against me, or those who are united with me, in the administration of the government. The Island cannot boast of the luxuries of other colonies, but I cannot speak too much in praise of its general harmony, and of the perfect good order and content among the slaves. Loyalty is no where more prized and cherished; and I firmly believe, that justice in all criminal cases, is as impartially and fairly administered in our courts, as in any part of His Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.

F. P. ROBINSON,
Governor.

The Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

ENCLOSURES.

Inclosure No. 1, in Sir F. P. Robinson's, of 26 August 1819.

I.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure No. 1.

Minutes of a Privy Council, held the 23d of July 1819; present, His Excellency the Governor; the honourables George Cumine, John Robley, William Brasnell, James Crooks, William Wilson, and James Campbell.

THE Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

His Excellency informed the Board, that he had called them together in consequence of a letter from the chief justice addressed to the president, in his absence on military duty, and which was read by the clerk as follows :—

Sir,

Scarbro', 19 July 1819.

Some time ago, in the scarcity of magistrates in town, I was induced, on the instance of the House of Assembly, to sit in rotation at the public court-house, under the police act, which I might have been considered as not called upon to do, holding the situation of chief justice, but willing to do all in my power to preserve the police of the country, I have set in turn till the present time. In no situation of life can it be expected to please every body, and in the investigations which come before the justices of peace, either the accuser or accused will go away dissatisfied, and complain of want of justice; these complaints made little impression upon me, and though the office of a justice of peace is neither enviable or desirable, they never moved me to withdraw my services in that capacity. I have, however, been given to understand, that the whole administration of the government and of the public justice of this country have been impeached, in a company composed of the most distinguished characters of this community, by a gentleman lately appointed to an office of high rank, and recently arrived, with, as I understand, he states some superior power backed by the Crown. I form no part of the executive government, and I have no controul over the administration of justice in the criminal courts, and if the very unhandsome reflection so generally expressed were in anywise levelled at me, they could apply to me only as acting in the capacity of an ordinary justice, for I have held the appointment of chief justice for nearly fifteen years, during which I remember but one appeal from the judgment of the court in which I preside, and in that my judgment was confirmed by the ulterior tribunal resorted to at home. I have, under these circumstances, as I cannot reconcile any public reflections against me, determined to confine myself to the court of which I am chief justice. My reasons for troubling your Honour with this communication, is because there are not sufficient magistrates to do the duty required, and that you may consider what steps it may be necessary to adopt to remedy the inconvenience.

I have the honour to be, &c.

His Honour the President,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott.*

Then the following statements were made by the gentlemen hereinafter named, and who subscribed the same.

The honourable George Cumine states, that on the 15th July, when president, he gave a dinner party to a number of gentlemen of the colony, and, amongst others, Benjamin Capper, esq. the attorney general, was present; that in the course of the evening, Mr. Capper, without any provocation whatever, declared that the governor, the chief justice, and all the gentlemen of property in the Island, were a set of jugglers, and in league against public justice; that he would write to the Privy Council at home to have the governor and chief justice removed, and that if Lord Bathurst did not comply with this suggestion, that he (Lord Bathurst) would be as great a rascal as either of them; that he would be supported at home by those who had sent him out.

(Signed) *Geo. Cumine.*

The honourable John Robley states, that he dined on the 15th of July with the president, in company with a great part of the gentlemen in the Island; that dinner was served about one o'clock, and that the utmost harmony prevailed till about nine o'clock, when he joined the ladies in the drawing-room; that while in conversation with

405

I.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inlosure No. 1,
continued.

with a gentleman, he heard Mr. Capper violently exclaim, "I am the attorney-general, and do not care a damn who hears me express my sentiments; the governor and chief justice are in a league with the great landholders in the Island, and the poor people are deprived of justice; that he had written to Lord Bathurst to remove the governor and the chief justice, and if he (Lord Bathurst) did not send the governor and chief justice about their business, he would be as great a rascal as either of them;" that upon the honourable William Brasnell and the honourable James Crooks remonstrating with Mr. Capper, upon the impropriety of his conduct, he (Mr. Capper) appealed to Mr. Robley, who told him his language had been a gross calumny upon the two absent persons (the governor and the chief justice,) and his conduct that evening would close the doors of every gentleman in the Island against him, and certainly his own. Mr. Capper's reply was, that he did not care a farthing about that; in the course of Mr. Capper's violence he asserted that he had heard the state of affairs in this colony at Lord Bathurst's office previous to his leaving England, and that he came out to set things right; that after a considerable time, Mr. Capper went into the drawing-room again, and made a long speech of apology for his conduct to the ladies and gentlemen there assembled. Mr. Robley further states, that the attorney general called upon him the next morning, in company with Mr. Bradshaw, waiter of the customs, upon business, and the attorney general then renewed his apology to Mr. Robley and Mr. Brasnell, who was present, and repeated his assertion that he had been made acquainted with the state of affairs in this colony at Lord Bathurst's office, which was the reason of his giving the opinion he had declared of the administration of affairs in this colony. Mr. Robley declared, whoever had given that opinion of the judicial character of this colony had been guilty of a gross calumny against it, for that he believed justice was as impartially and purely administered in this Island, as in any part of His Majesty's dominions; and he was sure that was the case with respect to criminal justice. Mr. Robley further states, that he does not believe there was a single person of the party in any degree intoxicated, except Mr. Capper, who was so in some degree, but by no means in his opinion, but that he was perfectly aware of any thing he said or did.

(Signed) *John Robley.*

The honourable William Brasnell states, that he dined with the president on the 15th of July, and took his station, as colonial aid-de-camp, at the head of the table, and in uniform; that about half past nine o'clock, he heard the attorney general loudly exclaiming against the colony, and every circumstance relating to it; that the governor and chief justice were leagued against the common people in conjunction with the gentlemen of landed property; he further stated, that he either had written or would write to Lord Bathurst, advising the removal of the governor and chief justice, as the only means of doing justice to the colony; and that if he (Lord Bathurst) did not comply with his suggestion, he would prove himself to be as great a rascal as either of them; that he, Mr. Capper, was happy in having an opportunity for publicly explaining his sentiments; that he was sent out to redress colonial grievances, and that he would be fully supported by those who sent him out, and that he did not care a damn for any one in the place. Mr. Brasnell further states, that the attorney general continued in his abuse of the governor and all others connected with him in the government, until he felt it his duty to call him to order, in conjunction with the honourable James Crooks; that Mr. Capper then appealed to Mr. Robley, and the circumstances stated by that gentleman then took place. Mr. Capper the next day renewed his apology to Mr. Brasnell, and at the same time declared that he had heard the state of the colony at Lord Bathurst's office before he came out, and saw many written documents relating thereto.

(Signed) *Wm. Brasnell.*

The honourable James Crooks states, that he dined with the president on the 15th of July, in company with a large party of the gentlemen of the colony; that he heard the attorney general declare publicly that the governor and chief justice ought to be removed, for that justice would never be administered in the colony until they were; that he would write a full statement to Lord Bathurst, suggesting their removal; that Mr. Capper continued his abusive language until called to order, and under the suggestion of the honourable Mr. Robley, made an apology for his conduct.

(Signed) *J. Crooks.*

I.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure No. 1,
continued.

The honourable E. Piggott (chief justice) states, that he dined with the President on the 15th instant; and on the morning of the 16th, in passing Mr. J. Glanville's office, he was accosted by that gentleman, who told Mr. Piggott that he was desired by the attorney general to assure him in what had been said by him the evening before, he did not intend any thing disrespectful against him as chief justice, but his opinions were directed against the executive government, and the principal landholders. That upon Mr. Piggott's seeing Mr. Capper, he inquired whether Mr. Piggott had seen Mr. Glanville, and whether Mr. Glanville had said any thing from Mr. Capper; Mr. Piggott requested to know what he had desired Mr. Glanville to say; he replied, he wished to assure Mr. Piggott, that in what he had said the evening before, he meant nothing disrespectful to Mr. Piggott, but that his opinions were directed against the executive government of the country.

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott,*
Chief Justice of Tobago.

Mr. John Chadband states, that he dined with the president on the 15th of July, and that in the latter part of the evening, he heard the attorney general declare, that the ends of justice would be defeated unless the governor and chief justice were removed, for that they were in league with the gentlemen of landed property against the community; that he had written to Lord Bathurst for the removal of the governor and chief justice.

(Signed) *John Chadband.*

James M. Collier, D. P. marshal, states, that he dined at the president's on the 15th of July; that he heard the attorney general voluntarily exclaim, that he had been sent out here to see justice properly administered in Tobago, but that he must be defeated in his purpose, unless the governor and chief justice were removed, and that he would write to Lord Bathurst for their removal, and that if Lord Bathurst did not comply, he would be a greater rascal than either of them; that he had heard the character of the Island at Lord Bathurst's office, previous to his coming out; that Mr. Capper repeatedly declared he did not care a damn for any one; that he would be supported by those who sent him out; that Mr. Capper continued his abuse of the executive government, and the gentlemen of the colony, in a most unjustifiable manner, until called to order; Mr. Capper frequently said that there was nothing but juggling between the executive government, and the gentlemen of landed property in the Island to defeat the ends of justice.

(Signed) *J. M. Collier.*

Mr. Capper being absent from town, the following letter was directed to be sent to him by the clerk.

Sir,

Council Chamber, 23d July 1849.

I am directed by his Excellency the governor in council to inform you, that in consequence of the accusation, made publicly by you on the 15th instant, after the dinner of his Honour the president, that no justice could be obtained in this Island while the present chief justice and the governor continued in it, and that they ought to be removed; and the chief justice having declined sitting in future as a magistrate, while any such unfounded calumny remains uncontradicted against his judicial character, by which means the public service suffers great injury and inconvenience; and as the above accusation has been confirmed by the testimony of many gentlemen present when it was made, you are desired to account and explain to his Excellency in council, at the next meeting, which will be on Thursday the 29th instant, on what grounds and by what authority you have thought proper to make this accusation, so injurious to the characters of the governor and the chief justice, and so deeply affecting the reputation of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the colony.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To Benjamin Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Samuel Cox,*
Acting Clerk Council.

Tobago

Tobago.—Minutes of a Privy Council, held the 29th of July, 1819; present, His Excellency the Governor; honourables, John Robley, William Brasnell, James Crooks, W. S. Wilson, and James Campbell.

I.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Inclosure No. 1.
continued.

His Excellency laid before the Board a letter he had received from Mr. Capper, and which was read as follows:—

Sir,

I have just received a letter, directed by your Excellency, desiring my attendance on Thursday the 29th instant; I shall do myself the honour to attend. I know nothing more becoming the character of a gentleman than to offer an apology as soon as he discovers that any unguarded observation had fallen from him at a convivial board. I made a written apology the next morning to the president, and apologized in person to individuals; this was all that I think gentlemen should have required; nothing was further from my intention than to throw out a disrespectful observation against your Excellency or the chief justice. I did not mean to give offence to any one. I believe the purport of my words to have been, "Governors and judges should not remain too long in a place; that justice should be fully and impartially administered."

Not from motives of fear or sycophancy, I beg leave to assure your Excellency, that no one in this colony entertains a higher opinion of your public or private character than myself. Captain Fletcher and the Baron can say what have been my sentiments previous to the 15th instant; Mr. Scoby was then and there, and as I do consider him a more impartial person than any other one present, I beg leave to refer your Excellency to Mr. Scoby for the truth. I have attempted to discharge my duty, and by so doing, I have given offence to some, and the impression on my mind is, that combined efforts have been used to induce your Excellency to harshness towards me, or to induce me to resign my office, to make a vacancy for some one who would be directed. I wish to have nothing to do with any thing like juggling in any office. If your Excellency thinks necessary, I shall be happy to submit the whole or any part of my conduct for the consideration of Earl Bathurst. If I am continually opposed in the discharge of my duty, I shall take the earliest opportunity of writing to his Lordship, requesting some other appointment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

B. Capper.

I cannot omit to add (with much deference to your Excellency,) that the privy council of Tobago has no jurisdiction over me, nor am I bound to attend: from feelings of respect to your Excellency, I will do as you point out. Your Excellency may advise with them as to any measure you ought to adopt, but I do not think it to be either law or etiquette, that a person holding so high and important an office as that of His Majesty's attorney-general, should be at the beck and call of a colonial privy council. I mean nothing disrespectful, individually or collectively, to the body alluded to, but I am persuaded that Earl Bathurst will not be able to get gentlemen at the English bar to accept offices in British colonies unless properly supported. As these subjects will probably find their way to England, and become subjects of subsequent discussion and consideration, I trust your Excellency will consult the dignity of the Crown and your own reputation, rather than listen to *ex parte* statements and the suggestion of persons incompetent to advise. I trust your Excellency will excuse the prolixity with which I express myself; I am a perfect stranger, wishing to do nothing but what is honourable and right, I cannot refrain from feeling irritated under the whole of the circumstances. I shall be in town on Wednesday next, and will do myself the honour of waiting on your Excellency on that day, or early on Thursday morning. If your Excellency or Mr. Piggott feel insulted (when no insult was intended,) I will repeat what I before said, in public or private, that I meant no insult. I beg leave to request your Excellency, that my communication may remain exclusively with your Excellency.

This Postscript is all
in the hand-writing
of Mr. Capper.

And the same being read, the council were of opinion and did advise his Excellency, as Mr. Capper had stated he was not able to attend from indisposition, that the following letter should be sent to him by the clerk:—

Sir,

His Excellency has laid before the council your letter to him of the 25th instant, which he considers should have been addressed to him in council, and he declines taking

293.

I.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure No. 1,
continued.

taking any notice of those expressions relating to either intended personal insult to him or the chief justice, or personal apology, as he considers it irrelevant to the subject, which as he and the privy council understand it, is an attack utterly unfounded upon the governor and chief justice in their public and official capacities, and against the general administration of civil and criminal justice in this colony. As your letter implies that you have been continually opposed in the discharge of your duty, and that therefore you will take the earliest opportunity of requesting another appointment, I am expressly desired by his Excellency in council, that you will point out to him, in writing, on what occasion you have met with that opposition by which you consider you have been prevented exercising the duties of your office, and that the administration of justice in this colony has been impeded, or any other proceedings which you consider can justify your general reprobation of the administration of justice in the colony. I am further directed by his Excellency to acquaint you, that no efforts have been made to induce any measures of harshness towards you, and that no communication whatever, other than the official letter of the chief justice of the 16th instant, has been made to him out of council by any person whatever, and that all the proceedings, and every thing connected therewith, that has passed upon this subject, will be found in the minutes of the privy council. I am directed by his Excellency to desire, that in future communication you will abstain from any expression so indecorous, as that of your wish to have nothing to do with any thing like *juggling* in office. His Excellency, after the receipt of your expected communication, will appoint an early day for its consideration in council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Saml Hall.

In the mean time, the deputy provost marshal having been desired to see whether Mr. Capper was in town, returned, and informed the governor that Mr. Capper would attend directly; and which shortly afterwards he did, and being admitted in the council chamber, was informed by his Excellency, that he would receive a letter from the clerk.

Minutes of a Privy Council, held the 5th of August 1819; present, His Excellency the Governor; the honourables George Cumine, John Robley, James Crooks, William S. Wilson, J. W. Nichol, and James Campbell.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

His Excellency laid before the Board the following letter he had received from Mr. Capper, with his answer thereto.

Sir,

Scarbro', 2d August 1819.

In reply to the official letter of the 29th ult. directed by your Excellency, I beg leave to say that it is my determination to leave this Island for England, where I shall be ready to enter into full explanation for any words which I may have uttered, or any acts which I have done. After what has passed, I never could expect comfort and happiness in Tobago, I therefore resign my office. I attended this morning at the Court-house (agreeably to your Excellency's request) a few minutes too late—severe indisposition, and the want of a horse, occasioned the delay.

I have the honor to be, &c.

B. Capper.

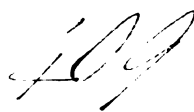
Government House, Tobago, 2d August 1819.

The governor has received Mr. Capper's letter of this day, containing his resignation of his appointment of attorney general, which the governor accepts, and requests Mr. Capper will send his commission to the deputy colonial secretary. The governor is extremely sorry Mr. Capper did not attend the court of chancery this morning, as his professional advice was required on a point of considerable importance. His Excellency then required the opinion of the Board, what further steps ought to be taken in this business; and the honourable John Robley undertook to draw up a statement of the different facts, and to submit the same to the consideration of his Excellency and the Board on Monday next.

Certified by,

Samuel Hall, Deputy Secretary.

Extract



I.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure No. 1,
continued.

Extract from the Minutes of a Privy Council, held the 9th of August 1819; present, His Excellency the Governor; the honourables George Cumine, John Robley, William Brasnell, James Crooks, W. S. Wilson, F. W. Nichol, and James Campbell.

Mr. Robley having prepared a statement of facts of the business of the late attorney general, now read the same in his place, as follows:

Your Excellency having required our opinion and advice in this business of the attorney general, we are unanimous in this expression of our sentiments, and our request, that your Excellency will take the earliest opportunity of communicating the same, and all the papers, letters and minutes of the privy council on this subject to His Majesty's government. The declaration in Mr. Capper's letter to your Excellency of the 2d of August, wherein he declares "his determination to leave this Island for England, and there be ready to enter into full explanation of what words he may have uttered, or what acts he may have done," requires that we should enter more fully on the subject than merely to express our approval of your Excellency's acceptance of Mr. Capper's resignation, so that His Majesty's ministers may not be impressed with an erroneous opinion by any mis-statement of Mr. Capper's, but may receive, and know from us now, what the truth really is, instead of by any subsequent inquiry, in a distant country, remote from all the parties competent or able to give information, and to which inquiry or explanation, suggested under his own representation, we presume Mr. Capper alludes. It is impossible not to notice, and which we are able distinctly to assert, that the gross attack made by Mr. Capper upon the governor, the chief justice, and the country at large, was altogether without provocation; there was no previous conversation on the subject, or any dispute; and we believe that it was purposely done and intended at the time as an insult to the governor, chief justice, and gentlemen of the country; that he made use of the first large meeting of the gentlemen of the colony at which he was present for that purpose; and that the plea of intoxication, and that he did not know what he said and did, is quite insufficient even as an excuse. The reference Mr. Capper has so frequently made to his acquaintance before he left England, with the character of this colony, and the mal-administration of justice within it; that he had acquired this knowledge at the office of the colonial minister, and that he would be amply supported by those who sent him out, contains, as to the first part, the means of its refutation, by communicating all these proceedings to Lord Bathurst; and we apprehend that, by his supporters, he cannot and does not refer to His Majesty's ministers, but to some society whose views and sentiments, as connected with the West Indies, he has adopted, and would endeavour to maintain.

To an impartial observer, it must have appeared impossible for His Majesty's attorney general to have made the charge he has against the governor, the chief justice, and the administration of justice within the colony in terms so general, so grossly vulgar and obnoxious, unless he were able to adduce not one but at least many flagrant instances in which the *juggling* interference of the high officers he has named with the great landholders, had impeded, prevented, or distorted the justice of the colony. In the letters addressed to Mr. Capper, by your Excellency's direction, with the advice of your council, we considered it of the first consequence to call upon Mr. Capper to produce some instance or other of malversation to justify or excuse a charge, the most disgraceful to which a judge can be exposed, and which comes with increased authority when made by the attorney general, acting, as he has presumed to say, from information and instructions derived from the office of the colonial minister. To this appeal, although he has been twice called upon, in the mildest terms, for his justification, Mr. Capper has made no reply. He has shrunk from all proof, in support of such aspersions, and has preferred a disgraceful abandonment of a high and honourable office, to any attempt to excuse or to establish the truth of his unfounded and calumnious accusations. The spot where the parties, the evidence, and the records are, has appeared to us as infinitely more suitable for the investigation of his complaints and accusation, than the distant country to which he has referred for an explanation of his conduct; and we trust we are fully borne out in maintaining, that the charges made against your Excellency, the chief judge, and the general administration of justice, are false, and utterly unfounded, when the accuser has thus avoided every offer and opportunity to adduce or prove any one circumstance by which they could be established. We hope your Excellency will join with us in requesting our chief justice to resume those duties of a magistrate, by

I.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure No. 1,
continued.

which the colony has continued to derive such benefit in the administration of justice, and the maintenance of our police; and that he will not allow a malicious and calumnious imputation, for which the accuser can bring forward no proof, or offer any excuse, and which we know, by an experience of our chief justice in his office for fifteen years, must be unfounded, to prevent him from continuing to exercise, as a justice of peace, those judicial talents, and those legal acquirements, he so eminently possesses, for the advantage of this community. Our own intercourse with the attorney general has been so limited, that we must confess our surprize on what grounds Mr. Capper has ventured to caution your Excellency against acting on any opinion we might give you on this subject. In common with every gentleman of this colony, we have felt the insult offered to your Excellency, the chief judge, and the whole of our community; and when called on by your Excellency in council, we have, without reserve, stated individually what passed in our presence, and our sentiments on the occasion; but we are sure that there is nothing in our general or individual conduct, and least of all any thing within the knowledge of the attorney general which can enable him to charge us with any combination, to prejudice him in your Excellency's opinion, and induce him, by measures of harshness, to resign his office, to make a vacancy for one who would be *directed*. In our opinion, it is no slight aggravation of the conduct of Mr. Capper, that he has thus endeavoured to disparage His Majesty's privy council of this Island in your Excellency's opinion, and imputing such dishonourable motives for our conduct, to suggest to your Excellency "our incompetence to advise you, either for the dignity of the Crown, or your own reputation." Against such a charge so deliberately made, we safely trust to your Excellency's report to His Majesty's ministers for our complete vindication; and we only consider it as a part of a deliberate and intended insult to this whole community, that Mr. Capper has thus, without the excuse of inebriety, extended his accusation to us, on whom His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer our high and honourable appointment. By Mr. Capper's assertion, of "being continually opposed in the discharge of the duties of his office, and that no gentleman at the English bar will accept of offices in British colonies unless properly supported," we cannot understand any thing else, but that he has experienced the opposition and want of support he mentions. We have therefore carefully reviewed every matter connected with the public justice of the colony, or the duties of the attorney general, which have occurred since his arrival, and as we are at a loss to guess to what circumstance he alludes, we rather consider it as part of the groundless and general charge against the colony, by which this business is so peculiarly distinguished. The only matters to which, by any possibility, we suppose, he can refer, are that of the mutinous conduct of the sailors of the brig *Margaret*, the affair of *Hoskins*, and the quarrel and assault on board the brig *Robert and Ann*. As to the first, we think that the misconduct of the sailors on board the *Margaret* was rather promoted and continued, by the countenance and advice they received from Mr. Capper; but as their violence and misbehaviour is likely to become a subject of judicial inquiry in England, we shall abstain from any further observations thereon. In the matter of *Hoskins*, whose extreme violence from constant intoxication, we suppose Mr. Capper mistook for insanity. We know that his application to your Excellency, as chancellor, for a writ *de lunatico enquirendo*, was instantly granted; that in the execution of the commission, the said *Hoskins* was found sane; that the violence of his conduct and language arose solely from drunkenness; and that he had been regularly committed by the chief justice, under a warrant directed to the provost marshal, in consequence of a charge, upon oath, of a most violent assault committed by him: and we state these facts rather in detail, because it was endeavoured, at the inquiry before the commissioners, to establish, that the man *Hoskins* had been treated with great and unnecessary cruelty, and that his committal to gaol was altogether illegal. How indispensable, for the man's own safety, his confinement was, is best evinced by the fact, that when released from gaol, on the night before he embarked for Europe, on the 18th of July last, in consequence of being provided, by a vote of the legislature, with money to pay for his cloathing, maintenance and passage to England, such was his violence towards himself and his outrage towards the persons in charge of him, that he was obliged to be confined in the strictest manner. In reference to the last matter we have adverted to, we have to notice, that during your Excellency's recent absence on your military duties, an affray happened in the harbour, on board the brig *Robert and Ann*, between two sailors and the mate, and in the course of the scuffle the mate was thrown into the water. The two sailors were taken before a magistrate and the mate having abandoned his charge against one man, who resumed his duty,

on

on board the brig, the other was committed to gaol to take his trial for the assault. The attorney general applied to his honour the president, commanding in chief, to call into activity the standing commission of the court of Admiralty, for the trial of criminal offences committed on the high seas, to try this sailor for the assault. The letter of the attorney general was laid before the council, by his honour the president, on the

July, and our opinion required thereon; when we were unanimously of opinion, that as the case complained of did not involve either death or mayhem; that the delinquent was already in the possession of the civil power, and therefore could not for that purpose require the authority of the criminal jurisdiction of the court of Admiralty; that the regular court of grand sessions for general gaol delivery would be held on the first Tuesday in October; that it was inconvenient to call together (particularly during the wet season) almost all the principal inhabitants of the country for so inconsiderable an offence, and at so great an expense to the colony as every special commission is; and therefore generally, that the requisition of the attorney general was inexpedient, and ought not to be complied with. These are the only instances to which we suppose the attorney general can have referred, as where he was either opposed or not supported; and we very confidently state them to your Excellency, as utterly insufficient to maintain any such declaration. Your Excellency has now, with the utmost advantage to the interests of this Island, presided over this colony near three years; during that time, we believe, no capital punishment, or any trial for a capital offence, committed during the period of your government, has taken place; nor do we believe, that the average number of trials for criminal offences, at our grand sessions, exceed one in a twelvemonth for many years. We do not therefore believe (and we are happy to state it as our opinion,) that the business of this Island, as to criminal justice, can afford either sufficient employment or emolument to any professional gentleman, whose studies and practice in the law have been exclusively directed to matters of criminal jurisprudence, and such we understand is the case with Mr. Capper; and therefore, that your Excellency, in the loss of Mr. Capper, as His Majesty's attorney general; and as such your legal adviser in questions regarding the property and the rights of the crown, will have nothing to regret.

In conclusion, we desire to inform your Excellency, that if Mr. Capper had not resigned his office of attorney general, and if your Excellency had not accepted his resignation, with the thorough conviction, that from the general indignation expressed through the whole of this community at this gross and unprovoked attack upon your Excellency and the chief judge, His Majesty's service could not have been benefitted by the continuance of Mr. Capper as attorney general, we should have felt it our duty to recommend to your Excellency to suspend him from the execution of his office; and we request you will transmit to His Majesty's ministers the minutes of the privy council, and this our unanimous opinion on this occurrence.

Certified, as taken from the minutes of the Privy Council, held the 23d and 29th of July, as also of the 9th day of August, 1819, by

(Signed)

Sam^l Hall, Deputy Secretary.

Inclosure, No. 2, in Sir F. P. Robinson's, of the 26th August 1819.

The Speaker and Members of the House of General Assembly, to his Excellency the Governor.

Inclosure No. 2.

WE, the speaker and members of the House of General Assembly, have seen, with indignation, the false scandalous and libellous letter, published by the direction of Benjamin Capper, esq. in the Tobago Gazette of yesterday, and we feel it due to the credit and character of the colony, to repel the calumny of that gentleman, by communicating his letter and the gross aspersions which he has uttered against the whole colony, to the agent of the Island, in order that he may wait upon the secretary of state for the colonial department, and prevent any unfavourable impressions which the artful misrepresentations of Mr. Capper may be calculated to make upon the mind of Earl Bathurst.

We have heard that examinations were taken before your Excellency in council, of several gentlemen who were present at the expression of the very foul invectives used by Mr. Capper against the colony; and it is probable that some report of these examinations may be made to Government, and as we are anxious to supply the

I.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure No. 2,
continued.

the agent with all the particulars that can be collected for his information, we have to request your Excellency will be pleased to permit a copy of such report to be furnished to the committee of correspondence, to be forwarded to the agent of the Island.

House of Assembly,
14th August 1819.

E. Piggott,
Speaker.

Inclosure, No. 3, in Sir F. P. Robinson's, of the 26th August 1820.

To the Freeholders and Gentlemen of Tobago.

Inclosure No 3.

Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that I resigned the office of His Majesty's attorney general of Tobago, being convinced that it was an utter impossibility for one man to stand alone against a host of adversaries. I regret things are as they are. Gentlemen, I came among you a perfect stranger, with a determination to do my duty with integrity and as much ability as I possessed, with a wish to support the dignity of the Crown, to protect the liberties of the subject, and to aid and assist towards a full, fair and impartial administration of justice; but I never intended to degrade myself by becoming a tool in the hands of arbitrary power, or a party concerned in any juggling system. Gentlemen, I have the satisfaction to say, that I return to England in possession of incontrovertible facts, which I shall have the honour of submitting for the consideration of those who sent me out. I venture to augur some favourable effect will be produced by the disclosures which I shall make. Allow me to add, that I feel the full force of the civilities which I have received from several respectable and independent individuals, and return them my sincere thanks. I should have done this in person had time permitted me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

B. Capper.

I declare, upon honour, that the above is a true copy of the letter inserted in the Tobago Gazette for August 13th, 1819, by Mr. Capper's orders.

(Signed)

F. P. Robinson, Governor.

II.

COPY OF A DISPATCH from the Earl Bathurst, K. G. to Sir F. P. Robinson, K. C. B. dated Downing-street, 29th October 1819:—With Two Inclosures.

II.
Earl Bathurst to
Sir F. P. Robinson.

Sir,

Downing-street, 29th October, 1819.

I received nearly at the same time with your dispatch of the 26th of August, the communication of the late attorney general, Mr. Capper, of which the inclosed is a copy. In transmitting it to you, for your explanation and report, I am far from expressing any opinion as to the validity of the accusations which Mr. Capper has brought against the general administration of justice in the colony. Indeed, I am not without a confident expectation, that you will be able to furnish me, with respect to all the subjects of accusation, with an explanation as satisfactory as that contained in the minutes of council, with respect to two of the charges, of which the council had previous intimation; but I am at the same time certain, that you will observe how important it is, for the maintenance of the hitherto unimpeached character of the colony, that the explanation upon all points should be full and precise, and should be so supported by documents, as to leave no part open to contradiction. With this view you will, I trust, see the necessity of reviewing yet more particularly the cases to which the council refer in their report, and explaining severally the different charges contained in Mr. Capper's letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

BATHURST.

Major General Sir F. P. Robinson, K. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure,

429

Inclosure No. 1, in Earl Bathurst's of the 29th October 1819.

Copy of a Letter from the late Attorney General of Tobago, preferring various charges against that colony, dated Cromer-street, Brunswick-square, 18th October, 1819.

II.
Earl Bathurst to
Sir F. P. Robinson.
Inclosure No. 1.

No. 1, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square,
18th October 1819.

My Lord,

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, dated the 9th instant, directed by your Lordship, and to state, that I arrived at Tobago on the 25th May last, with the intention of discharging the duty attached to the office of attorney general with integrity, impartiality and as much ability as I possessed. As soon as I was sworn into office, it was intimated to me, that if I intended to live in Tobago, it would be necessary for me to mind what I was about; to feel the pulse of the colony—not to talk about the Crown and the laws of England, but to fall in with the ideas and views of the leading men in the Island: then and in that case, I should, by petition to the Assembly, obtain a salary; but that, if I acted in a contrary way, I should meet with every opposition and incivility, without obtaining any emolument from the office. I determined on a faithful discharge of duty, regardless of all consequences. I soon found the intimations which I had received to be perfectly correct, and they soon became realized. A few days after my arrival, I applied to the governor for a code of the laws of Tobago. I received no reply to my application,—I could obtain none; and, I believe there are none. There appeared to me a total disrespect to all and every system of law, and that there does exist a jealous and inimical feeling towards any thing in the shape of British jurisprudence, and towards every person holding any appointment from the crown of England, particularly to those who act with faithfulness.

The governor and judge are paid by the colony, and are, I believe, too much under the influence of the Assemblies. I wish not to attack the reputation of any gentleman, but I feel called on to say, that they do not act in so independent a manner, as a sense of public duty demands. During the short space of three months, I saw the laws of God and man trampled on and defied. No one dares to interfere; a few wealthy merchants bear the sway.

If a governor, judge, and attorney general are allowed to remain for a sufficient length of time to become intimately connected with the commercial interests of the colony,—to become traders and planters, (as some have been and now are,) moreover to depend on the Houses of Assembly for support, I am of opinion, that an undue influence will prevail, to the disgrace of British jurisprudence.

I have the honour to inclose statements of facts, which took place at Tobago, during my residence there. I address your Lordship in the language of truth; I wish to avoid no responsibility or trouble in giving any explanation which may be required.

With many thanks for your Lordship's kindness and attention,

I have, &c.

To Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Benjamin Capper.

Inclosure No. 2, in Earl Bathurst's of the 29th October 1819.

Statement referred to in Mr. Capper's Letter, dated October 18th, 1819; containing,—1. Singleton's case. 2. Seamen's case. 3. E. Hoskins's case. 4. Roe's case. 5. Francisco's case; and 6. Francis Duff's case.

Inclosure No. 2.

1.—Singleton's Case.

Copy of a Letter sent to the Attorney General on the 27th May last.

Honoured Sir,

Necessity compelling me to apply to you, in consequence of a very glaring assault upon my person,* I hope you will please excuse my troubling you. The circumstance is;—On Thursday the 5th of May, I was going to Comland, with the intention of

* Singleton is a free man of colour, a native of Barbadoes; obtained his freedom by his father's purchase 27th July 1796, and is a cooper by trade.

Earl Bathurst to
Sir F. P. Robinson.

Inclosure, No. 2.
continued.

of going on board a drogher, which was going to the different bays; I was sick, and advised the sea air for my health; passing through Little Comland, was fatigued, and sat down by the road side to rest myself—it was the public road; *Mr. Sinclair** came up, saying, “God d—n you, what are you doing?” I replied, “Do not abuse me, Sir;” he passed, when returning, said, “I will soon make you know how to sit in the King’s highway;” when calling his boy, sent him to call some negroes, when a stout negro came, with a cooper’s adze in his hand; he told me “*the manager*† had sent him to take me up;” I refused to go, when threatening me with his adze, compelled me to be carried up to the house, and from thence to the black hole, without having any kind of explanation or conversation with Mr. Sinclair; I was then forcibly compelled to enter into a most noisome dungeon, and fastened in the stocks, having nothing but a small hole to receive the air, and compelled to remain in that situation ‡ *from eleven o’clock in the forenoon until eight the next morning*; when I was liberated, I complained to his Excellency the governor, in a petition, stating the circumstances, who referred me to the *magistrates*§; when I applied to them, they told me that it was above their jurisdiction; they have my affidavit of every circumstance; I have been waiting ever since, in expectation of getting some kind of satisfaction, but was greatly surprized on being informed, *by a gentleman high in office*, || that he had seen Mr. Sinclair; that he, Mr. Sinclair, was sorry for it; that he would make me a present, a new hat or something else; I can work for a new hat; I did not trouble the governor and magistrates for that, but for *that satisfaction* ¶ *which I conceive as justly due to me by the laws of my country*. I cannot think of being made a mark of, and hooted for tamely putting up with so great an injury. I was suffering in my health at a time when it might have been of the most serious consequence to me. The governor has my petition, stating every circumstance. Mr. Piggott, when sitting magistrate, took my affidavit, advised me to employ counsel to prosecute the business, but it has not been in my power. I have to beg of you, as His Majesty’s attorney general, will please to take it in your hands, and prosecute him for this so violent an injury, which he has done me. You will oblige, honoured Sir,

Your’s, &c.

(Signed)

Peter Singleton.

I have Singleton’s original letter. As soon as I received the letter from Singleton, I made some inquiries, and had every reason to believe his statement to be correct. These brutal assaults are very frequent in Tobago. Magistrates refuse to do their duty; interest, favour and partiality prevail. I think it highly improper and illegal, that the judge should get in the capacity of a magistrate; what could be more disgraceful than to see the chief justice tampering with justice? All the magistrates refused to grant a warrant; the judge tries to force the poor creature into terms. Why compromise such an outrageous breach of the peace? the motive is obvious; as soon as I applied to the court, bail was *privately* put in; no warrant granted.

(Signed)

B. Capper.

2.—*Seamens Case.* **

James Tattersfield, mate of brig Margaret, Alexander Campbell, and Robert Craighead, seamen belonging to the said brig, charged M^cGlashun, master of the said brig, with *stabbing* †† and assaulting them, on the night of the 24th May, on board the said brig, lying in Queen’s Bay. A warrant was granted by Alexander Graham, esq.; the master was brought before the *sitting magistrates* ‡‡ for the week, on the 1st June, who would not enter into the charge, although the accusers and the accused were before them. The magistrates would not hold the *party to bail*, §§ *commit*

* Mr. Sinclair is an opulent manager and attorney to several estates.

† Mr. Sinclair.

‡ Without meat and drink.

§ Mr. Adam Orr, and Messrs. J. & M. Collyer, magistrates, afraid to offend Mr. Sinclair.

|| The chief justice, who acts as magistrate; the intimate friend of Mr. Sinclair.

¶ A very proper feeling.

** The men live at No. 14, Cornwall Fields, St. George’s in the East.

†† They have brought over the sword with which the wounds were inflicted.

‡‡ The chief justice and the Rev. Mr. Wilson (the governor’s son-in-law;) the constable, Mr. Robley’s servant.

§§ The magistrates were bound either to commit, hold to bail, or discharge the warrant. They ought to be proceeded against by information, and the constable ought to be indicted for unlawfully permitting the defendant to go at large. But what avail would it have been to have applied to the court,

415

commit him to prison, or discharge the warrant; the constable let the said master out of his custody. Justice was denied to these men; they were almost starved to death in the colony. The captain would not pay them their wages, deliver their cloaths, nor would he allow them to return to the brig, unless they signed a written paper, confessing themselves to have been the aggressors; this they refused to do, and returned to this country, on board the "Governor Halket," Thomas Justus, master, Mr. John Robley giving Justus a written indemnity for receiving them on board his ship. The men are now in London, and are about to seek redress here.

Earl Bathurst to
Sir F. P. Robinson.

Inclosure, No. 2.
continued.

3.—Edward * Hoskins's Case.

On my arrival at Tobago, May 25th 1819, I saw Hoskins † *through the bars of the prison* almost naked, with a very emaciated appearance. I was informed, that he was an Englishman, supposed to be deranged; that he had been an overseer, and had conducted himself violently when in liquor. At this time Mr. Robert Mitchell, jun. was acting as deputy provost marshal, and one Severall (a Spaniard) was acting as turnkey under Mitchell. Shortly afterwards Mitchell resigned the office of deputy provost marshal; Mr. J. M. Collier was appointed in his stead; Severall likewise resigned, and Mr. Buttersworth was appointed as Severall's successor. On the 18th June, I was informed that Hoskins was in a dying state; I went to the prison almost immediately; I found Hoskins in prison with two or three negroes; his left leg was in the stocks; he had nothing on but an old dirty shirt. The constable admitted in my presence, that his leg had been in the stocks for a fortnight, and that he (Buttersworth) found him in that situation when he came into office. I never saw so great an object of misery and wretchedness. I directly wrote to the governor, who wrote me word, that he would meet me at the Court-house at ten o'clock the following morning, which he did, and accompanied me to see Hoskins; the governor expressed his concern, and said, "I am informed that he is insane, and that it would be dangerous to have him released." From the answers to questions which I put to Hoskins, I was of a different opinion; the governor said, he would make inquiries: Hoskins continued in the stocks. On Monday the 21st June there was a court of Chancery held; I moved for a writ "*de lunatico inquirendo*," to ascertain the fact whether Hoskins was insane or not. The motion was granted, and the writ was executed on Monday the 28th June; Hoskins still continuing with his leg in the stocks: he was brought into court on this day, not able to stand. On the evidence of Doctors Pauting and Nisbett, the jury returned a verdict, "that Hoskins was not a lunatic, and that his former violence was the effect of intoxication." On the 19th June,

court, when the judge of that court was the very person against whom the complaint should be made? The fact was simply this: Mr. John Robley was consignee of the vessel (he is the most wealthy and powerful man in Tobago,) and of course interested in her departure. He used his influence with the magistrates; *they wilfully and corruptly refused to administer justice.* They knew if they did administer justice, the vessel must have been detained till October. The detention would have ill suited the views of Mr. Robley: they positively tried to starve the men into terms. Had I not provided these poor British seamen with a few necessaries, I really think they must have sunk under the weight of their miseries. Mr. Robley at last, finding that I was determined not to lose sight of the subject, gave Captain Justus (who lives 29, Great Hermitage-street, Wapping, and is now there) an indemnity for taking them out of the colony, thinking the whole circumstances would be buried in oblivion. Mr. Waine, No. 9, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, is the solicitor employed for the seamen. The denial of justice, in so barefaced a manner, fills many minds with serious apprehensions.

(Signed) B. Capper.

* Hoskins was detained in prison for an alleged offence four months, without being brought to trial.

† The prison faces the street, and is in a very dilapidated state. The gaoler lives on the spot. No medical man or clergyman attends the prison. If he was committed for an assault, he ought to have been tried at the sessions. They hold no quarter sessions at Tobago, contrary to law, and to the oppression of the subject. The patentee is liable to a penalty, loss of office, and to an action for excess of punishment. Had Hoskins died, the whole party would have been indictable for murder.

Severall was the person who put Hoskins's leg in the stocks: Mitchell, jun. said it was done by the governor's orders. This assertion the governor denied in a letter to me. I am inclined to think there was no commitment, and that one was subsequently made out to screen the patentee. The patentee has no justification. My predecessor in office told me, that he never had interfered in such matters; and I had my information from the most respectable authority, that magistrates had been in the habit of sending people to prison, keeping them there as long as they thought fit, then turning them out without any trial whatever; the governor, judge, and attorney general, all winking at such illegal and outrageous conduct. I have often heard it remarked (and I believe with much truth,) "There is no such thing as law or justice to be found in Tobago."

(Signed) B. Capper.

II.
Earl Bathurst to
Sir F. P. Robinson.

Inclosure, No. 2.
continued.

June, I made a verbal application to Mr. Collier, for a copy of Hoskins's commitment. He said, had got none, and had never seen one. On the 24th June, I gave Collier a written notice to produce a copy of commitment; I received none. As soon as the jury returned their verdict, that Hoskins was not insane, the ex-deputy provost marshal (R. Mitchell, jun.) then offered me a paper in court, saying, "here is a copy of the commitment; Hoskins was put in the stocks by the governor's orders." Whether this was the truth, I know not. It was then alleged, that Hoskins had been committed to prison for an assault on John Burnett. I received shortly afterwards a letter, dated July 14th, from Burnett (witnessed by the chief justice,) consenting to give up the prosecution, and requesting me to sign a fiat for his discharge. He was liberated on the 14th or 15th July, and is now in England.

4.—*Roe's Case.*

The King, on the prosecution of Thomas Roe, against *George,* a Negro*, for felony.

The prosecutor is a housekeeper residing in Lower Scarboro' in Tobago. On Saturday, April 3d 1819, he went out between seven and eight o'clock in the evening; on his return home about *ten o'clock on the same night*, he found his window open. The next morning about nine he discovered the said window had been *broken open*.† He missed a trunk, containing articles of wearing apparel; on search, he found the trunk on the beach near the house; it had been broken open, and the contents taken out. Roe suspected George to be the thief, having seen him lurking about the premises on the same evening: he applied to the magistrates on Monday, April 5th, and communicated to them his suspicion relating to George. A search warrant was granted: the constable (*Seccerall, a Spaniard*)‡ would not execute the search warrant unless Roe advanced money; this Roe was unable to do, and the warrant was not executed. From April 5th till June 16th, nothing was further done, till Roe, on the 16th, saw his shirt on the back of George. Roe then applied to a Mr. Chatband, who said, he did not act as magistrate. *Mr. Graham§* said, *he would not grant a warrant*. Roe then came to me, stating that justice was *denied to him*: I had an interview with the governor on the subject. In consequence of his Excellency's interposition, a warrant was granted by Alexander Graham, esq. on the 19th June. Buttersworth apprehended the prisoner. He was tried on Monday the 21st June, before—

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| The Hon. E. Piggott, | } Magistrates. |
| The Hon. and Rev. Wilson, | |
| Mr. Ellam, | } Freeholders. |
| — M ^r Cellar, | |
| — Stevenson, | |

The said George was convicted on the clearest testimony. Sentence:—"The prisoner to stand in the pillory on *Sunday* the 27th June, in the market-place, for the space of one hour, from 10 till 11, *then* to be taken down and to be *publicly flogged*—39 lashes. The master to pay the gaol fees, and to pay the prosecutor £. 25 currency, the supposed value of the stolen property: the sentence was put in force.

* George is a negro belonging to Mr. Chambers, a blacksmith.

† Burglary.

‡ He ought to be indicted.

§ Is a clerk in the house of Brown & Co. He ought to be indicted by information. Had I not interfered, justice would have been completely defeated. My interference gave great offence to the magistrates. It is the custom at Tobago to try a negro, even for capital offences, before five persons. A negro is private property: this consideration induces many to compound felony, and to avoid investigating offences where negroes are concerned. Capital punishment is scarcely ever inflicted on a negro, more from motives of avarice than humanity. The negroes frequently commit felonies with impunity, knowing that their owners will not let them be brought to trial. I think most of the evils alluded to, arise from the officers of the crown receiving salaries from the colony. A judge acting as a magistrate, does much mischief: I am of opinion that it is very illegal and wrong. To see the clergyman of the colony sitting on a case of life and death, is highly indecorous, ordering (as he frequently does) negroes to be flogged on the Lord's day. The public market is held on the Sunday; dancing and revelry take place on the Sunday nights, under the nose of magistrates; the pillory is erected in the public market-place on Sunday, and corporeal punishment is inflicted (in the most indecent manner) at the very time when people are going into church. Such a system cannot fail to create disgust. It tends to demoralize the whites, to brutalize the blacks, and to destroy the ties of religious and moral obligations. I cannot refer your Lordship to so respectable and unquestionable person as Mr. Samuel Hall (clerk of the crown) at Tobago, for information on these points; he is a loyal and well disposed man.

(Signed)

B. Capper.

5.—*Francisco's Case.*

On the 16th July 1819, *Mr. Chatband** applied to me for advice, and requested me to attend the magistrates, for the purpose of obtaining a warrant against Francisco, a seaman belonging to the brig Robert and Ann, for throwing the mate of the said brig overboard; a warrant was granted; he was committed to prison for want of bail. It appearing to me that it was *an offence † committed on the seas*, I applied (in the absence of the governor) to the president, for a criminal court of Admiralty.

H.
Earl Bathurst to
Sir F. P. Robinson.

Inclosure, No. 2.
continued.

(Copy.)

Sir,

Tobago, July 8th 1819.

I beg leave to inform your Honour, that a seaman belonging to the brig Robert and Ann, has been committed to the gaol of this Island, ‡ on a charge for an assault of an atrocious nature on the seas. In order that the administration of justice may be duly administered, I feel called on, in the discharge of my duty as His Majesty's attorney general, to solicit your Honour to be pleased to direct a precept to issue for holding a criminal court of Admiralty, under the commission in such case made and provided. As the persons who are to give evidence in support of the prosecution are about to leave this Island, it would be desirable that no time should be lost.

I have the honour to be, &c.

To his Honour the President,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

B. Capper.

(Reply.)

Sir,

Sans Soucie, July 8th 1819.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to inform you, that I have summoned His Majesty's privy council § to meet on Saturday, to lay your letter before them, in order that they may give their opinion upon it, after which I shall have the honour of sending you an answer.

I am, &c.

To His Majesty's Attorney General,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

Geo. Cumine,
President of Council.

Copy of the Secretary's Letter, directed by the President.

Sir,

July 10th 1819.

I am directed by his Honour, the president in council, || to inform you, that having consulted His Majesty's privy council of this Island, upon the application in your letter to him of the 8th instant, he, by their advice, declines holding a criminal court of Admiralty, for the purpose you mention.

I have, &c.

To B. Capper, esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

Sam^l Hall.

Copy of a Letter sent to the President.

Sir,

Tobago, July 20th, 1819.

In the absence of the governor, I beg leave to acquaint your Honour, that by stat. Henry V, c. 4, quarter sessions are to be held four times in every year. ¶ By the

the

* Consignee of the vessel.

† There is an Act of Parliament for the special purpose of trying such offences without delay.

‡ The governor at this time was absent on a tour of military inspection.

§ I have the official letters by me. I can see no occasion which the president had of consulting a privy council. Any thing that gives the council the smallest trouble or expense, they object to. The words of the Act are explicit. The secretary's reply states no colourable reason for refusing a criminal court of Admiralty. Mr. Robley can (and does) command the council.

|| On the 10th, the president called on me, and said the privy council wished me to attend their meeting, in order to put some questions. I did attend at the Court-house. After keeping me there upwards of an hour, a messenger was sent out to say that I was not wanted. This was done for the purpose of giving me trouble, and meant as an insult.

¶ As Francisco was not tried by a criminal court of Admiralty, he ought to have been put on his trial on the 20th July. I am inclined to think the marshal here made himself liable for false imprisonment. The magistrates should be compelled to hold sessions; but this will never be the case, unless governor, judge, and attorney general, all co-operate to establish British jurisprudence in the colony.

(Signed)

B. Capper.

II.
Earl Bathurst to
Sir F. P. Robinson.

Inclosure, No. 2.
continued.

the custom of Tobago (as I am informed,) the 20th July is the day fixed for the quarter sessions; no attention seems to be paid to it. I merely mention the fact, without presuming to dictate or suggest what sort of notice your Honour should take of the subject mentioned.

To his Honour the President,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

B. Capper.

No reply was sent to this letter. The mate returned to England, leaving Francisco in prison for want of bail. On Monday 9th August he was let out on bail, forced to wait at Tobago till October to answer a charge, when there was a certainty of no prosecutor being present. The secretary, Mr. Hall, told me in July, that the state of the prison at that time was damp and dangerous, most likely to produce ague and death by three months imprisonment.

It evidently appears criminal courts of admiralty are refused; no quarter sessions are held; only one great session in the year, in the month of October; so that if a person was committed for an assault in the latter part of October for want of bail, that person would have to remain *a year* in prison before he was put on his trial!!! They have been in the habit of thrusting people into prison, and turning them out again without any legal process. There is a total disregard to law, justice and humanity. I was called on to attend the council, to explain words which had fallen from me; this I would not do: I was then requested to explain in writing; this I would not do. I found there was an enmity and a sort of conspiracy against me, as soon as I ventured to assert in Hoskins's case, when addressing a jury, "Gentlemen, as far as I am concerned, I will endeavour that the administration of British justice, in a British colony, shall supersede every other consideration." Many inhabitants are anxiously waiting some interposition.

(Signed)

B. Capper.

6.—*Francis Duff's Case.*

When I left Tobago, August 10th, this man was in prison, fully committed on suspicion of robbery from the dwelling-house of *Mr. J. M. Collier*.* At the request of the prosecutor, I attended the examination before the magistrates. It appeared to me, that some negroes were concerned in the said robbery, and probably some negroes belonging to Mr. Collier. Duff is a soldier in the black corps of the Island. He was brought up before the magistrates in my presence hand-cuffed, and was kept in that situation. Mr. Collier told me, that he intended to keep him hand-cuffed till his trial,† which would be from July 5th to October 12th!! I told Mr. Collier, that he had no right to *inflict torture on a prisoner*. He replied, "*the prison is not secure*;"‡ I shall not release him from hand-cuffs; I shall run all risks; I don't want to hang the poor devil; you must contrive something, Mr. Attorney-General; make some flaw in the indictment." It is publicly rumoured and believed, that such juggling has often taken place in Tobago. As others, strongly suspected of being concerned in the robbery, were private property, no inquiries were made after them.

III.

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

COPY OF DISPATCH from Sir *F. P. Robinson*, K. C. B. to the Earl
Bathurst, K. G. dated Tobago, the 23d December 1819:—With Seven
Inclosures.

MY LORD,

Tobago, 23d December 1819.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith, the charges preferred by Mr. Benjamin Capper against this colony, together with full refutations to each.

Mr. Capper appears to have laid great stress upon the case of Edward Hoskins, in which every thing was done strictly according to law; and Mr. Capper was the only

The charges here
referred to will be
found marked,
Inclosure, No. 2. in
Lord Bathurst's
Dispatch, dated
29th October 1819.

* A magistrate and gaoler.

† Three months hand-cuffed—illegal.

‡ The dilapidated state of the prison can be no justification for Collier's conduct. Collier is not an Englishman.

(Signed)

B. C.

only person to blame; for had he, as attorney general, come forward sooner in the business, Hoskins might have obtained his release upon the same terms that he eventually did. I positively deny having given orders for placing Hoskins in the stocks, for I did not know that he was confined in that manner, until informed by Mr. Capper; but I should have thought the jailor extremely remiss in his duty, if he had not taken that step to prevent the fatal consequences of the prisoner's violence.

I consider Hoskins to be an abandoned wretch, who, under the mask of drink, is ready to perform the most outrageous mischief. I have applied for an account of his conduct, to the Governor of St. Vincent's, which shall be forwarded to your Lordship.

In some of the other cases, Mr. Capper first engaged as solicitor, but finding the parties too poor to reward his interference, he wished to come forward as attorney general, but not succeeding in that point either, he has had recourse to invective against this Government.

Francis Duff, the military labourer, narrowly escaped twice being tried for his life, within six months preceding the robbery, and has been since removed to Pigeon Island, St. Lucia, to prevent any repetition of his infamous conduct. Had Mr. Capper remained in this Island till October, he would have been convinced that the law is not either abused or trifled with.

Mr. Capper complains that there are no quarter sessions in Tobago, which is not true. The fact is, that in consequence of vigilance, united with a conciliatory disposition on the part of the magistrates, capital crimes are prevented; and lesser ones are duly and legally punished by the sitting magistrates. There is so little business for the court of King's Bench, and Grand Sessions in October, that in more than one instance it has been a matter of form only.

Nothing can be more absurd than Mr. Capper's accusation of partiality in me towards the higher order; there is not an individual on the Island, who can be called a favourite in preference to any other. I keep myself perfectly free from the possibility of such an insinuation, and in consequence of it, I enjoy the confidence of all.

During my absence upon a tour of military inspection, Mr. Capper, instead of remaining at the seat of government, with the president, went to the eastern extremity of the Island; and on my return, he chose rather to write the ignorant letter, which I have already forwarded, than to wait upon me with a suitable explanation and apology for his conduct. This withdrawing himself from the colony was his own voluntary act,

I have, &c.

The Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

F. P. Robinson,
Governor.

Inclosure No. 1, in Sir F. P. Robinson's, of the 23d December 1819.

Council Room, 18th December 1819.

Inclosure No. 1.

THE committee of privy council, to whom your Excellency referred, on the 13th instant, the various papers containing the particulars of the accusations of the late attorney general, Mr. Capper, against our chief justice, and the general administration of the criminal jurisprudence of this colony, in reporting the result of their proceedings to your Excellency in council, propose, as the way in which every circumstance connected with those charges may be more clearly exhibited and confuted, to preserve each of the several matters of accusation, and all the documents connected with them distinct.

But before entering upon them, the committee cannot forbear adverting to the former proceedings on this business as contained in the minutes of the privy council of the 23d and 29th July, and the 5th and 9th August last. To the letter of the 23d July last, addressed to Mr. Capper, by the secretary, requiring him, in terms of great moderation, "to explain on what grounds, and by what authority" he thought proper to make "an accusation so injurious to the character of the governor and chief justice, and so deeply affecting the reputation of the civil and criminal jurisprudence of the colony." His answer by a letter to your Excellency, of the 25th July, was so irrelevant, that the second letter of the 29th July was sent to him, wherein "Mr. Capper was desired to point out, in writing, to your Excellency in council, on what

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure No. 1,
continued.

what occasion he had met with that opposition by which he considered himself prevented exercising the duties of his office, and that the administration of justice in this colony had been impeded, or any other proceedings which he might consider sufficient to justify his general reprobation of the administration of justice in the colony."

To that no other answer was made but his letter of 2d August, resigning his office of attorney general, and stating that it was in *England* that he would be ready to explain what he might have uttered or done. Your Excellency will therefore advert to this circumstance, that it is only now for the first time that we are informed what are the particulars, or indeed of any positive charges which Mr. Capper had to make; and it is with sentiments, we trust, of laudable pride, that we feel ourselves enabled to confute, as minutely, the particular charges now exhibited by Mr. Capper against this colony, as, we trust, we had before repelled his general and unfounded calumnies.

Every part of his former conduct pointed out the course he was likely to pursue, and therefore what has occurred we fully expected; and the privy council, in their report to your Excellency of the 9th August, anticipated the design of Mr. Capper, to endeavour "by mis-statements in a distant country, remote from all the parties competent or able to give information, to impress His Majesty's Ministers with an erroneous opinion, while he resisted and refused any explanation or vindication of his charges here, on the spot where all the evidence, the parties and the records are, but preferred a disgraceful abandonment of his high office, to any attempt to excuse or establish the truth of his unfounded and calumnious accusations." Here follows in regular order the report and affidavits upon

1.—Singleton's case.

2.—Seamen's case.

3.—Hoskins's case.

4.—Rowe's case.

5.—Francisco's case.

6.—Francis Duff's case.

We trust we have now, to the satisfaction of your Excellency, completely confuted every accusation, which the malice and revenge of Mr. Capper has brought forward against your Excellency, our chief judge, and the general administration of the criminal jurisprudence of this colony, and we feel confident that your Excellency, in your report to His Majesty's government, will rescue the characters of this Island from the calumnies and aspersions of Mr. Capper. But we are far from thinking that the matter should rest here; we do not lightly regard the charges made by Mr. Capper; we consider them as the base effusions of a malicious and revengeful mind, acting with cool deliberation to libel and defame the fair and unblemished reputation of your Excellency, our chief judge, and the magistracy of the country, and to bring the whole jurisprudence of this colony into disgrace and contempt. We are at a loss to conceive how any greater charges can be made against gentlemen acting in those high responsible and dignified offices, than those which are contained in the accusations made by Mr. Capper, and submitted by your Excellency to our consideration.

In Singleton's case, No. 1, he charges our chief justice with partiality towards Mr. Sinclair, and tampering with justice, "trying to force the complainant to terms, and privately taking bail, and that the magistrates refuse to do their duty, and that interest, favour and partiality prevail."

In the Seamen's case, No. 2, "he charges the honourable John Robley with using his influence improperly with the magistrates to defeat justice," and that "the chief justice and the Rev. Mr. Wilson *wilfully and corruptly refused to administer justice.*"

In the case of Hoskins, No. 3, he makes a direct charge against the chief justice of making out, subsequently, a warrant of commitment, on purpose to screen the patentee; there being no commitment originally, which is in fact no less than a charge of forging a judicial instrument for a corrupt purpose, and accuses the governor and the judge with winking at illegal and outrageous conduct, and declares his belief that no such thing as law or justice is to be found in Tobago.

In the case of Rowe, No. 4, he charges Mr. Chadband and Mr. Graham with refusing to do their duty as magistrates, and so denying justice to the complainant, all which is proved to be completely false, and that they ought to be indicted by information. These charges are positive, and are exclusive of the general and indiscriminate abuse and defamation which he has in every case heaped upon the magistracy and jurisprudence of the country. He has done this, and laid the same before

His

421

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 1.
continued.

His Majesty's Government, where, if not repelled and confuted, it must have been in the greatest degree prejudicial to the interests and character of the colony. For such malicious, revengeful and false accusations, we are of opinion, that Mr. Capper should receive the severest punishment the law will inflict, and which such conduct deserves; and under your Excellency's solicitation and representations, we hope His Majesty's Government will place these accusations, from No. 1 to 6, which are all in the handwriting of, and signed by Mr. Capper, at the disposal of this colony, and that to vindicate the fair fame of this Island, and these high and dignified officers, who have hitherto, with honour to themselves and advantage to this community, administered the jurisprudence of this colony, it will allow them to be used in evidence in whatever legal proceedings against Mr. Capper, which after due consideration, it may be thought expedient to adopt.

20th December 1819.

Unanimously approved in council, and recommended to be forwarded to His Majesty's Ministers, by his Excellency the governor.

By command,

James Hall, Acting Secretary.

Inclosure No. 2, in Sir F. P. Robinson's of the 23d December 1819.

1.—*Singleton's Case.*

Inclosure, No. 2.

Taking them in the order in which they are numbered, we shall first advert to No. 1, Singleton's case; and we have to state of our own knowledge, as the judges, who sat at the last court of Grand Sessions, held the 5th October last, that Mr. Sinclair, the gentleman against whom the complaint of Singleton was made, and who, by the record of the sitting magistrates of the 4th June, had been bound over in a recognizance of himself and two sureties, to appear before the next court of Grand Session, to answer the complaint of the said Singleton, did appear to answer the said complaint, and was by due course of law discharged from the said recognizance, as the prosecutor Singleton never appeared or answered when summoned by the cryer of the court; our chief justice, who, on this occasion, acted as the sitting magistrate, will show to your Excellency, how different the circumstances of this case really are from the statement made by Mr. Capper, and when he says, that in consequence of his interference, bail was *privately* put in; the fact is not so, for by the book containing the record of the proceedings of the sitting magistrates, it appears that the bail was *publicly* given at the Court-house, on the usual day of the magistrates sitting. We think it would be unnecessary, upon every case we have to advert to, to state the high opinion we entertain of our chief justice, and how incapable he is of acting either in the way, or from the motives, suggested by Mr. Capper. But we have always considered it as the duty of a justice of the peace, to endeavour to make up the quarrels and disputes which are brought before him, and assuage the anger and animosity of the parties towards each other, and only to enforce the law when every attempt at reconciliation has failed. We know that such is the practice in England, and that it frequently happens, that after a public trial has commenced, and even proceeded in, that judges recommend the parties to compromise their disputes, rather than proceed to the extremity of the law; our chief justice on this occasion endeavoured to reconcile the parties, and when he could not effect that desirable object, he, acting as a magistrate, bound over the parties complained against, to answer the accusation at the sessions, without either regarding, or being even acquainted with any interference of Mr. Capper's in the business.

December 20th, 1819.

Unanimously approved in council, and recommended to be forwarded to His Majesty's ministers by his Excellency the governor.

By command,

(Signed) Samuel Hall, Acting Secretary.

Singleton's Case.

Peter Singleton is a black man. He is not a native of this Island, nor was he brought up here. He came from some other island to this; whether he be free or not, I know not. He applied to Mr. Wilson and myself, when sitting as magistrates, upon Monday the 10th of May last; he stated that he had made a previous application to some other magistrates, who had declined acting, and he gave generally an account of Mr. Sinclair's treatment of him, and mentioned, that no other persons

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 2.
continued.

were present than those, whom you will see presently named in his affidavit. I told him to let his complaint stand over till the Friday, that we might see Mr. Sinclair. I sent a message to him, desiring him to come in and answer the complaint; but, I suppose, accident prevented him. Your Excellency and your Honours know that the magistrates sit in weekly rotation, and their days of public sitting at the Court-house, are Monday and Friday, which are directed by the Act and have been sufficient for all purposes. Any business begun in one week, is taken up by the magistrates of the next, and we do not interfere in each other's week, unless invited by the magistrates of the week to sit, it sometimes happening that one is sick or absent from town. I remember mentioning to Mr. Collier, that he ought to have attended to Singleton's complaint; and I think he answered, that the justices of the week considered it to be false imprisonment, which had never come before them, and that they did not know exactly how to proceed. Your Excellency and your Honours know, that it is not every one that is ready at the duties of a magistrate, and if they seem dilatory, I know it is from their diffidence, and not from any disposition to refuse justice. I told Mr. Collier that false imprisonment necessarily carried with it an assault, and that upon that ground he should have taken cognizance of it, which he said he was not aware of. Upon the 14th day of May, my next sitting day with Mr. Wilson, Peter Singleton made the following affidavit, which I entered in the justices' book, and from which I have copied it.

"Peter Singleton stated, that on Wednesday the 5th instant, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, he was sitting in the public road near Little Comland Bay to get on board a drogher for change of air. The Nelson drogher was in the bay, which he had hailed, thinking it was Mr. Ker's vessel, in which he had had permission to go, but the captain answered it was not Mr. Ker's vessel, that she was coming from Sandy Point Bay to Great Comland, where he advised complainant to go and meet her. It was on his way thither that he was resting, and Mr. Sinclair came up to him, and said, God d—n you, sir, move out of the road. Complainant answered that he was resting himself, sick, and that he might have told him, in an easy manner, without abusing him. He replied in an abrupt way. Complainant moved, and Mr. Sinclair went away. Presently he returned, and said, damn you, you are sitting there still, I don't know you; and sent a little boy which was following him, to call a cooper from the works. When he heard that, he moved forwards towards Great Comland, and soon after the cooper followed him. Complainant asked what he wanted. The cooper said he must go back, and held up his adze. Complainant, being sick, submitted to go back; and when he got to the great house, the cooper told him, the manager had ordered him to be put into the stocks, and he was confined there till six o'clock the next morning. He was then taken out, and was carried back by the cooper to the place where he had been taken up."

It is my invariable practice, before I swear a complainant to his or her statement, to read it distinctly to him or her, and to require attention to it, that any error may be rectified or omission supplied. This was done in the present case, and Singleton was sworn to the truth of his statement. I did not chuse to put any questions to Peter Singleton, that would imply any doubts of him. I knew that he had come here from another island. I know that such persons come here under considerable suspicion, and that a court always looks at them with jealousy. I thought that if Singleton could avoid any question that concerned his rights in a court, it would be more for his interest than to go into a court. I am not the intimate friend of Mr. Sinclair, as is asserted; though he is a gentleman that every one respects. I wished to serve Singleton, not Mr. Sinclair; and when I saw this gentleman, I told him there was a serious complaint against him, and asked him if he had received a message from me. He replied, that he had requested a friend of his to try and compromise it; that he had never seen Peter Singleton before; that he did not know who he was, and was sorry he had put him in the stocks, which he certainly should not have done, if he had understood him to be a freeman. Singleton pressed his complaint; and before I bound over Mr. Sinclair, who required no warrant to be issued, I told him what Mr. Sinclair had mentioned, and that if he made him a present with such an apology, it might be as well if he were satisfied, without urging a prosecution. I found Singleton averse to this, and when my week came round again, I think upon the fourth of June, I bound over Mr. Sinclair with two most respectable sureties, Mr. Chadband and Mr. Samuel Hall, to appear at the grand sessions in October. If Mr. Sinclair had not been a member of the Assembly, probably he would not have been bound over so soon, but I found an opportunity for doing so. The Assembly were sitting that week, and I am

423

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 2.
continued.

I am so much engaged as speaker of the house, during a session, that I cannot then attend to any other business. The recognizance was taken, not privately, as is alleged, nor in consequence of any interference of Mr. Capper, but publicly in the Court-house, in the room in which the justices sit. I saw Singleton in the house, and I told him Mr. Sinclair was bound over, and that he had now only to apply to the attorney general and prosecute. The recognizance was filed in the Crown-office. Mr. Sinclair appeared in conformity to it; Peter Singleton did not appear. Why he did not, rests with himself. If I went out of my way, I did it not for the sake of Mr. Sinclair, but for the sake of Peter Singleton; who, if he had failed in establishing that which, for aught I know, he may have the means of doing, upon notice, but which he might not have been able to do upon a motion in arrest of judgment, would have at least suffered defeat and inconvenience. I thought from Singleton's information that he had no ground to stand upon in the court where I preside, for I am not chief justice of the criminal court, which Mr. Capper seems all along to think. I have to regret that I have gone out of my way, not because I have done wrong, but because my motives have been mistaken and misrepresented. I did not mention them to Singleton, or any other person, and I mention them here in confidence. The course of law is still open to him, and why he does not pursue it, is not for me to inquire. Mr. Capper observes that these brutal assaults are very frequent in Tobago. He asserts what is not fact. He thinks it highly illegal and improper that the chief justice should act as a magistrate. The chief justice is a magistrate, and I apprehend of very high rank; and how his acts as a magistrate can be illegal, because he is chief justice, I cannot comprehend. Mr. Capper probably thinks it improper, because he mistakenly supposes that I am chief justice of the court of grand sessions. I do not understand what is meant by the chief judge tampering with justice, and forcing a poor creature into terms. Peter Singleton did not complain that I tried to force him into terms; on the contrary, I think he says, I advised him to employ counsel and prosecute the business. It is inconceivable to me how Mr. Capper can reconcile it to the feelings of a gentleman, and a man of honour, to set down in writing any assertion that imports the reputation of individuals, or the character of a colony, without being able to offer in support of such assertion incontrovertible testimony. I should have thought his professional education would have taught him a different principle; and that he must have supposed the dignified and noble character to whom he addresses himself, would require some evidence of the charges he has made.

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott*, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Inclosure, No. 3, in Sir F. P. Robinson's, of the 23d December 1819.

2.—*Seamen's Case.*

Inclosure, No. 3.

The privy council in their report to your Excellency, contained in the minutes of the 9th August, stated, that as the "violence and misbehaviour of the sailors was likely to become the matter of judicial inquiry in England, they should abstain from any further observations thereon," and the same reason would operate now; but when Mr. Capper, in his marginal notes on this case, has stated to His Majesty's ministers the most positive falsehoods to support his malicious assertions, we have deemed it necessary to lay before your Excellency the affidavits of William Alexander, in direct contradiction of one of the assertions of Mr. Capper, the affidavits of the honourable and reverend Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ronald M'Millan, in elucidation of what took place before and during the inquiry into the conduct of Captain M'Glashan and the sailors, and the declaration of the honourable John Robley, now before your Excellency in council, as to his knowledge of any of the circumstances connected with this case; and we very confidently leave these documents to your Excellency's consideration, as a complete disproof of the facts which Mr. Capper has asserted to be true, and which are proved to be false, and that they give altogether an impression totally different from that attempted in Mr. Capper's statement and notes, which seem on this occasion to have been penned with more than his usual malignity, and in utter disregard to the real facts of the case.

20th December 1819.

Unanimously approved in council, and recommended to be forwarded to His Majesty's ministers by his Excellency the governor.

By command,

Jas Hall, Acting Secretary.

Seamen's Case.

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to, Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 3.
continued.

The Declaration of the honourable John Robley.

In this case Mr. Capper has thought proper to make use of my name, and it can have been only done to attempt to produce some one instance of that *juggling* between one of the great landholders and the magistracy of the Island to defeat the ends of justice which he has so often mentioned; the following account contains every thing I know upon this subject. I was upon my estate of Betsey's Hope, at Queen's Bay, when Mr. M^c Millan arrived the 24th May, and he informed me, on the evening of his arrival, with what insolence and insubordination the sailors had behaved to Captain M^c Glashan in coming on shore from the Vittoria; and, in the course of next day, I was told, that the sailors of the Margaret had been in a state of mutiny during the night, and that a party of them were gone to Scarboro' to complain against the captain. The captain and the mate both stated to me the misconduct of the men; and I saw, upon the beach at Queen's Bay, the long-boat of the ship staved, and so much injured that it could not be employed in landing the cargo. The captain and the mate and an apprentice informed me that was done by the sailors. I was in town a few days afterwards, and found that Captain M^c Glashan had been summoned to answer the complaint of the sailors before the sitting magistrates; of this I expressed my decided disapprobation that the magistrates had so done, and had not referred the complainants to some magistrate near the place where the cause of complaint arose, instead of bringing the captain of a vessel, with a large property under his charge, near 24 miles, when there were magistrates in that part of the country. The warrant was issued, and served upon Captain M^c Glashan, who appeared in consequence before the sitting magistrate; but what Mr. Capper states, "that the constable was my servant," is not true; the constable who executed the warrant, William Alexander, is not in my service, has never been in my service, nor, until yesterday, had I ever either seen him or spoken to him in my life. Captain M^c Glashan informed me, that having preferred his complaint against the sailors before the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and having appeared according to the summons, he joined his ship again, not supposing that he would be again required, and that some days after the sailors returned and desired to go on board again; I wrote to him, and I advised him to receive them, provided they would promise to conduct themselves better. Captain M^c Glashan required, that they should declare their contrition for their behaviour in writing, and assure him that they would do their duty properly on board if he received them again; this they refused to do in a manner to his satisfaction; and saying, he was better without them than with men who would not do their duty, he refused to take the men back who had left the ship. Mr. Capper applied to me on the subject, and it was in consequence of that application I interested myself at all in asking Captain M^c Glashan to receive the men again. Mr. Capper commencing his report with what is not true, as to the constable, proceeds afterwards to state, that I used my influence with the magistrates, and that they, in consequence, *wilfully and corruptly refused to administer justice*. I do most solemnly declare that such a declaration is totally false; and it is by these kind of unfounded assertions, devoid of all proof, he endeavours to establish his charge of the landholders juggling with the magistracy to defeat the ends of justice.

The vessel, the Margaret, does not belong to me, or any part of her. She brought out plantation stores for the use of my estates, and was to take back a cargo of sugar and rum from my estates. Mr. Capper seems to think, that any motive of convenience or interest is sufficient to induce the disgraceful conduct he imputes to me,—that may be the case with him; and he knows little of the feelings of an honourable mind, that would make such a charge against any gentleman, and be at the same time incapable of supporting it by the slightest testimony.

There is, however, one point, which admits of a direct answer, and a very different reason than the one suggested by Mr. Capper, which I most solemnly disclaim. Captain M^c Glashan was about 25 miles from Scarboro'; Captain Justus, at Scarboro' was ready to sail for Europe the next day, and was to take home, as part of his crew, the mutinous sailors of the Margaret; he wrote to me, that he could not take them without Captain M^c Glashan's consent in writing, and his assurance that he would not bring an action against him at home, for taking away his sailors, and which I know was the law, (37th Geo. III, c. 73,) but that, if I would give him a note to that effect, as Captain M^c Glashan was so far off, it would be equally satisfactory to him. I did so; and precisely for the reasons given by Captain Justus, and no other.

Captain

425

Captain Justus did not sail as soon as he expected, and Captain M^cGlashan sent down his letter releasing Captain Justus from any consequences, and, I believe, my letter was returned; but I considered the matter of so little consequence, that I cannot answer precisely, whether that was the case or not; if it was not returned, I presume, Captain Justus has it still in his possession.

iii.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 3.
continued.

When Captain M^cGlashan sailed for England, the 18th July, I wrote, by him, to my correspondents in England, earnestly recommending the owners of the ship to prosecute the sailors for their mutinous conduct, by which their property had been so much injured and endangered.

18th December 1819.

John Robley.

Tobago.—Personally appeared the Hon. and Rev. William Sloane Wilson, rector of Tobago, and justice of peace in the said Island, and being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed upon oath, and saith, That on the 31st of May last he was one of the sitting magistrates for the week beginning on that day; that Charles M^cGlashan, captain or master of the brig Margaret, was brought before him by a warrant granted by Alexander Graham, Esq. J. P. at the complaint of James Tattersfield, Robert Craighead, and Alexander Campbell, seamen belonging to the said brig Margaret; that the Honourable Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of said Island, and the other magistrates appointed to act with the deponent, was called away to his place as Speaker of the Assembly. That, upon asking M^cGlashan what he had to say for himself, he deposed on oath, that his crew had behaved in a most riotous and disorderly manner, ever since his vessel came to this island, and that one of them in particular, Alexander Campbell, on the evening of the 24th, had taken up a handspike, and threatened to knock out his (M^cGlashan's) brains. That he, the deponent, the legislature being then sitting, was then called upon to take his seat in council, and desired the parties to remain there, until he should be at liberty to attend to them. That it was the intention of the deponent to have bound M^cGlashan on the one part, and Campbell on the other, over to keep the peace, and to appear at the next court of grand sessions to answer for the said assault, but that upon going into the magistrates room, after the council broke up, all the parties, as well as the constable, had disappeared; that the parties did not again make their appearance on the following Friday, which is the other day of the week appointed for the magistrates to attend; that he afterwards heard Mr. Capper complain of the irregularity in allowing the said M^cGlashan to be at large, without having given security to keep the peace and appear at the next court of grand sessions, to answer to the assault; but hearing that these sailors were employed on board the Governor Halket, in which vessel they afterwards sailed for England, and there threatened to call M^cGlashan to account for his conduct, and where the whole matter and dispute between the Captain and the sailors would become the subject of judicial inquiry and decision, this deponent, no farther application on either side being made to him, considered the matter altogether removed from his jurisdiction. This deponent deems it unnecessary to notice the assertion of Mr. Capper, that this deponent had acted either fraudulently or corruptly, beyond disclaiming, that such assertion is unaccompanied by any proof whatever, and that it is utterly false and malicious.

W. S. Wilson.

The above affidavit was taken, and the contents duly sworn to be true, by the deponent, the Reverend William Sloane Wilson, this fifteenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and nineteen,

Before me,
Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Tobago.—Personally appeared William Alexander, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and saith, That one day in the month of May last, he believes the 28th of May, being in Scarborough upon business, he, as one of the constables for the parish of St. Paul, had delivered to him a warrant to apprehend Captain M^cGlashan, of the brig Margaret, then lying in Queen's Bay, and which warrant he accordingly executed, and brought Captain M^cGlashan before the sitting magistrate at Scarbro', on the 31st of May, which magistrate was the Rev. Mr. Wilson; that the Rev. Mr. Wilson having examined, and received the deposition of Captain M^cGlashan, was called away, as this deponent understood, to attend his duty at the Council, which was then sitting; that after waiting a considerable

293.

G

considerable

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 3.
continued.

siderable time, and no further proceedings taking place, this deponent considering that he had fulfilled all the duty he was expected or required to do, returned home to the estate on which he resided, as cooper and overseer, and which is about twenty miles from Scarbro'. This deponent declares, that he is altogether inexperienced in the duties of a constable; that this is the first and only warrant he ever saw served, or was ever called upon to execute, and that he endeavoured faithfully to discharge all that he was of opinion he was called upon or required to do. This deponent solemnly declares, that he has now been about four years in this colony; and that during the whole of the time he has resided upon Kindal Place estate, the property of Mr. Bourdieu, and that he has not been in any other employ in the Island of Tobago, and that he never lived, or was in the employ of, or was ever engaged in any way, direct or indirect, in the service of the honourable John Robley, whom he only knows by sight, or even spoke to before this day; and that neither by the instigation of the said John Robley, or any body else, did he, this deponent, let the said Captain M^cGlashan out of his custody, but solely for the reasons and in the manner before stated. This deponent further declares, that he has not the warrant under the authority of which he apprehended the said Captain M^cGlashan, or did he think it was requisite for him to preserve it; and that he left the said warrant in the room of the sitting magistrates, on the 31st of May, when he carried Captain M^cGlashan before the Rev. Mr. Wilson.

William Alexander.

The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof, duly sworn to by the deponent, William Alexander, this seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Before me,

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Seamen's Case.

I am not acquainted with the merits of this case. Mr. Capper states, that I was a sitting magistrate on the 1st of June; I was not. The House of Assembly met on the 31st of May, and the session continuing till the 12th of June, my duty in the house as Speaker, prevented my attending to any other business; I sat for a very short time on the 31st of May, but was obliged to go to the House of Assembly before any complaint of the seamen came on. He observes, that the magistrates ought to be proceeded against by information, but that it would be of no avail to apply to a court where I was the judge. Mr. Capper does not know how the criminal court is constituted. The senior member of Council is the Chief Justice of that court. He supposes, that as I am Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, that I am Chief Justice of the Court of Grand Sessions. It is no such thing; Mr. Robley's character is above such foul insinuation as is conveyed against him in this case; and the magistrates of this island are incapable of doing any act of wilful and corrupt injustice. The broad assertions of Mr. Capper in this case, are like his other assertions, totally unfounded, and unsupported by facts.

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Personally appeared Ronald M^c Millan, manager of, and living upon, Betsey's Hope estate, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and saith, That he arrived from England in the Vittoria, Captain Montgomery, off Queen's Bay, in this island, in the afternoon of the 24th of May last, and the boat of the Margaret, Captain M^c Glashan, which vessel was laying at anchor in Queen's Bay, having come off to the Vittoria with the Captain and four sailors, this deponent was desirous of landing at Queen's Bay, in which bay the estate of Betsey's Hope is situated, and went into the Margaret boat for that purpose; that while the boat was along side the Vittoria, the rigging of the mast of the boat suffered some damage against the side of the Vittoria, which one of the sailors was sent up to repair, and the Captain being very desirous to get into Queen's Bay, urged the sailors to get the mischief repaired, to which they replied with very insolent language; that the mast having afterwards given way, and broke in a squall, another boat came from the Margaret to tow up the boat into Queen's Bay, in which was this deponent, the Captain, and the four sailors; that one of the sailors in the boat just arrived from the Margaret, called out to the Captain, and inquired whether he was going to anchor

427

ancher there, or be towed up by the boat, and this inquiry was made in a very insolent manner; that this deponent was landed soon after, but was decidedly of opinion, that the sailors deported themselves and addressed the Captain in a very insolent and improper manner, which he thinks they were induced to do by the lenient and mild behaviour of the Captain towards them. This deponent was informed the next morning, by the mate of the Margaret, that the men had behaved during the night with great insolence to the Captain, so that he (the mate) had been obliged to take a rope's-end to them, and that several of them had set off to town that morning to the Governor.

Ronald M^c Millan.

The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, Ronald M^c Millan, this fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Before me,

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Inclosure No. 4, in Sir F. P. Robinson's of the 23d December 1819.

3.—*The Case of Edward Hoskins.*

We believe that nothing can be necessary to satisfy His Majesty's ministers of the wilful falsehood and malice of the charge made by Mr. Capper, in the business of Edward Hoskins, and of the deplorable state of the unfortunate man Hoskins himself, than a perusal of the affidavits in that case.

The affidavits of Peter Smith, Joshua Heaslett, William Sang, Arthur Cordiner and Ronald M^c Millan, afford a history of his conduct upon every estate whereon he was employed, from the time of his arrival in the colony in January, to his assault upon John Burnett, and consequent imprisonment, and his actual departure from the colony on July the 18th.

The affidavit of John Burnett must satisfy every person that the only mode to prevent the violence that Hoskins was constantly threatening and using, was that adopted, and that our chief justice would really have merited part of the charges brought against him, if he had not committed Hoskins to gaol, for the assault sworn against him by Burnett; or could it be expected that any respectable housekeepers would be bail for an individual who had come here, without character or recommendation, and unknown to any but by his deportment detailed and exhibited in the foregoing affidavits.

We wish to point out to your Excellency, and very earnestly request, that you will especially call this matter to the attention of His Majesty's Ministers, that in the marginal notes, in the hand-writing of Mr. Capper, he says, "I am inclined to think there was no commitment, and that one was subsequently made out to screen the patentee."

We cannot distinguish this from a charge of direct forgery of a judicial instrument made against our chief justice, utterly disproved by the affidavit of J. Severall, the constable and goal keeper, and the original warrants in the marshal's office, in the hand-writing of the chief justice, which Mr. Capper saw, and which were produced to him in court at the execution of the writ "*de lunatico inquirendo*." We are without words to express our indignation at so infamous an attempt; and we trust the result must be to render Mr. Capper incapable of receiving in future the slightest credence to his infamous aspersions.

The committee are enabled to satisfy your Excellency, that the proceedings stated to be extracted from the Tobago Gazette of the 25th of June and 2d of July, were actually drawn up by Mr. Capper himself, were inserted by his orders, and that he paid the printer for the insertion of that of the 2d July, and the original of the statement of these proceedings, in the hand-writing of Mr. Capper, is attached to the affidavit of Mr. Murphy, the editor and printer of the Tobago Gazette, to that effect.

The subscription of which Mr. Hoskins speaks, was the charity of a few individuals towards Mr. Hoskins, while he was in gaol, amounting to about twelve dollars, and placed in the hands of Mr. Cox, the coroner, and a clerk in the secretary's office, for his use, for it could not be permitted to be paid to him, as it would have been only employed in the purchase of spirits, and so continue the intoxication and consequent violence, which had already placed Hoskins in gaol; the inclosed affidavit must

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 3.
continued.

Inclosure, No. 4.

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure No. 4,
continued.

| | | |
|-------|----|----|
| £. | s. | d. |
| 80 | — | — |
| 16 | 2 | 6 |
| <hr/> | | |
| £.96 | 2 | 6 |
| <hr/> | | |

satisfy your Excellency that the whole was expended by Mr. Cox for Hoskins, and Mr. Cox is not yet remunerated some of the money he expended on his account.

During the sitting of the Legislature in July, from motives of humanity, a sum of money was voted to procure a passage for Hoskins to England, and a supply of articles of apparel, in the event of the prosecutor, Mr. Burnett, consenting to relinquish his charge against him. Mr. Burnett did consent, on the condition that he quitted the country, and should not be at large until his departure, which was at length with great difficulty effected in the *Margaret*, many other captains of vessels having refused on any terms to receive him.

The evidence of the Honourable Mr. Brasnell, Mr. James Wilcock, Mr. Mander, and the certified copies of the joint resolutions of the two Houses of Legislature, must convince every person, however prejudiced, that the most humane motives alone, either originated or carried into effect an act of charity to a very undeserving object, or are we in the least surprized that he should be without clothes soon after his arrival in England, when it is notorious that he here sold almost all his apparel to procure spirits, either before or during his confinement.

To this we have only to add the declaration of our chief justice, now before your Excellency in council, as to all the matters connected with this subject, in which he was engaged, or as to which he had the means of acquiring any information; and we rest assured, that a more complete confutation of a false and malicious charge against a dignified officer, and the administration of justice in any colony, was never brought forward, and that it must for ever entail upon Mr. Capper, in the minds of His Majesty's Ministers, the disgrace of a false and malicious calumniator.

The immediate attention paid by your Excellency to the application of Mr. Capper, in the affair of this man, Hoskins, both in visiting the prison at Mr. Capper's request, and in granting, without one instant's delay, the writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, and so assisting and promoting every inquiry or process Mr. Capper, in his capacity of attorney general, could demand or require, would, in our opinion, have called forth some other expression towards your Excellency, than to join your name in a gross and general assertion, of having connived and winked at an illegal and outrageous conduct in the administration of the justice of the country.

On this occasion, as on many others, good will spring out of evil, and the minute and accurate investigation this business of Hoskins has gone through, must convince and satisfy His Majesty's Government of the vigilance, the promptitude, and the energy with which your Excellency watches over every department of our colonial government, and especially the administration of our criminal jurisprudence, or could any matter have been selected by which the judicial character of our chief judge could be exhibited in a more favourable light as a magistrate, acting with vigour and discretion, on the part of the public, and humanity towards the unfortunate delinquent.

December 20th, 1819.

Unanimously approved in council, and recommended to be forwarded to His Majesty's Ministers by his Excellency the Governor.

By command,
(Signed) *Samuel Hall*, Deputy Secretary.

Tobago.—To Mr. Joseph Severall, Constable.

Forasmuch as John Burnett, of the said island, free coloured man, hath appeared before me, Elphinstone Piggott, one of the justices of our Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace within this island, and made oath, that Edward Hoskins, of the said island, did upon the 8th day of March instant, in the town of Scarborough, in the said island, assault and throw stones at him, the said John Burnett: These are to authorize and require you to bring before me the said Edward Hoskins, to be dealt with according to law.

Given at Scarborough, this 9th day of March, 1819,

(Signed) *E. Piggott*, (L. s.)

Tobago.

Tobago.—To Mr. Joseph Soverall, constable, and to the Keeper of the Common Gaol in the said Island.

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Whereas Edward Hoskins, of the said island, planter, is now brought before me, Elphinstone Piggott, one of the justices of our Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in the said island, requiring him to find sufficient sureties, to be bound with him in a recognizance for his personal appearance at the next court of grand sessions to be holden in and for the said island, and in the mean time to keep the peace towards our said Lord the King and all his liege people, and especially towards John Burnett, of the said island: And whereas the said Edward Hoskins hath refused, and doth now refuse before me, to find such sureties; these are, therefore, in the name of our said Lord the King, to command you the said constable forthwith to convey the said Edward Hoskins to the common jail of our said Lord the King, in the said island, and to deliver him to the keeper thereof; and I do, in the name of our said Lord the King, hereby command you, the said keeper, to receive the said Edward Hoskins, and him there safely to keep, until he shall find such sureties as aforesaid.— Given under my hand and seal, at Scarborough, in Tobago, this 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1819.

Inclosure, No. 4.
continued.

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott, (L. s.)*

Personally appeared Joseph Soverall, residing in the town of Scarborough, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath, and saith, That he is a constable and keeper of the jail of the town of Scarborough; that he has carefully read over and compared the two warrants above written, with the originals in the deputy provost marshal's office of this island, and declares that the same are word for word, and in all respects exact copies of the same; that the first, being a warrant for apprehension of the said Hoskins, was delivered to him, this deponent, by the chief justice, the Honourable Elphinstone Piggott; and the said Hoskins, being carried before the sitting magistrates, was committed to jail, for want of sureties, by the second warrant above written; and this deponent most solemnly declares, that the original warrants now in the deputy provost marshal's office, of this island, and of which the above are exact copies, were actually on the day whereon they respectively bear date, delivered by the chief justice to this deponent, as constable and jail keeper, and then and there executed by him, in his capacities aforesaid; this deponent further declares, that on the evening of the 8th March, the said Hoskins, having deported himself in a most violent manner in the market-place, he, this deponent, did in consequence of orders from the chief justice, who was at Mr. Chadband's house, in the market, take him into custody, and, by direction of the chief justice, place him in one of the rooms of the jail.

This deponent declares, That upon the first part of the confinement of the said Hoskins, he was confined in a large and airy apartment in the jail, looking into the street, where he was treated with great consideration and humanity; and besides the jail allowances, was almost daily supplied with food sent him from the houses of the chief justice, Mr. Blakely, and several other inhabitants of Scarborough; but that the continued violence of the said Hoskins, by breaking the plates on which these provisions were sent him, throwing the glass bottles at the passengers in the street, and his constant threats and attempts at violence against this deponent, and an actual assault committed upon his person, compelled him, having no irons or other means of coercing him, to remove him to another apartment, and place one of his feet in the stocks; but this deponent declares, that a negro servant belonging to this deponent was, during the whole of his confinement, employed to wait upon and do what was necessary for his health and cleanliness. This deponent attributes much of the violent behaviour of the said Hoskins to intoxication, at which time he seemed perfectly mad, and dangerous for any person to approach him.

(Signed) *Joseph Soverall.*

Tobago.—The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to, this 15th day of December 1819.

Before me,
(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.*

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 4
continued.

Tobago.—Before the Honourable E. Piggott, Chief Justice of the said Island.

Personally appeared the Honourable William Brasnell, a member of His Majesty's Privy Council and Treasurer of the said island, who, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, solemnly declares, That in consequence of a joint resolution of both Houses of Legislature of the island aforesaid, dated in June last, authorising this deponent to provide a passage to Europe or elsewhere, for Edward Hoskins, then in confinement, and to purchase such articles as might be requisite for him, as will more fully appear by the certified copy of the said resolution attached hereto, this deponent went to the said Edward Hoskins, who was then walking about in a room of the public court-house, where debtors are usually confined, and asked him, whether he wished to return to England, or to go to any of the neighbouring colonies? To which, the said Edward Hoskins replied, that he was very anxious to go to his friends in England; this deponent then informed him of the resolution of the Legislature, for which the said Edward Hoskins expressed himself very grateful. This deponent then required the said Edward Hoskins to assure him, that he would conduct himself quietly and peaceably on board such vessel as this deponent might procure him a passage in, which the said Edward Hoskins immediately did, in the most solemn manner. This deponent, after considerable difficulty, arising from the riotous conduct of the said Edward Hoskins, prevailed on Captain M'Glashan, of the brig *Margaret*, then lying at Queen's Bay, in the said island, to take the said Edward Hoskins to England, as a passenger in the said vessel; and in consequence of the said Captain M'Glashan engaging so to do, and to furnish the said Edward Hoskins, while he remained on board the said vessel, with a sufficiency of good wholesome food, he, this deponent, paid the said Captain M'Glashan the sum of 25*l.* sterling; this deponent further declares, that he employed Mr. William Mander, a tailor, in the town of Scarborough, to measure the said Edward Hoskins for the following articles of clothing, which this deponent desired the said Mr. Mander to furnish immediately:—A cloth coat; a pair of cloth trowsers; six pair of sheeting trowsers; six white jean waistcoats; six white linen shirts; six white neck handkerchiefs, and two coloured ditto; one beaver hat; three pair of shoes; six pair of stockings; and a trunk to contain the same. All the above-mentioned articles having been supplied by the said Mr. Mander, he, this deponent, paid for the same the sum of 43*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* currency; and this deponent solemnly declares, that the said articles were locked up in a good trunk, in the presence of James Morris Collier, Esq. deputy provost marshal, and James Wilcock, Esq. clerk of the general assembly of the said island, and the key of the said trunk was then delivered to the said Edward Hoskins, who took from thence such clothes as he immediately required. This deponent further declares, that he furnished a horse for the said Edward Hoskins, to ride from the town of Scarborough to Queen's Bay, and a servant to carry up the trunk containing the said apparel.

And this deponent also declares, That several days elapsed between the period of his first giving the said Edward Hoskins notice of the resolution of the Legislature, and the time when he finally left the court-house, during which, the said Edward Hoskins applied to this deponent, expressing great anxiety to get on board the vessel as soon as possible. Captain M'Glashan had, however, positively stipulated with this deponent, that the said Edward Hoskins should not be sent on board of his vessel, until she was on the eve of sailing.

The expenses thus incurred having exceeded the sum of 80*l.* limited by the said resolution of the Legislature, dated in June last, this deponent applied to the General Assembly to be reimbursed the further sum of 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* which was immediately granted, as will more fully appear by the certified copy of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Legislature, also annexed hereto, dated in August last.

(Signed) *William Brasnell.*

Tobago.—The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, this fifteenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Before me,

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.*

Tobago.—Joint Resolution of the two Houses of Legislature, passed at the June Session 1819, viz.

“ That the public treasurer be authorized to pay to any master of a vessel, agreeing to take to Europe, or elsewhere, Edward Hoskins, at present under confinement, his passage money and provisions for the voyage, the sum not to exceed eighty pounds currency, and that a message be immediately sent to the Council, requesting their concurrence, in order that the vote may be included in the appropriation bill.”

A true copy,

(Signed)

James Wilcock, Clerk of General Assembly.
Samuel Hall, Clerk of the Council.

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 4.
continued.

Tobago.—Joint Resolution of the two Houses of Legislature, passed at August Session, 1819, viz.

“ That the additional sum of 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* currency, be allowed to the Honourable William Brasnell, Esq. the said sum having been by him expended, over and above the sum of eighty pounds currency, formerly voted for defraying the expense of Edward Hoskins's passage to England, and that the payment thereof be provided for in the appropriation bill.”

A true copy,

(Signed)

James Wilcock, Clerk of General Assembly.
Samuel Hall, Clerk of the Council.

Tobago.—Personally appeared Ronald M^c Millan, manager of, and living on, Betsey's Hope estate, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and saith, That about the 16th of July last, Edward Hoskins arrived at the dwelling house of Betsey's Hope, about half past six o'clock in the evening, and, addressing himself to this deponent, claimed the hospitality of the house; this deponent informed him, he never denied to any person, and the said Hoskins was received as a guest, and supped with the other white people on the estate; but this deponent did not sup with them, but remained sitting in the porch of the house. After supper, Hoskins came out to the porch, and began to abuse and exclaim against the gentlemen of the colony. This deponent asked, if he did not feel obliged to any—not to Mr. Capper? He said, he did not think him much better than the others. This deponent informed Hoskins, that whatever treatment he had met with in the colony, was brought on by his own misconduct. Hoskins told him, Hoskins said, he would talk to him with pistols in the morning. This deponent shoved him down stairs, informing him, he was unworthy of a lodging in that house, and ordered Mr. Smith, the carpenter of the estate, who had come from a room adjoining, to see him to a room in the hospital, where there were a couple of beds, and to lock the door. This was after he had used a great deal of abuse and violent language. The next morning, this deponent sent to said Hoskins, to know whether he would have his breakfast in the room where he was, or go on board the brig Margaret. His answer was, that he had drunk more grog the day before than he should have done, and did not know what he had been doing last night;—that if deponent allowed the servant to saddle his horse, he would go on board, which he did immediately, and sailed for England on the 18th July.

The said Hoskins was dressed in good apparel, was accommodated with a good horse, on which he rode, and a servant to attend him.

(Signed)

R. M^c Millan.

The foregoing affidavit was taken, and the contents thereof were duly sworn to be true, by the deponent, Richard M^c Millan, this fourteenth day of December 1819.

Before me,

(Signed)

E. Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Tobago.—Personally appeared, Peter Smith, of the island of Tobago, carpenter, now living upon Betsey's Hope estate, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and saith, That about the end of January last, he was living at Charlotteville estate, in Man of War bay, and about that time, or the beginning of February, the man Hoskins came there about six o'clock in the evening, and desired refreshment and a night's lodging; the refreshment he got, but the house was so full with strangers,

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 4.
continued.

strangers, in consequence of a ship that had just arrived, that he was desired to go to the house of a neighbouring gentleman, Mr. Ledgerton, as there was no room. Upon this refusal, he seized hold of the manager, Mr. Warrack, by the face, and began to abuse and curse every body in the house, as damned rascals and scoundrels, who were oppressing the negroes, and that it was only a few tyrants who were keeping the negroes from being free; and went on cursing and abusing Mr. Warrack and the persons assembled, as a damned set of rascally Scotch *b—gg—rs*, all of which was without any quarrel or any provocation; and a guide was given him to show him where Mr. Ledgerton lived, and where he would be accommodated for the night. Upon this he went away, and after about half an hour, he was brought back by four negroes carrying him, while he was cursing and swearing against the colony and the people in it. The man Hoskins was now with only his trowsers and shirt on, the rest of his clothes being brought up carefully by the negroes, who said that Hoskins had attacked and beaten and kicked them; that he had struck the head driver in the face so severely, that he had almost knocked his eye out, in which state the driver had come up from the sugar-works to the dwelling-house, and the negroes had brought him up to the manager of the estate, to prevent his doing any further mischief. After laying a few minutes at the foot of the steps, he got up, stripped off his shirt and wanted to attack the people present, and struck at (without any quarrel or pretence) this deponent, and continuing his abuse and violence, and declaring he would be revenged of them; and not knowing in what other way to keep him in any order or quietness, this deponent, by the desire of the manager, Mr. Warrack, and with the assistance of the negroes, put him into a room by himself on the ground floor, and locked the door, where he was left riotous and bawling out, to a late hour of the night. This deponent did not see him the next morning, but heard upon the estate that he went away the next day. This deponent is of opinion, that the said Hoskins was in this state of ungovernable violence from the effect of liquor, which he must have got before he arrived at Charlotteville, and he had neither quarrels nor any incivility offered him, but every refreshment he desired.

This deponent further states, That about the middle of July last, the day before the brig *Margaret* sailed, when this deponent was then living at Betsey's Hope estate, the said Hoskins arrived there, about half past six o'clock in the evening, and inquired if the Scotchman McMillan was not the manager of the estate; and having been invited in to take supper with this deponent, and the other white people upon the estate, he took supper, and this deponent then retired to his bed-room, but soon after hearing a violent noise upon the stairs of the dwelling-house, and the said Hoskins calling out and swearing that if he could get a brace of pistols, he would blow out Mr. McMillan's brains, and a vast deal of other abuse and threatenings against the colony, and every body in it; during all this violence, the manager directed this deponent with some of the negroes to carry him to the hospital, a few yards from the dwelling-house, where he was deposited in a room by himself, and the door locked; the said Hoskins kept up a great noise, but was at length quiet. The said Hoskins went on board the brig *Margaret* the next morning, and sailed for England. This deponent is of opinion, that the strong drink he had taken had produced this violence and misconduct, and that it was absolutely necessary to confine him while in that state, both at Charlotteville and Betsey's Hope, to prevent his doing mischief, or destroying himself or others.

(Signed) *Peter Smith.*

Tobago, 13th December 1819.

The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof was duly sworn to by the deponent, Peter Smith.

Before me,

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott*, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Tobago.—Personally appeared, Arthur Cordenir, manager of, and residing upon, the *Unity* estate, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and saith, That about the middle of the month of February last, this deponent being one day upon the *Pembroke* estate, in the afternoon, rode to the works of the aforesaid estate, to speak to Mr. Sang, the manager, and that he saw the man Hoskins standing in front of the furnace mouth, and threatening to shove one of the firemen under the coppers, if they did not make a better fire; that the manager (Mr. Sang) came

433

came out of the boiling-house, and requested Mr. Hoskins to leave the negroes alone, and not interrupt them in the exercise of their duty, as this had been the ground of a former quarrel, and that he (Hoskins) had promised by letter never to do the like again. Mr. Sang also said that he would be obliged to discharge him, as he could not conceive himself answerable for keeping a man who acted in that manner any longer upon the estate; he afterwards left the copper-hole, and entered the boiling-house, and in presence of the deponent, used most insolent language to Mr. Sang, and among other expressions, called him a damned Scotch rascal, and that he had a good mind to kick him from one end of the boiling-house to the other. Mr. Sang immediately turned round, and asked the deponent's advice, whether he should turn him from the works by force, or what line of conduct he should pursue; that the deponent advised him to send the man Hoskins to his room, as he was dangerous about a set of works. Mr. Sang left the works for some time, and requested that he, the deponent, would keep charge of the works till his return; in his absence, the negroes were skipping sugar, and that Hoskins, on the first ladle of hot sugar being thrown into the spout, kicked it down, called the deponent a damned fool, said he knew nothing of sugar, cursed the negroes, and threatened to knock one of them into the boiling coppers, and immediately on saying this, laid hold of the head boilerman; the deponent then seized Hoskins, and placed him on a small bench in the boiling-house, and there detained him until the sugar was finished skipping, not by manual force, but by persuasion. Mr. Sang then returned, and told Mr. Hoskins to go to his room peaceably, as he did not consider him in a proper state to have charge of the works, and that he, Mr. Sang, would take charge for the remainder of the day. This Hoskins refused to do, and immediately turned round to a small cupboard, where he kept spirits, and took from thence a small (pint) bottle with rum in it, which he drank, saying "here goes it;" he then advanced to Mr. Sang, at the other end of the boiling-house, holding the bottle by the neck, and making use of threatening language. Mr. Sang then pushed him out of the boiling-house, and put him in his room.

(Signed) *A. Cordiner.*

The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, Arthur Cordiner, this fifteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Before me, *

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott*, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Tobago.—Before the Honourable E. Piggott, Chief Justice of the Island of Tobago.

Personally appeared William Mander, of the town of Scarborough, in the island of Tobago, tailor, who, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, solemnly declares, that early in the month of July last, he, this deponent, was sent for by the honourable William Brasnell, treasurer of the island aforesaid, and directed to measure Edward Hoskins (then confined in the debtors room in the said court-house) for several articles of wearing apparel; and in consequence he supplied the following articles for the said Edward Hoskins:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|------|----|--------|
| A blue cloth coat | - | - | 9 — |
| A pair of blue cloth trowsers | - | - | 3 3 — |
| Six pair of sheeting trowsers | - | - | 8 2 — |
| Six white jean waistcoats | - | - | 5 8 — |
| Six linen shirts | - | - | 6 15 — |
| Six white neck-handkerchiefs | - | - | 1 7 — |
| Two coloured ditto | - | - | — 9 — |
| A beaver hat | - | - | 1 16 — |
| Three pair shoes | - | - | 3 7 6 |
| Six pair stockings | - | - | 2 5 — |
| A hair trunk | - | - | 1 16 — |
| | £.43 | 8 | 6 |

Which this deponent charged at the prices stated, amounting to forty-three pounds eight shillings and sixpence, which was immediately paid by the said honourable William Brasnell to him, this deponent.

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 4.
continued.

This deponent further declares, that he saw the said Edward Hoskins riding upon a horse through the town of Scarborough, on his way to Queen's Bay, when he, the said Edward Hoskins, was dressed in part of the same apparel.

(Signed)

William Mander.

The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, William Mander, this 15th day of December 1819.

Before me,

(Signed)

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Tobago.—Before the Honourable E. Piggott, Chief Justice of the Island of Tobago.

Personally appeared James Wilcock, Esq. clerk of the House of Assembly of the island of Tobago, who, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, solemnly declares, That early in the month of July last, he, together with James Morris Collier, Esq. deputy provost marshal of the island aforesaid, were called by the Honourable William Brasnell, treasurer of the said island, to look at the apparel purchased by him for Edward Hoskins; and this deponent states, that he saw the articles locked up into a trunk, and the key thereof delivered to the said Edward Hoskins.

(Signed)

James Wilcock.

The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, James Wilcock, this 15th day of December 1819.

Before me,

(Signed)

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Tobago.—Personally appeared Samuel Cox, of the said island, coroner and escheator, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, That some time during the confinement of Edward Hoskins, several gentlemen, at the deponent's instance, in the hope of getting him away in the mail boat, raised a subscription, to the amount of twelve dollars, to pay his passage, and provide him comforts on board; but the subscribers desired him on no account to give Hoskins the money, fearing that he would misapply it, and expend it in rum. That deponent did apply to two or three captains of mail boats, but they refused to take him, having heard of his bad character in St. Vincent, and here fearing that he would not be allowed to be landed. Out of the twelve dollars, he paid John Butterworth, for extra feeding in gaol, when persons who had been in the habit of sending him meals ceased to do so, on account of his improper conduct, the sum of two pounds and sixpence, for which he has Mr. Butterworth's receipt (now exhibited). He also paid two dollars for a basin and ewer, and two dollars for a pair of shoes to Mr. James Grimshaw, purchased for the use of Hoskins, by his request. He paid two dollars for his washing; and he expended the remainder of the twelve dollars, as well as other money, out of his own pocket, for the use and accommodation of Hoskins.

(Signed)

Samuel Cox.

The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, Samuel Cox, this 16th day of December 1819,

Before me,

(Signed)

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Tobago.—Before the Right Honourable E. Piggott, Chief Justice of the Island of Tobago.

Personally appeared Thomas Murphy, printer, residing in the town of Scarborough, in the said island, who, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, solemnly declares, That he, together with William M. M'Keth, who is now in England, are the editors of a weekly paper called "The Tobago Gazette," published in the island aforesaid; and this deponent declares, that the observations inserted in the said publication, under the dates of the 25th June and the 2d July last, relating to the proceedings and trial of Edward Hoskins (copies of the said Gazettes being attached hereto,) were made, and sent by Mr. Benjamin Capper, late Attorney-General of this colony, to the printing-office of the said newspaper; and that for the last

last publication, dated the 2d July, payment has been made by the said Mr. Capper, the manuscript of which is affixed hereto, and, as this deponent verily believes, is the hand-writing of the said Benjamin Capper. The first publication, under date of the 25th June last, was not paid for.

(Signed)

Thomas Murphy.

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 4.
continued.

The foregoing affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, Thomas Murphy, this 18th day of December 1819,

Before me,

(Signed)

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Extract from the Tobago Gazette, dated Scarborough, 25th June 1819.

"At the court of Chancery, held on Monday last, the Attorney General moved for a writ "*Idiota Inquirenda*," for the purpose of ascertaining, whether Edward Hoskins; now in confinement at the gaol of Scarborough, is labouring under mental derangement or not. The Attorney General said, as Hoskins was a poor defenceless character, he considered it was his duty, by virtue of his office, to apply to the court to see that a pauper, if labouring under mental derangement, should have the protection of the laws, just as much as the richest man in the island. The learned gentleman contended, that if Hoskins was a lunatic, the fact ought to be proved by medical men before a jury. If he was a lunatic, he should be treated with *humanity*, and not as a *felon*. If it turned out on inquiry that he was not a lunatic, and had committed any felony, he should be brought to trial at the gaol delivery of the great sessions of Oyer and Terminer; or in case of misdemeanor, he ought to be tried at the next quarter sessions. The motion was granted; the writ was issued, and is to be executed on Monday next."

Extract from The Tobago Gazette, dated Scarborough, July 2, 1819.

"On Monday last Edward Hoskins, a prisoner in the gaol of this island, was brought up, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, before a jury "*de inquirendo lunatico*." We observed in our last paper, that a writ of this nature had been issued from the court of Chancery, on the motion of the Attorney General. The Attorney General addressed the jury nearly in the following words: "Gentlemen, the simple question which you have to decide on is this, whether Hoskins is a lunatic or not? you will hear the evidence of two respectable gentlemen, members of the faculty, and by their evidence you will regulate your verdict. Gentlemen, I beg leave to say, that on my recent arrival in Tobago, I was informed that Hoskins was detained in prison very improperly. From motives of humanity, I visited the prison, and his Excellency the Governor did me the honour to accompany me. I found this poor Englishman in prison, with his leg in the stocks, and in that situation he had been kept upwards of a fortnight, with negro prisoners. His appearance at this time must give you an idea of his weakness and debility. Gentlemen, this man has been confined in a wretched apartment upwards of three months, with not a sufficient allowance to support nature; and had not some humane persons sent him victuals, most likely his sorrows would have been at an end before this day. I applied for a copy of the commitment; I have not received one. There has been much negligence on the part of the officers of justice; some one has abused his authority by putting him in the stocks, and cruelly keeping him there. The patentee is answerable for his deputy or deputies. He has become liable to a penalty, and the loss of his office. Gentlemen, I wish not to attack the fame of any individual, but thus much I feel called on to say, that the administration of British justice in a British colony, must supersede every other consideration. If such conduct is to be endured, that an Englishman is to be deprived of his liberty, thrust into prison with Blacks, subject to the arbitrary whims of a turnkey, then good bye to magna charta and the bill of rights. Had this poor man died in the stocks, I should have felt it my duty, on the part of the crown, to have indicted for murder. I hope no such occurrence may take place again. The question before you, Gentlemen, is to decide whether Hoskins is a lunatic or not."

Doctors Panting and Nisbet were sworn, and gave it as their opinions, that Hoskins was perfectly sane.

The jury retired a few minutes, and returned their verdict, "That Hoskins was not a lunatic, and that his former violence was the effect of intoxication."

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 4.
continued.

The late deputy provost marshal then produced a copy of the commitment, whereby it appeared that Hoskins had been committed for an assault.

The Attorney General observed, that he could not receive that copy, unless from the hands of the marshal, or his lawful deputy. A copy of a commitment ought *always* to be in readiness; and the law expressly declared, that if it was not produced within six hours after the demand, the marshal became liable. As the case now stood, Hoskins was proved sane, and that he was in custody for an assault, for want of bail. He could not therefore be discharged without due process of law. The Attorney General said he would, with the consent of the prosecutor, sign a fiat for his discharge. The poor fellow, who appeared very debilitated, returned thanks to the Attorney General, for the justice he was likely to obtain from his interference.

He has been released from the stocks, and we understand he has been provided with many necessities by the benevolence of several gentlemen; and that a sum of money has been raised to take him to England.

Tobago.—Before the Honourable E. Piggott, Chief Justice of the Island of Tobago.

Personally appeared, John Burnett, a free man of colour, a housekeeper in the town of Scarborough, in the island aforesaid, who, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, solemnly declares, That on the evening of Monday, the eighth day of March last, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, he returned home to his house, and found Edward Hoskins upon his steps, inviting two young men, who were in the house, to go and drink with him, which they refused to do, at which the said Edward Hoskins was much enraged; this deponent then said to him, the said Edward Hoskins, that he was surprized he should come to his (this deponent's) house, and endeavour to entice the friends of this deponent away from his house, to which Hoskins replied, "what fellow are you," and made a blow at this deponent; he, Hoskins, then went down the steps, and took up a heavy stone or a brick, which he threw at this deponent, and continued throwing stones at this deponent's door, to the great danger of this deponent, his wife and four children, who were assembled about the door. Under the conviction that this deponent then felt, and still feels, that his life as well as the lives of his wife and children were endangered by the riotous conduct of the said Edward Hoskins, as well upon the evening stated as the Thursday preceding the said Monday, this deponent considered it to be his duty to apply to the police for protection, and in consequence he (this deponent) did apply the next morning, the ninth of March last, to his honour the Chief Justice E. Piggott, and to Alexander Graham, Esquire, one of the magistrates for the town of Scarborough aforesaid, and made affidavit of the said recited circumstances, praying that the said magistrates would grant a warrant for the apprehension and trial of the said Edward Hoskins, for the assault committed upon this deponent.

This deponent further declares, that he was applied to early in the month of July last, to give his consent to the said Edward Hoskins being released from gaol, which this deponent agreed to; but he affirms that he would not have done so, if he had not been informed that the said Edward Hoskins was to leave the island immediately after his release, considering (as this deponent does) that his family and himself would have still been endangered by the riotous conduct of the said Edward Hoskins, if he had remained in the island.

(Signed) *John Burnett.*

Tobago.—The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, John Burnett, this 15th day of December 1819.

Before me,

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.*

Personally appeared Joshua Heaslett, now living upon Burleigh Castle estate, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and saith, That early in the month of February last, viz. about the 10th or 12th, Edward Hoskins was received upon the estate of Betsey's Hope, at that time under the direction of this deponent, and on which he then resided as an overseer; that the fifth day of his being employed, it was his turn of duty to attend at the boiling-house, and between eight and nine in the evening several of the negroes came up to the dwelling-house, to this deponent, and informed him, that the said Hoskins was then, and had been guilty of great violence to them in the boiling-house, and driving away the negroes from the mill and the

4637

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 4.
continued.

the carts, and striking them in all directions; this deponent immediately went down, where he found the said Hoskins laying, quite drunk, by the boiling-house door, and unable to stand or walk, so that he was obliged to be carried up to his bed-room by the negroes; that he did not get sober till the next morning; and this deponent thinking such conduct, and that the language he was reported to have held to the negroes, likely to produce the worst example and consequences upon the estate, he dismissed the said Hoskins, the following day, from the employ.

(Signed) *Joshua Heaslett.*

Tobago.—The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof was duly sworn to by the deponent, Joshua Heaslett, this 13th day of December 1819.

Before me,

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.*

Edward Hoskins's Case.

Very early in the month of March last, I observed a man walking about the streets of Scarborough in a very disorderly manner, abusing and doing acts of violence to the negroes. After seeing this conduct two or three times, I made inquiry whom he was, and from whence he came; I was informed that his name was Hoskins, that he had come from England to this island in the *Thalia*, Captain Dow, and that he had been turned away from Betsey's Hope first, and after from Pembroke estates, for indecorous conduct, and was now parading the streets constantly intoxicated; that he had behaved so improperly in the island of St. Vincent as to be confined in gaol there, and that he had been sent home by that colony. I expressed great surprize that any captain, especially one who had long traded to the island, should have brought such a man here, and I was answered, that Captain Dow expected the colonial bounty for him. In the forenoon of the 8th of March, I think it was, I happened to be standing at the court-house gateway, and saw this man passing up the street with violent action; and he had not gone far, before I saw him throw a stone at a servant on horseback, who was not looking at him, and from the size of the stone, which I saw pass close by the servant's head, if it had taken effect it must have done serious injury. On that day I dined with Mr. Chadband, at his house in the market square, and in the evening, hearing an affray in the square, close to Mr. Chadband's, and apprehensive of mischief, I went into the square, where Hoskins was committing a most violent outrage against the public peace; and I sent a messenger for Mr. Soverall, the constable, whom I desired to confine Hoskins in one of the rooms of the gaol until the morning, when I would give him a warrant. When I went to the court-house on the next morning, Mr. John Burnett, a free coloured man of great respectability, and residing in the market square, with a wife and family of young children, made an affidavit before me, that Edward Hoskins had been the preceding evening guilty of most riotous and disorderly conduct, assaulting himself and family, throwing stones at his door, where his young children were standing, who narrowly escaped the effects of his violence; and that it was not the first time this had occurred, for that he had, shortly before, assaulted his wife, and nearly thrown an infant child from her arms. I have mislaid that affidavit, and as the man had left the colony, I was careless what became of it, but Burnett is present in the island. I desired Hoskins to be brought up, and I read to him Burnett's affidavit; he observed, that there might be some truth in it, but he had been insulted by the children laughing at him. I had heard it surmised that Hoskins was insane; and in order to ascertain whether he was amenable to criminal process, or whether I should report him to your Excellency as a lunatic, I thought it proper to examine him, and I asked, How long he had been in this island? he answered, That he came in the *Thalia*, Captain Dow.—Q. In what capacity did you come out? A. As a steerage passenger.—Q. For what purpose did you come out? A. To look for employ as a clerk or planter.—Q. When did you become acquainted with Captain Dow? A. By going on board his ship in the West India Dock.—Q. Did you pay for your passage? A. I drew a bill on my brother.—Q. Did Captain Dow hold out any promise of reward? A. In answer to a question in the Dock, he told me, he had no doubt of my getting employ.—Q. Were you ever in the West Indies before? A. Yes.—Q. In what island? A. St. Vincent was the first.—Q. What occupation did you follow? A. That of a planter.—Q. How long were you in

III.

Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure No. 4,
continued.

St. Vincent? *A.* The first time was in 1802; I went to Trinidad and returned to St. Vincent.—*Q.* When did you last leave St. Vincent? *A.* On the 6th July last; I left it for want of employ; I had enemies there.—*Q.* What ship did you go in? *A.* In the ship Henry, Captain Strannock.—*Q.* Who paid your passage? *A.* The colony.—*Q.* Have you any family at home, and where do they reside? *A.* In England; a brother-in-law, at Dunsaney Place, Wandsworth Road, of the name of Butts, of moderate means.—*Q.* Have you been in employ since you came? *A.* Yes, at Queen's Bay estate, as an overseer?—*Q.* How long? *A.* Eight days.—*Q.* How came you to leave it? *A.* The negroes were too saucy, Mr. Heaslett and myself had words.—*Q.* Have you lived anywhere since? *A.* At Pembroke, eleven days; Mr. Sang and myself had some words.—*Q.* Have you been employed since? *A.* No, I cannot get any.—*Q.* How do you employ yourself now? *A.* I have no employment.—*Q.* Where do you live, and where do you sleep? *A.* Generally at the Court-house.—He said he had been robbed of his clothes since he came here, and he was constantly insulted by the negroes, who told him he was out of his mind, which was not the case. He had applied to the Governor to leave the island; he had put up his name, and owed no money, and that his wish was to get back to Great Britain. After this examination, the original of which I have by me, taken in the presence of Mr. Graham, who sat with me, we were perfectly satisfied, by the collected and rational manner in which he answered, that he was of sound mind; and I told him, that unless he could find sureties, I should be obliged to make out a commitment; I did so, and gave it to the officer acting for the provost-marshal, Mr. Joseph Soverall, said to be a Spaniard; whether he be a Spaniard or a Dutchman, or from what other country he came, I never inquired; but I know that he is a most excellent and useful officer. I compassionated Mr. Hoskins with more feeling than he deserved, and I requested Mr. Soverall to make him as comfortable as he could. I saw him often after he was confined, and he told me he had every thing he wished for. Mr. Soverall indulged him by suffering him to walk and take exercise about the Court-house. I sent him, daily, breakfast and dinner, and Mr. Blakely, at present acting as your marshal, humanely assisted him from his table. Some time after, I observed a different conduct in Mr. Hoskins, and I suspected that some persons must have, from mistaken kindness, handed liquor to him, which it is not possible to prevent, unless a guard was kept constantly at the window. I once received a message from Mr. Hoskins by my servant, who carried his dinner, requesting me to send him rum unmixed, that he might dilute it for himself. It was my practice to send with his meal a prudent proportion of liquor, and I refused his request. I continued this indulgence until he was so indecorous as to break the articles in what his meals were sent to him, and to be extremely insolent. His riotous conduct, which I understood went the length of attempting to force the gaol, rendered it necessary for the keeper to place him in a room of greater security, and I did not see him after that. He had expressed a wish to go to Trinidad; and Mr. Cox, who is in the secretary's office, undertook to speak to some of the mail-boat captains to take him, and a subscription was raised, to be placed in Mr. Cox's hands, for the purpose of paying his passage, and providing him necessaries on board, with a restriction not to give Mr. Hoskins the money; I thought this might have been done with Burnett's consent. After Mr. Capper's arrival, I understood that he took an interest in this man's favour, and complained that he was falsely imprisoned, and inquired for his commitment, which, owing to Mr. Soverall's illness and the changes of officers, was mislaid. Mr. Capper, I apprehend, considered the man a lunatic, as he applied to the Chancellor for a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, and what the verdict of the jury at the executing of that writ was you have heard. A provision had been made by the Legislature to do what had been done by the Legislature of St. Vincent. While the jury were in court inquiring of the man's lunacy, the marshal presented the commitment to Mr. Capper, who observed, that it now appearing that there was a regular commitment, Hoskins could not go to England before a court of grand sessions was holden. He addressed himself to me, and asked, if I could suggest any means of obviating the difficulty? I told him, that if Burnett consented, and he as Attorney General gave his fiat, there would be no difficulty. He replied, that he believed that would be the most proper step. Hoskins is since gone to England by the bounty of the colony, and he has shown his gratitude by traducing it. Mr. Capper observes, that there is no clergyman or medical man appointed to attend the prison. I do not know that in any island a clergyman is specially appointed to attend the prison; and if Mr. Capper had been acquainted with the laws of this island, he would have

III.

Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.Inclosure No. 4,
continued.

have known that the marshal is authorized to call in a medical gentleman whenever it be necessary. He inclines to think that there was no commitment of Hoskins, and that one was subsequently made out to screen the patentee. This observation was not made when the commitment was presented to Mr. Capper, nor at any other time in this island; Mr. Capper well knew what would have been the consequence of such a charge; it is a false and scandalous insinuation, and was made in England in the hope that it could not be answered there. He asserts, that the magistrates are in the habit of sending people to gaol, keeping them there as long as they think fit, and then turning them out without trial, and that your Excellency and I wink at it. It would have been desirable that Mr. Capper had given an instance in which this system had been pursued, for if it ever had been, it is high time that it should be checked. I have known this island for a great many years; I held the office of Attorney General here for ten years, and practised under different judges, and I never in that time heard of such a thing. I have been Chief Justice for fifteen years, and not only no such thing has come to my knowledge, but I know that no such thing has occurred. It could not be tolerated in a government where your Excellency is presiding, and administering the functions of your high station with a special regard to the individual and collective interests of the colony. I consider the charge conveyed by Mr. Capper to be a false, scandalous, and nefarious attempt to vilify the executive character of this island, and to impress upon His Majesty's ministers an unfavourable opinion of the administration of justice here.

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott*, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Personally appeared William Sang, manager, and living upon the Pembroke estate, who, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and saith, That some time in February last, he received upon that estate, by directions of Mr. Robert Michell, the son of the proprietor of the estate, Edward Hoskins, as an overseer, and that the said Hoskins was altogether nine days upon the estate; that within a day or two of his arrival, he misconducted himself upon the estate, in misdirecting the work to be done, and again in three or four days, when evidently intoxicated, he, without cause or pretence, seized a large stick from a negro standing by and felled to the ground a negro, named Erskine. This deponent informed the said Hoskins, that such conduct was utterly inadmissible upon that estate, where no person whatever was suffered to strike any slave, or any punishment to be inflicted but by the orders of the manager. The said Hoskins sent this deponent, a penitential letter the next morning, and promised never so to offend again; in consideration of which, this deponent consented to his continuing on the estate; but a few days after, viz. the eighth day of his remaining at Pembroke, this deponent, about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, went down to the sugar works, where he found the said Hoskins quite drunk, and who endeavoured to prevail and insist upon this deponent flogging two negroes, which was refused, as they had committed no offence; that upon this refusal, Hoskins began swearing at and cursing the negroes, and declared what he would do, if he was manager, and threatened to throw the boilermen into the coppers (which were then full of boiling liquor,) and acted with such violence and abuse, as well to the negroes as this deponent, that apprehending no other means could be resorted to, to keep him from mischief, he ordered him to his bed-room, and appointed two negroes to watch him during the night, as he considered it unsafe to leave him alone. That upon being put into his bed-room, and the door locked, he set to work and broke every article in the apartment, broke every pane of glass in the window, threw out the bottles and bason, and glass-shade, and made a complete ruin of the place. That the said Hoskins was not tied nor confined, hand or foot, by any orders or directions of this deponent; but that this deponent says, that he heard the next morning from the negroes whom he had set to watch and take care of him during the night, that they were obliged to confine his hands and fasten his legs, to prevent his striking and kicking them in the most violent manner. This deponent says, that having been repeatedly threatened by Hoskins, that he would murder him if he could get loose; and having before shown such ungovernable violence in knocking down the negro, a few evenings before, he took the only means in his power to restrain, by confining him for that night in his bed-room, under the care of two negroes, without which he is satisfied the said Hoskins would have committed some great violence upon this deponent, or some of the negroes upon the estate. This deponent is of opinion, that the violence and gross misbehaviour of the said Hoskins, approaching to a state of perfect madness, and during which he seemed to have no knowledge of right or wrong, or any command

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

command over himself, was solely occasioned by drunkenness, and which state he reduced himself to alone, without anybody to entice him thereto.

(Signed)

William Sang.

Inclosure No. 4,
continued.

Tobago.—The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, William Sang, this thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Before me,

(Signed)

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Inclosure No. 5, in Sir F. P. Robinson's of the 23d December 1819.

4.—*The Case of Thomas Rowe.*

Inclosure No. 5.

This accusation lies in such small compass, and the facts as stated by Mr. Capper as matter of direct charge against the magistrates and the constable, are at such variance with the original warrants now in the marshal's office, and the affidavits of the magistrates, Mr. Chadband and Mr. Graham, who granted the warrants, and that of the constable, Mr. Joseph Soverall, that we deem it only necessary to refer this case for complete refutation to the affidavits above mentioned, and the warrants themselves; as to the ordinary course of administration of justice in this colony, we cannot pretend to any experience upon the subject, compared with that of our chief justice, and Mr. Hall, the clerk of the crown; and to the statement your Excellency will receive from the chief justice, and the affidavits of Mr. Hall, we refer your Excellency, as conclusive upon this subject.

December 20th 1819.

Unanimously approved in council, and recommended to be forwarded to His Majesty's Ministers by his Excellency the Governor.

By command,

Samuel Hall, Deputy Secretary.

Thomas Rowe's Case.

Thomas Rowe is not a housekeeper; he has been a planter, and might have been so still, had he not been guilty of forgery, for which he might have been prosecuted; his loss of character kept him out of business, and he has quitted the island. No doubt your Excellency and the board will have the former part of this case which respects the proceedings of the magistrates stated by themselves. The negro George was for trial in the week in which Mr. Wilson and I sat as justices, and the persons named in the case sat with us as a court. The evidence was not sufficient to reach the criminal capitally. Mr. Capper attended in behalf of Mr. Rowe, and pressed the court to believe that the evidence was sufficient to condemn the negro to death; and he declared, that he ought to be hanged. The court sentenced the negro as stated in the case. Mr. Capper observes, that it is the *custom* at Tobago to try a negro even for capital offences, before five persons. It is the *law* of Tobago, for by the eighth clause of the Slave Act, it is enacted, That when any crime is committed by a slave, two justices shall summon three freeholders, who after having the oath prescribed by the act administered to them, shall constitute a court, with full power to hear and examine evidence, &c.; if their sentence be death, a warrant to be issued to the provost marshal to execute the sentence, but the justices must give notice to the governor; if they do not find the evidence sufficient to condemn to death, they are to inflict corporal punishment, and to ascertain the damages done to the injured party, and order the owner to pay them.

Mr. Rowe made a statement of his loss, and deducting the articles recovered, the court, agreeably to the Slave Act, directed that Mr. Chalmers should pay Mr. Rowe the amount, and he has been paid. He seemed perfectly satisfied with the proceedings of the court, and thanked them. Mr. Capper seemed disappointed that the court were not sanguinary enough to hang the negro. This is the reason I presume that he ventures to assert, that negroes being private property induces the owners to compound felony, and that capital punishment is scarcely ever inflicted upon them, more from motives of avarice than humanity. Mr. Capper can have no experience of this, and the assertion is the mere effusion of malignity. He came to this island on the 25th May, resigned his office on the 2d of August, and went away about the 10th of August, he could not therefore have much experience of this colony. Where
he

he derives his information of the foul practices with which he charges us, he does not say. He indeed refers Earl Bathurst to a very respectable individual, Mr. Samuel Hall, but I am confident that gentleman never gave Mr. Capper information that could authorize him to commit to writing what he has done. Mr. Capper thinks most of the evils he alludes to, arise from the officers of the Crown receiving salaries from the colony; whom he means by the officers of the Crown, I do not know. The attorney general never received any salary. During the time I held that office I never received any. After this Island was restored, I was attorney general of Saint Vincent for some time; I received no salary then. If he means me as the officer of the Crown, the objection might apply in every island, for all the chief judges in these islands receive salaries from the colony. Mr. Capper observes, that sentences are executed on a Sunday; that the pillory is erected in the market place on a Sunday, and punishment inflicted at the very time when people are going to church. It has been the constant usage since I have known this Island, and it is the custom in other islands, to inflict sentences on a Sunday, and it is done for the sake of example which is the great end of the punishment. The negroes come to market on Sunday to barter the produce of their grounds, and the fruits of their industry, for any articles they may want, and it is the only day on which they have an opportunity of doing so. It is the only day on which a number of negroes from different parts of the Island are assembled together, and it is the time selected for the execution of a sentence, in order that it may operate as a general example. If the sentence were to be executed on any other day, it would be no example to others, and might as well be carried into effect in a private ground. Care is always taken that a sentence be carried into effect before persons are going to church. The market is not in the way to the church; it is at a distance. The punishment is always ended before persons go to church. It is singular, that Mr. Capper has not been able to supply cases for the purpose of calumniating the character of this colony, which might have better effected his object than those which he has selected, and which he has been obliged to bolster up by unfounded statements of his own. I was admitted to the bar in England 1784; I have practised and held official situations in different islands. I have been long presiding here as chief justice; and I am proud to say, this is the first occasion on which my professional or judicial integrity has been impeached. I too highly value the laws of my country, and the constitution we have to boast of, to violate either; and I am too jealous of my own reputation, after having passed through life with some degree of credit, to stain it when the evening of that life is approaching. The duties of a justice of peace are not at all desirable, I do not court them, and were I left to my own inclination, I should retire from them. My acting in that capacity is not illegal, I do not think it wrong, and I do not think it mischievous; but if your opinion be otherwise, you will signify it to me, and I will govern myself by it.

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Tobago.—Samuel Hall, the deputy secretary, clerk of the council and Crown, and deputy register of the Island, being duly sworn, saith, that perceiving, amidst the documents relating to the various accusations brought by Mr. Capper, the late attorney general, against the chief justice, and the general administration of criminal justice in this Island, that Mr. Capper has thought proper to state, that he has received the information he therein gives from unquestionable authority, and has referred the colonial minister, the right honourable Earl Bathurst, to this deponent for information. This deponent declares, that he has been about twenty-two years either as clerk or deputy secretary register, clerk of the council and crown; that he never gave Mr. Capper, the late attorney general, any information that was prejudicial to the interests of the colony, or to the character of any individual composing the magistracy of the colony; and that it is not in his recollection any complaint has been made, at the annual court of Grand Sessions, of any malversations in the administration of justice. The magistrates are, by a law of the Island, under a penalty to proceed to trial in all cases against a slave, committed to gaol for any crime or offence, within ten days.

Samuel Hall.

Sworn before me, this 16th of December 1819.

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 5.
continued.

Tobago, 14th December 1819.

Personally appeared John Chadband, one of the justices assigned to keep the peace for the said Island, who maketh oath and saith, that he was one of the acting magistrates on the 5th day of April last, when application was made by Thomas Rowe for a search warrant, to examine "the dwelling-house of a negro man named George, who he suspected had broken open his (Rowe's) house, in the lower town of Scarboro', and stolen therefrom sundry articles of wearing apparel;" and that he, the deponent, did grant a warrant of search on the same day, as appears by the minutes of the justice book, under the said date of the 5th of April.

John Chadband.

The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, John Chadband, this fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Before me,

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Personally appeared Joseph Soverall, residing in the town of Scarboro', who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and saith, that he is a constable and keeper of the gaol in the town of Scarboro'; and declares, that he well remembers the complaint being made before the sitting magistrates on the 5th of April last, laid by Thomas Rowe, that he had been robbed on the 3d of April preceding, by his house being broken open; that the said Thomas Rowe, in the gallery of the Court-house, came to this deponent and informed him, that it was no use to go and execute any search warrant at the house of George, the negro, against whom he had sworn as being the person who he suspected had broken open his house, for that he was sure the articles had been removed to the Resiland estate, where the said negro man George had a wife; and this deponent most solemnly declares, that he never was desired or required by the said Thomas Rowe to execute any warrant or search warrant whatever, nor did he (this deponent) ever refuse to execute any such warrant or search warrant at the desire of the said Thomas Rowe, or did he (this deponent) ever make any demand for any payment or sum of money whatever of the said Thomas Rowe for such purpose, or for any purpose whatever.

Joseph Soverall.

The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, Joseph Soverall, this fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen,

Before me,

Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Tobago.—Personally appeared Alexander Graham, constituted attorney and representative of the house of Brown and Co. and one of His Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace in the Island of Tobago, who, being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, saith, that on or about the 17th day of June last, he perfectly recollects of a person named Thomas Rowe applying to him for a warrant to apprehend a negro man named George; that the deponent did not refuse to grant the warrant as required, but as he happened at that moment to be very particularly engaged, and the said Thomas Rowe applied to him at his place of business, and with an affidavit almost illegible from bad writing and bad spelling, he desired him to make out a proper affidavit, and call on him again in the course of an hour, when the deponent would be at perfect leisure, and would then grant the warrant required; and this deponent declares, that the said Thomas Rowe did not call upon him again until the following day, the 18th of June, when this deponent granted and delivered to the said Thomas Rowe, the warrant for the apprehension of the said negro George, and which warrant is now in the office of the deputy provost marshal of this Island, together with a warrant to search the house of the negro George, of the same date, and also the affidavit of the said Thomas Rowe; and this deponent further most solemnly declares, that he granted the said warrants in the due and ordinary course of the discharge of his duty as a magistrate of the town of Scarboro', and not in consequence of any application from, or interposition of his Excellency the governor, although this deponent does admit that he did receive on the morning of the 19th of June, after having granted the warrants at the time, and in the manner above-

443

above-mentioned, an application from his Excellency the governor upon the business, addressed to John Chadband and this deponent, as the sitting magistrates.

Alexander Graham.

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 5.
continued.

The above affidavit was taken, and the truth of the contents thereof duly sworn to by the deponent, Alexander Graham, this fifteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen,

Before me,
Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Inclosure No. 6, in Sir F. P. Robinson's, of the 23d December 1819.

5.—*Francisco's Case.*

THE committee to whom your Excellency has deputed the investigation of the documents respecting Mr. Capper's charges against the administration of justice in this colony, have only to notice in the case No. 5, which he calls *Francisco's case*, that they have nothing to add to the opinion they gave your Excellency, as contained in the minutes of the privy council of the 9th August, respecting the sailor belonging to the "Robert and Ann," which sailor is this Francisco; that revising all the reasons for that opinion, detailed in those minutes, we are satisfied they are correct and sufficient, and that it was never the intention of the law to call into activity the standing and special commission to try offences committed upon the high seas, upon a mere assault committed on board a vessel in harbour, and the person accused already in the power of the civil magistrates. The invective of Mr. Capper in this case, we cannot consider worthy of notice, for whatever may be his opinion of the matter, the fact is, that so few are the criminal offences committed in this Island, that one court of king's bench and grand sessions in the year, has been found sufficient for all the purposes of criminal justice in this Island, since its first settlement in 1764, except when the rare circumstance of an unfortunate case of murder has demanded the issuing of a special commission to hold a court of oyer and terminer. We have now had the advantage of your Excellency's government for upwards of three years; during that time no case of a capital nature has occurred to demand so unusual an exercise of your Excellency's authority; not a single execution has taken place, or any occasion occurred, to require your Excellency to interpose the prerogative of mercy, between the criminal and the sentence of the law. We can only imagine that the anxiety manifested by Mr. Capper to promote, upon every occasion, criminal prosecutions, and the holding of criminal courts, was to afford an opportunity of exhibiting himself before the public, in the exercise of the only legal knowledge with which he was acquainted; for upon every other occasion, and in any other court, wherein either his opinion or practice was required or concerned, his ignorance of the law was as disgraceful to himself, as it was apparent to the whole community.

Inclosure, No. 6.

December 20th, 1819.

Unanimously approved in council, and recommended to be forwarded to His Majesty's ministers by his Excellency the governor.

By command,
(Signed) *Samuel Hall*, Deputy Secretary.

Francisco's Case.

I know that such a man was confined, and I understood that it was for an assault on board a vessel lying in the harbour, and I heard Mr. Capper express himself, much too warmly I thought, respecting the refusal of the president and council to put in action the new commission for a court of admiralty; intended, I presume, for the trial of high crimes committed on the seas; and in the present instance, of an assault in the harbour, an offence hitherto tried in our criminal court, it could not be necessary to act upon the admiralty commission. Francisco was already committed by the magistrates, and he was subject to be tried, as other persons committed for an assault, at our court of grand sessions. By the act of this Island, the governor or commander in chief for the time being, is authorized to issue a special commission of oyer and terminer for the trial of criminal offences, but I have never known this done except in very capital cases, and such a commission puts the country to great expense, and great trouble. I have heard that Francisco is out upon bail, and had he rendered bail sooner, I presume he would have been liberated sooner. He has quitted the Island, I understand. It would be an extreme inconvenience if a special commission

III.
Sir F. P. Robinson
to Earl Bathurst.

Inclosure, No. 6.
continued.

mission was to issue for the trial of every assault. With respect to courts of quarter session, I do not remember any to have been holden in my practice or experience, and this is the first time I have heard complaint against the act constituting the court of grand sessions, which from the paucity of criminal offences here, has been found equal to the purposes of justice.

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott*, Chief Justice of Tobago.

Inclosure No. 7, in Sir F. P. Robinson's, of the 23d December 1819.

6.—*The Case of Francis Duff.*

AS to this case, we have to observe, that Mr. Collier, the acting deputy provost marshal, is not now in the colony, but off the Island, by leave of absence from your Excellency, and we have not the least doubt but that he will be able to exculpate himself completely from the charge made against him by Mr. Capper. It is not easy to believe, that any person, and least of all a gentleman of the ability and acuteness of Mr. Collier, would commit himself in such a manner as that stated by Mr. Capper, and for which there was no occasion. Mr. Collier is not now in the commission of the peace, and he has never acted as a magistrate since his appointment to the situation of deputy provost marshal. Mr. Collier is a native of Barbadoes, and has lived in this colony upwards of eighteen years, very greatly respected, and has executed at various times, with credit to himself, almost every public situation in the colony. Francis Duff is not, as stated by Mr. Capper, a soldier in the black corps of this Island; there is no such establishment. He is one of His Majesty's military labourers. There being no attorney general in this Island, at our last grand sessions in October, and as Mr. Collier could not get any gentleman at the bar, to prosecute Duff, he was in consequence re-committed, has been since liberated upon bail, and is now doing duty as a military labourer at Pigeon Island, St. Lucia. Having been removed from this Island, by orders of the quarter master general's department, at the special request and application of his Excellency the major general commanding.

December 20th, 1819.

Unanimously approved in Council, and recommended to be forwarded to His Majesty's ministers by his Excellency the governor.

By command,

(Signed) *Samuel Hall*, Deputy Secretary.

Duff's Case.

Of Francis Duff's case I have heard a good deal, though I was not concerned in the proceedings against him. He is a military labourer. I observe it stated that Duff was committed on *suspicion of robbery* from the dwelling of Mr. Collier. The fact is, that many of the articles stolen, of great value, especially a gold watch, were found upon Duff. Mr. Collier is at present absent from the Island, or he would answer the insinuations made against him. With respect to Mr. Collier being a gaoler and magistrate, it is proper to observe, that when Mr. Collier was appointed to act as provost marshal, he ceased to act as a magistrate, and he is not in the present commission of the peace. Mr. Collier is a native of Barbadoes, and though not born in England, he is in character and principle an Englishman. It is not improbable, that the observation said to be made by Mr. Collier, was set down for the purpose of concluding these cases with the scandalous assertion, that there exists a juggling system here for the purpose of perverting public justice. This man, Duff, was brought up at the sessions when there was no attorney general in the Island, and Mr. Collier appearing and stating that he was not able to get a lawyer to prosecute, he was re-committed. He has been since let out upon his recognizance, and has been, as I have heard, ordered upon duty, on His Majesty's service, in some other island.

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott*, Chief Justice of Tobago.

IV.

COPY OF A DISPATCH from Sir *F. P. Robinson*, K. C. B. to the Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. dated Tobago, 2d February 1820 :—With Two Inclosures.

IV.
Sir *F. P. Robinson*
to Earl *Bathurst*.

MY LORD,

Tobago, February 2d 1820.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith a letter, received this day from St. Vincent, respecting the character of Edward Hoskins, the person who has been so warmly supported by Mr. Benjamin Capper, late attorney general of this Island.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Honourable

(Signed)

F. P. ROBINSON,

Earl Bathurst, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

Governor.

Inclosure No. 1, referred to in Sir *F. P. Robinson*'s Dispatch, of the 2d February 1820.

Government House, St. Vincent,
27th December 1819.

Sir,

Sir Charles Brisbane being on the point of leaving St. Vincent, to visit the Grenadines within his government, at the moment he had the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 22d instant, directed me to cause immediate inquiry to be made, relative to Edward Hoskins, and to transmit to your Excellency such accounts as could be obtained respecting him.

Inclosure, No. 1.

In obedience to his Excellency's command, I have now the honour to inclose, for your Excellency's information, a letter received from Mr. Andrew Rose, who was one of the town wardens of Kingstown, during the time that Edward Hoskins was supported at the expense of the public of this colony, and at the period of his being provided with a passage to England.

His Excellency,
M. Gen. Sir *F. P. Robinson*, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

Edmund Griffin.
Gov. Sec.

Inclosure No. 2, in Sir *F. P. Robinson*'s of the 2d February 1820 : Letter from Mr. *Rose*, respecting character of *Edward Hoskins*.

Sir,

St. Vincent, 26th December, 1820.

I have the honour of informing your Excellency, that I have seen one Edward Hoskins in 1817. He was a pauper, and appeared to be insane ; which I was told arose from excessive drinking.

Inclosure, No. 2.

I can only say generally of this man, that he often applied for, and received charity ; and whilst I was town warden of Kingstown, he was, from charitable motives, and being apparently utterly destitute and sick, and in danger of starvation, carried into a house in the jail yard. He was there fed and clothed until an opportunity offered of sending him to England, where he was very anxious to go. He accordingly went by the Loyalty, Captain Stranack, and upwards of £.90* was paid by me (then town warden) for the purpose, afterwards reimbursed by the legislature.

* £. 94. 15s.

To His Excellency
Rear-Admiral Sir *C. Brisbane*, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

Andrew Rose.

446

447

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

P A R G A :

VIZ.

Memorial presented by a Native of Parga to the
Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Letters
from Lieut. General the Right honourable Sir Thomas
Maitland ;--with Documents and Appendixes.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

11 July 1820.

A SCHEDULE OF PAPERS

Presented to the House of Commons, in pursuance of an Address of that House;
dated 29th June 1820, relating to *Parga*.

- N° 1.—Copy of a Memorial presented by a Native of Parga to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 8th January 1820; together with the accompanying Documents from N° 1. to N° 30. - - - - - p. 1—47.
- N° 2.—Copy of a Letter from Sir Thomas Maitland to Earl Bathurst, dated Corfu, 24th Nov. 1819; with one Enclosure - - - - - p. 48—69.
- N° 3.—Extract of a Letter from Sir Thomas Maitland to Henry Goulburn, esq. dated Corfu, 25th Nov. 1819; with Enclosures N° 1, 2, 3 and 4. - - p. 70—72.
- N° 4.—Copy of a Letter from Sir Thomas Maitland to Earl Bathurst, dated Corfu, 9 Dec. 1819; with three Enclosures - - - - - p. 72—75.
- N° 5.—Extract of a Letter from Sir Thomas Maitland to Earl Bathurst, dated Corfu, 27th March 1820; with one Enclosure - - - - - p. 76—80.

449

PAPERS relating to PARGA.

— N° 1. —

Copy of a MEMORIAL presented by a Native of *Parga* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 8th January 1820 ; together with the accompanying Documents from (N° 1.) to (N° 30.)

A SON EXCELLENCE LE COMPTE BATHURST,

Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

A FIN d'exécuter les ordres de votre Excellence, et de se conformer en même temps aux instructions de ses commettans, le soussigné croit de son devoir d'accompagner les pétitions du peuple de Parga avec une série de faits, de dates, et de documents, qui serviront à placer le sujet sous un point de vue qui puisse aider à découvrir la vérité, et à justifier en même temps nos humble remontrances, et la nécessité dans laquelle nous nous sommes trouvés de les présenter directement à son Altesse le Prince Regent, et à ses ministres.

Les commettans du soussigné, sans s'arroger de discuter les transactions diplomatiques de la Grande Bretagne concernant leur pays, ont prescrit au soussigné de se limiter à rappeler l'article VIII. du traité de Constantinople 1800, par lequel ont été établis les droits des Turcs sur Parga avec des privilèges en faveur des Pargiotes. Le traité de 1800, ayant été la base, sans aucune modification du traité de Paris 1815, il paraît évident que la faculté offerte aux Pargiotes par le Gouvernement Britannique d'émigrer, et l'obligation d'Ali Vizir de payer leurs propriétés, doivent être considérées telles qu'elles sont réellement, des compensations pour leurs privilèges, selon le susdit article VIII. du traité de 1800, dont le soussigné insère un extrait mot à mot.

Documents
N° I.
1800, 21 Mars.

Avant d'en avoir reçu une notification officielle, le bruit du malheur de leur patrie étant arrivé aux Pargiotes, ils adressèrent une supplication respectueuse à son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire, en lui rappelant les engagements du General Campbell son prédécesseur, vis-à-vis la ville de Parga, et la manière dont les Anglais en avaient eu possession par les seuls efforts des habitants, et en les priant de les instruire du sort futur de leur patrie, son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire n'a point répondu.

Documents
N° II.
1816, 20 Mai.

Six mois après, son Excellence étant revenu d'Angleterre aux Isles Ioniennes, la population de Parga renouvela les supplications par le moyen d'une députation, et d'une mémoire. Son Excellence nous a dit qu'aussitôt connu les déterminations du gouvernement de Sa Majesté, il nous les aurait fait communiquer.

Document
N° III.
1816, 25 Decem.

En Mars 1817, la garnison Anglaise fut augmentée dans la forteresse de Parga, et le Lieutenant Colonel de Bosset étant venu la commander, annonça aux Pargiotes la cession de leur patrie aux Turcs. Ils demandèrent que cela leur fut déclaré par une proclamation signée par le Lord Haut Commissaire, d'après l'autorisation des ministres de sa Majesté, puisque l'inutilité de notre traité antérieur avec les officiers Anglais nous avait obligés à prendre la résolution de n'ajouter foi qu'aux déclarations explicites du gouvernement.

Document
N° IV.
1817, 24 Mars.

Par conséquence les primats réunirent au commandant de la forteresse une mémoire respectueuse qu'ils adressaient à son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire pour supplier son Excellence d'intéresser le gouvernement et la nation Britannique en leur faveur. Le commandant déclara aux primats qu'il n'était pas autorisé d'envoyer à son Excellence des réclamations qui devraient rester inutiles.

N° 1.

Memorial of a
Native of Parga.Document
N° V.

1817, 25 Mars.

Le jour suivant le commandant rassembla officiellement les primats, en leur lisant une lettre de son Excellence adressée au dit commandant, par laquelle le Lord Haut Commissaire s'engageoit formellement de laisser émigrer les Pargiotes—de faire payer les propriétés par Ali—de leur fournir des bateaux gratis pour leur transport aux isles—de ne point ceder Parga, que lorsque l'argent aurait été remis aux propriétaires des biens, en ajoutant que tout point qui aurait exigé d'être expliqué devrait être interprété en leur faveur, et dans aucun cas contre eux.

Document
N° VI.

1817, 17 Mars.

Deux mois après, Hamed Bey agissant pour la Porte avec les instructions d'Ali Vizir, et M. Cartwright agissant pour Sa Majesté Britannique d'après les instructions du Lord Haut Commissaire, signerent à Joannina une convention, par laquelle les biens des Pargiotes devraient être estimés de part et d'autre avec zèle, activité et équité. Cette convention était conforme aux promesses antérieures du Lord Haut Commissaire.

Document
N° VII.

1817, 28 Mai.

En même tems les Pargiotes presenterent un nouveau memoire au commandant pour être transmis à Corfu, et sur le refus qu'il leur fit encore de le recevoir et de le transmettre, les primats declarerent qu'ils iraient le presenter eux mêmes, et qu'ils ne cederaient qu'à la force; sur quoi le commandant ne fit pas d'opposition forcée. La deputation arriva à Corfu, et du Lazaret elle envoya le memoire au Colonel Stuart qui faisait fonctions du Lord Haut Commissaire. Cet officier lui fit repondre par une lettre humaine signé W. Mayer, et la population de Parga étant alors dans une extrême détresse, les députés demanderent un emprunt d'argent pour acheter du blé. Le Colonel Stuart leur donna à titre d'emprunt du blé en nature. Les primats s'engagerent alors d'en rembourser le prix, et à l'écheance ils le payerent.

Document
N° VIII.

1817, 28 Mai.

Vers le fin du moi de Mai une proclamation du Colonel Stuart, faisant fonctions du Lord Haut Commissaire, assura aux Pargiotes la protection du gouvernement Britannique en faveur de tous ceux qui voudraient s'émigrer, en le prevenant que le Commissaire Turc et le Commissaire Anglais entreroient dans la ville pour s'occuper de l'estimation des biens des emigrants d'après la convention de Joannina.

Dans ces entrefaites le commandant de la forteresse avait interrogé séparément les primats à l'égard du nombre des émigrants, et du prix equitable en approximatif de leurs biens; ils lui repondirent que vraisemblablement tout le monde emigrerait; sur quoi il établit un comité de vingt individus, qui par un travail assidu fait sous l'inspection du dit commandant, et en denombant les champs du blé, les vignes, les plantes, les jardins d'oliviers, les maisons, les moulins, &c. avaient presque fini leur travail, et la somme dépassait les 500,000*l.* sterling. Et, si on avait complété cette évaluation, la somme serait apparemment montée à près de 600,000*l.*

Pour base du prix l'on avait adopté les actes des notaires publics de la ville; dans lesquels étaient enregistrées les ventes que les habitans de Parga avaient faites l'un à l'autre de leurs biens pendant les derniers dix ans, et le revenu de mêmes biens pendant le même espèce de tems en fixant les dits prix à un terme moyen entre le maximum et le minimum du prix des ventes, et du revenu. Le soussigné est dans l'impossibilité de presenter des documents écrits de cette évaluation. Car tout les registres furent réunis par le commandant à M. Cartwright, à qui les primats ensuite les demanderent, mais il refusa de les rendre; sans avoir aucun égard à ce que ces registres leur appartenaient, puisqu'ils étaient leur propre travail et qu'ils regardaient leurs plus importants interêts.

Mais, quant à cette évaluation, qui par la somme contraste si fortement avec les évaluations posterieures, le soussigné, par ordre de ses commetans, ose implorer de son Altesse Royale le Prince Regent, et de ses ministres, de daigner considerer qu'en prenant la somme de 600,000*l.* sterling, et en évaluant le produit net même au maximum de 5 per cent. l'on n'en pourrait tirer que 30,000*l.* per an; or la population étant de 3,000 habitans environ chaque individu n'aurait plus que 10 livres sterlings per an; ce qui se reduisait à six sols et demi par jour à chaque habitant de Parga, riche et pauvre. Tel aurait été le resultat, si l'on avait payé les biens des Pargiotes 600,000*l.* sterling; c'est à dire, le prix strictement et equitalement juste de leurs biens.

Strictement et equitalement juste, car, quant au prix equitable, quelle somme aurait pu le compenser, lorsque l'on considère que la communauté consistait en presque huit cent familles, et que à l'exception de sept à huit familles, chaque famille possédait un maison, et un champ, et que hormis les primats, tout individu cultivait son propre champ, de manière que le produit de leurs biens était plus que redoublé par leur travail! Aussi, la journée de travail d'un laboureur mercenaire y compris la

la nourriture montait à deux piastres et demie Turques (environ deux schellings Anglais), or cette distribution de propriétés et de travail format pour les Pargiotes une égalité de droit civil, une concorde d'intérêt à défendre par les armes leur patrie, une nécessité d'industrie indépendante, une telle absence d'indigence, d'avilissement, de plaintes publiques et de vices; enfin une telle prospérité dépendant uniquement de leurs propriétés dans la repartition où elles se trouvaient, que les Pargiotes eux mêmes voyaient l'impossibilité d'être compensés, et ils s'étaient résignés à recevoir au moins la somme qui aurait pu assurer à chaque individu propriétaire la reste de six sols et demi par jour.

Mr. Cartwright, après un délai de quatre semaines. confirma les assurances d'un prix juste et convenable pour les propriétés des émigrans, par une proclamation qu'il signa en sa qualité de Commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Hamed Bey exhorta par une autre proclamation les Pargiotes "d'aimer leur pays natal et d'y demeurer, en s'engageant au nom de la Sublime Porte que nous jouissions de toute espèce de sûreté, de liberté, d'honneur, de respect et de tranquillité profonde;" mais il n'a jamais voulu apposer à cette proclamation ni son nom, ni son cachet, ce qui confirma encore plus les Pargiotes dans la détermination d'émigrer.

Après leurs proclamations respectives les deux Commissaires appellèrent avec solennité tous les habitans males de Parga en âge de pouvoir avoir une volonté et influencer sur le sort de leurs familles; et tous, sans exception, un a un déclarèrent qu'ils étaient déterminés d'émigrer.

Depuis lors l'évaluation fut suspendue, et les primats eurent à veiller jour et nuit pour déjouer les brigues, par lesquels les agens d'Ali Vizir et les gens bannis et rentrés à Parga tâchaient à tout moment de produire des conspirations et de troubles dans la ville, afin de forcer les Anglais à l'abandonner à la merci des Turcs. Quelques dépositions des émissaires et des voyageurs à Joannina, et à Parga, faites sur serment devant les magistrats, et dont le soussigné insère ici une copie, prouvent une partie de ces tentatives d'Ali Vizir et de ses agens.

L'opinion générale fut alors, et elle continue d'être encore aujourd'hui, qu'Ali Vizir, croyant d'abord ne devoir payer qu'une petite partie des biens, il s'était prêté à la Convention de Joannina; mais qu'ensuite voyant que tout le monde émigrerait, il cherchait par ses chicanes, ses délais, et ses ruses, à s'emparer de la place, sans payer que le moins d'argent qu'il lui serait possible. Les primats par conséquent, avec un humble mémoire supplièrent son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire d'empêcher les délais et de déjouer les ruses funestes des émissaires qui accompagnaient le Commissaire Ottoman.

La connaissance que les Pargiotes ont de la politique d'Ali Vizir et l'estime qu'ils entretiennent de l'honnêteté des Anglais, les a rendu incrédules aux assurances directes et indirectes d'Ali Vizir que les officiers Anglais avaient été mis par lui dans ses intérêts, et que les propriétés Pargiotes seraient sacrifiées.

Quoique le sacrifice se soit consommé selon les prédictions d'Ali Vizir, les primats et le peuple de Parga entretiennent toujours la même opinion honorable du caractère Anglais; ainsi les faits jusqu'à présent énoncés, et ceux qui vont suivre, nous forcent de croire que tous nos malheurs dans l'exécution de la cession de notre patrie, n'ont pas pris leur source dans les ordres du ministre d'Angleterre, mais dans les interprétations arbitraires des instructions du gouvernement de Sa Majesté. Et s'il a existé quelque nécessité d'aggraver notre calamité, nous en laissons la connaissance à Dieu qui en sera aussi le seul juge infailible.

Après quarante jours, ou environ, le Commissaire Britannique quitta Parga sans avoir commencé l'évaluation. Hamed Bey y demeura, et tout fut suspendu jusqu'au mois de Mars de l'année suivante, lorsque son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire envoya à Parga une proclamation qui en déclarant nulle et faite sans ordre toute évaluation précédente des biens, ordonna d'en entreprendre une autre nouvelle sans délai.

Le Lieutenant-Colonel T. Maitland arriva avec le titre de Commissaire Britannique à Parga. Les habitans furent interrogés de nouveau avec la solennité de l'année précédente sur leur détermination de partir ou de rester, et tout répondirent qu'ils voulaient émigrer.

L'évaluation fut alors commencée en excluant tout expert de la part des habitans de Parga, par la juste raison que les vendeurs ne pouvaient estimer leurs biens avec disenterressement; mais Ali Vizir n'était il pas l'acheteur? Et pouvait on croire

N° 1.
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

Document
N° IX.
1817, 30 Juin.

Document
N° X.
1817, 30 Juin.

Document
N° XI.
1817, en diverses
dates.

Document
N° XII.
1817, 1 Juillet.

Document
N° XIII.
1818, 20 Mars.

Document
N° XIV.
1818, 6 Avril,
1818, 20 Mai.

N° 1.
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

que les experts d'Ali Vizir seraient des gens desintéressés? Il est à remarquer qu'on a reçu parmi ces experts d'Ali deux Pargiotes, qui pour des crimes avaient mérité d'être banni de leur patrie par sentence juridique, et dont d'ailleurs le métier et les habitudes n'étaient rien moins qu'analogues à l'emploi d'estimateurs de bien fonds. Ces deux hommes, et d'autres du même caractère, avaient été, malgré les représentations des primats, admis sous différentes prétextes dans la ville pour fomenter parmi les pauvres le désespoir et les troubles que les gens sages ont eu tant de peine à prévenir.

Document
N° XV.
1818, 21 Mai.

Hamed Bey, Commissaire Ottoman, s'opposa à l'évaluation des églises et des terres affectés aux dites églises, des propriétés des corporations, des édifices, et possessions du gouvernement local, ainsi que de toutes les terres qui, quoique appartenant à des individus n'étaient pas cultivées, telles que les prairies, les champs qu'on a laissé reposer pendant trois ou quatre ans, et le bois qui n'exigeaient pas de culture. Le Lieutenant Colonel Maitland suspendit cette évaluation jusqu'au moment où il aurait reçu de nouveaux ordres de Corfu. Les primats remirent au Lieutenant Colonel Maitland une supplication qu'il promit d'expédier au Lord Haut Commissaire, par laquelle ils représentaient que par les documents des familles, aussi bien que par les registres des notaires publics, il était évident que les possessions des églises, les églises elles mêmes, les édifices des corporations et du public, appartenaient en héritage à des familles particulières, qui disposaient des bénéfices ecclésiastiques, et qui étaient les maîtres absolues des terres non cultivées. Son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire n'a point répondu. Par ce silence et par la difficulté insurmontable de trouver des passeports, nous nous sommes résignés aux décrets de la Providence, jusqu'au moment qu'elle nous aurait ouvert le chemin vers le trône de Sa Majesté. L'évaluation des biens s'opère avec de longs délais, et non seulement on n'a point admis nos experts, mais l'on tenait soigneusement caché le montant du prix donné à nos propriétés. Cependant, en cas que son Altesse Royale et ses ministres l'exigent, nous pourrions citer le témoignage d'individus respectables, et même d'officiers Anglais du rang, pour prouver que Ali Vizir lui même admettait que le Commissaire Ottoman, et les experts envoyés de Joannina, avaient évaluées les propriétés des Pargiotes à 213,000*l.* sterling environ, en excluant les églises et les autres propriétés en controverse, et qu'en même le Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, Commissaire Britannique, et les experts venus avec lui de Corfu, en évaluant par-ellement les églises, &c. et en fixant chaque bien au dessous du minimum de la valeur, avaient eu pour dernier résultat la somme de 276,075*l.* sterling.

Document
N° XVI.
1819, 4 Mars.

Au commencement de Mars 1819, son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire déclara de nouveau aux Pargiotes que le Gouvernement Britannique en donnant l'attention nécessaire aux intérêts des habitants de Parga, avait ordonné *de ne point céder la place sans combiner d'avance une juste et raisonnable indemnité, mais en même tems il intima péremptoirement que cette indemnité, en supposant même que tous les Pargiotes quittassent toutes leurs propriétés, ne pourrait dans aucun cas, ni par aucun motif, être portée au delà de 150,000 l. sterling.*

La même proclamation conclut en avertissant les habitants de Parga, que hormis le payment des 150,000 *l.* ils ne doivent pas attendre que le Gouvernement Britannique fasse aucune dépense extraordinaire. Par ces expressions générales il paroissait que le Lord Haut Commissaire retractait son engagement de fournir aux Pargiotes des embarcations, et des moyens de transport.

Ces intimations si opposées à la Convention de Joannina, aux promesses solennelles des proclamations précédentes, et à la lettre de son Excellence, que le commandant de la forteresse nous avait communiqué officiellement le 25 Mars 1817, nous mit dans le dilemme de penser ou que le cabinet Britannique voulait inhumainement, et gratuitement nous jeter dans le désespoir, ou que le Lord Haut Commissaire expliquait, et exécutait arbitrairement les intentions du Gouvernement. La circonstance de la retraction des promesses écrites dans la lettre citée, et qu'il s'engageait de remplir, en donnant pour gage sa parole, et son honneur à un peuple brave, innocent, et malheureux, nous à porter à rejeter toutes les causes de nos malheurs sur son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire; nous espérons néanmoins que l'on respecterait la Convention de Joannina, les engagements officiels de son Excellence, et les proclamations du Commissaire Britannique qui avaient établi l'entrée des troupes d'Ali Vizir dans la place après que les habitants avaient quitté leur patrie.

La

N° 1.

Memorial of a
Native of Parga.Document
N° XVII.
1819, 15 Mars.Document
N° XVIII.
1819, 4, 9 Avril.

La connaissance que le Lord Haut Commissaire avait de l'inflexibilité des Pargiotes sur ce point, et le danger qu'il y avait d'un massacre à la vue de l'ennemi cruel et perfide qu'ils avaient toujours repoussé les armes à la main, confirmaient les primates dans cette esperance : Aussi au premier bruit des preparatifs d'Ali Vizir pour marcher sur notre territoire, nous avons par une humble supplication imploré de son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire le temps, et les moyens necessaires pour mettre en sureté nos familles avant l'entrée des soldats du Vizir. Son Excellence n'a point répondu.

Mais le 9 Avril il fit une proclamation à Parga, par laquelle il donnait la liberté de partir à ceux qui avaient préalablement en registre leurs noms chez le commandant de la forteresse. Son Excellence néanmoins intimait, "*que sa volonté était que les habitants ne dussent quitter leurs maisons qu'après l'entrée d'une partie des troupes d'Ali Vizir, et après que la remise de la place aux Turcs serait effectuée dans toutes ses parties.*"

Une semaine après le General Adam débarqua à Parga, réunit quatorze primats et leur dit, "Qu'ayant appris que tout le monde s'inscrivait, il était venu les avertir que les Pargiotes ne devraient partir qu'après l'arrivée de quelques ratifications de Constantinople au sujet des Isles Ioniennes, et après qu'Ali aurait compté l'argent pour l'indemnité des propriétés; qu'en attendant les Turcs entreraient sur le territoire de Parga, et que leur avant garde serait venue se loger dans un convent," ce qui est près de la mer à un quart de mille de la place.

Les primats répondirent au General Adam, que le peuple demeurerait à Parga tant que les Turcs se tiendraient au delà des confins Pargiotes. Le general alors ordonna d'interroger tout le peuple, et tout le peuple répondit qu'il s'accordait à la décision des primats. Et ce fut la quatrième interpellation solennelle à ce sujet depuis celle qu'avait faite M. Cartwright, et le Commissaire Ottoman. Sur quoi le General Adam nous a repeté que nous prenions un mauvais parti. Il promit toutefois d'écrire à Corfu pour obtenir des barques de transport, et il s'en alla le même jour.

Après cinq jours d'attente ne voyant pas arriver de Corfu les barques de transport, et les Turcs s'avancant de plus en plus, les primats, à la suite d'une longue consultation, s'assurèrent qu'il n'y avait que deux partis à prendre, l'un d'abandonner la population à soi même; ce que dans l'absence des moyens d'embarcation l'aurait poussée à des actes de desespoir, qu'Ali Vizir leur aurait fait expier par un massacre general, quoiqu'il en fut auteur; l'autre, de procurer de tous cotés des embarcations, et de renvoyer la population à Corfu. C'est à ce dernier parti qu'on s'est arrêté, après qu'on réussit à se procurer à grand frais, et aux depens des primats, des barques mercenaires des isles les plus proche des Isles Ioniennes. Les propriétaires moins pauvres distribuerent à leurs concitoyens deux mille sacs de grains, et d'autres provisions de vivres, pour faire front à leur indigence dans les premiers jours de leur débarquement chez l'étranger.

Ce transport de familles de Parga commença le 16 Avril, et fut terminé dans les premiers jours de Mai 1819. Vers le fin d'Avril le Colonel Robinson, aparemment par ordre de son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire, envoya à Parga quelques petites barques, qui servirent à transporter une quinzaine de familles entre Pargiotes et Albanais cretiens, dont la plupart pour se soustraire aux poursuites d'Ali Vizir s'étaient réfugiés depuis quelques années dans notre ville. Vingt individus Pargiotes que le commandant de la forteresse avaient empêché de partir, parcequ'ils étaient employés aux vivres de la garnison, eurent le soir du 9 Mai l'intimation du dit commandant que le lendemain on devait faire la cession absolue de la ville, et que tout individu avait seulement le temps de partir cette même nuit. Si ces mots n'ont pas été arbitrairement prononcés par le commandant de la forteresse, comment les concilier avec les ordres de la proclamation de son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire qui nous intimait sa volonté que nous n'emigrassions pas jusqu'à ce que la cession de Parga eut été accomplie dans toutes ses parties? Et quelle base, quelle certitude avions nous pour connaître toutes les conditions de cette cession, puisque l'on avait violé la convention de Joannina, et retracté toutes les promesses officielles de son Excellence au nom du Gouvernement Britannique? Les vingt individus Pargiotes au service de la garnison n'eurent que le tems de sauver leurs personnes, en abandonnant leurs meubles, et en se livrant à la mer qui était dans ce moment extrêmement orageuse. Ils furent les derniers qui débarquerent aux Iles Ioniennes.

Aux défaut de logements à Corfu plusieurs familles pauvres furent recueillies dans des maisons louées par les primates plus riches, d'autres se refugierent dans des églises

N° 1.

Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

églises désertées et en ruine dans un faubourg; quelques uns couchèrent pendant quelques nuits dans la rue, et sur le rivage de la mer, où ils étaient au moment de leur débarquement, harcelés par le Commissaire des Douanes pour le paiement des droits sur leur provision. Son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire a fait par la suite donner aux plus pauvres des casernes militaires, et l'on a adressé une liste d'environ mille individus Pargiotes les plus nécessiteux auxquels l'on a fourni deux livres de pain par tête pendant environ dix jours. Alors on diminua le nombre de ces rations à 600, et après environ quinze autres jours les rations furent tout à fait discontinuées.

Les dangers de la mendicité et le désœuvrement auquel la population de Parga se serait habituée, quand même elle aurait obtenu plus long temps le secours des rations de pain, engagerent les primats à supplier son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire d'ordonner la distribution du paiement de leurs biens; paiement qui étant à peine équivalent au quart de la valeur de leurs biens, aurait été refusé par les Pargiotes, jusqu'à ce qu'ils eussent porté leurs réclamations aux pieds de Sa Majesté; mais la nécessité les forçait à demander ce paiement de leurs biens, d'autant plus qu'il regnait parmi les gens sages la crainte que leurs pauvres concitoyens fatigués de la misère ne retournassent désespérés à Parga. Ils avaient abandonnés leurs terres au moment même de la récolte des grains, et lorsque tout les fruits de leurs jardins étaient près d'être cueillis. Des emissaires d'Ali employaient à Corfu toutes sortes de stratagèmes, et de promesses pour induire les Pargiotes à retourner individuellement dans leur patrie qu'ils avaient quitté en masse, et les contradictions des dernières proclamations faisaient soupçonner à tout le monde qu'il y eut une intelligence secrète avec Ali Vizir d'empêcher possiblement l'émigration des Pargiotes, et de continuer à les réduire à l'extrémité de manière à les obliger de retourner dans leur ville.

Par consequence huit jours après que la population de Parga était tout dans les états Ioniennes, une deputation de trois primats se rendait au Palais implorant de présenter à son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire une petition pour le paiement de leurs propriétés.

Document
N° XIX.
1819, 18 Mai.

Un secretaire de son Excellence nommé Colonel Hankey vint devant la deputation des trois primats dans l'antichambre, prit la petition et la jeta sur une table, et avant qu'aucun membre de la deputation eut ouverte la bouche, il les chassa peremptoirement avec les mots précis: *Andate via fuori di casa*. Le soussigné se trouvait alors parmi les députés, et ce traitement nous a fait profondément repentir de nous être soustraits au glaive des Turcs pour nous exposer au mépris des Chrétiens.

Document
N° XX.
1819, 22 Mai.

Quatre jours après cet événement le Senat des Isles Ioniennes, avec l'autorisation de son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire, confirma par son decret de 22 Mai 1819, l'ancien droit des Pargiotes à être citoyens des Sept Isles, sous la condition que tout Pargiote qui voudrait acquérir le droit de citoyen Ionien devrait se faire inscrire dans le delai d'un mois à compter de la date du decret, pour être citoyen de Corfu, et dans le delai de quatre mois pour les autres isles; mais puisqu'on n'avait point encore payé les Pargiotes, et chacun de nous se trouvait sans toit, et sans biens, et que chacun ignorait encore sur combien de capital il pourrait compter, et à quelle époque il devrait le recevoir, ce decret devoit necessairement se reduire à un acte nul et illusoire. En effet, les Pargiotes qui n'avoient qu'un mois de tems pour se faire inscrire comme citoyens de Corfu, ne reçurent le paiement de leurs biens que deux mois après que le terme de decret était irrevocablement expiré. En même tems cet acte du Senat est motivé sur une erreur de fait qui détruit une vérité importante aux intérêts actuels des Pargiotes ainsi qu'à leur reputation chez la posterité. Car cet acte établit que seulement une grande partie de Pargiotes a émigré, tandis que tout le monde a émigré sans divisions ni d'intérêts. Il n'est resté à Parga qu'un propriétaire nommé *Panagiotti Dessila Cecina*, qui avait d'abord envoyé sa famille à Paxo, et qui ensuite la rappella, et un matelot nommé *Gianni Corcozanihi*, qui avait émigré dans la même Isle, et qui retourna aussi à Parga avec sa famille. Ce matelot était parent de Dessila Cecina, et l'on verra par la suite que ce Dessila fut le seul que les agents d'Ali avaient réussi à mettre dans les intérêts de leur maître.

Document
N° XXI.
1819, 3 Juin.

Le peu d'égard donné par son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire à la deputation, et à la petition présentée le 18 Mai par les primats était par les employés du gouvernement motivé sur la raison que les primats avaient faite cette réclamation sans le consentement de la population Pargiotes. Par consequent tous les émigrés signerent le 3 Juin une autre petition en suppliant son Excellence d'exaucer leurs primats, et d'accorder aux émigrés que l'indemnité de leurs biens leur fut payée.

453

payée. Cette seconde petition fut portée au palais par deux prêtres, et quatre pères de famille de la classe du peuple. Ils ne purent pas obtenir de voir son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire, et le memoire fut reçue par M. Hankey, qui se chargea de le mettre sous les yeux de son Excellence. Quatre heures après, le même jour, l'on fit dire aux Pargiotes que son Excellence allait repondre par une proclamation.

Trois jours se passerent, et la proclamation en reponse au peuple de Parga ne paraissait pas, l'argent existait dans la tresorerie de Corfu depuis trois semaines, et l'on assurait que son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire était sur le point de quitter les isles. Les deux prêtres, et les pères de famille de la classe du peuple, se placerent alors à la porte du palais, determinés de ne jamais partir qu'après avoir reçu de son Excellence une reponse à la petition qu'ils avaient trois jours auparavant remise au Colonel Hankey. Après quelques heures d'attente son Excellence les fit admettre à sa presence, et leur assigna des raisons qu'il promit de publier dans une proclamation.

En effet le jour suivant une proclamation de son Excellence établit une commission qui devait se composer de deux gentilhommes Anglais, d'un noble de Corfu, et d'un envoyé d'Ali Vizir. Cette commission, en vertu de la proclamation de son Excellence, devait publier, pour l'information de toute personne interessée, les instructions qu'elle recevait de son Excellence.

Les commettans du soussigné en lui envoyant une traduction Grecque des instructions de son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire à la commission, avouent que ce document est pour leur humble intelligence plus incomprehensible que tous les autres signés par son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire. Les ordres precis qu'ils y comprennent sont que la somme de 150,000 livres sterling, declarée dans la proclamation de son Excellence du 4 Mars 1819, devait être reduite à 142,000 livres ou environ, à cause de la compensation des monnoies Turques. Son Excellence s'étant chargé du soin de payer les Pargiotes en monnoies de bon aloi. Que des 140,000 l. l'on ne devait distribuer aux émigrés que 113,600 l. environ, parcequ'un cinquième, c'est à dire 28,400 l. devait être provisoirement retenu jusqu'à ce que l'on eut connu les depenses de la commission, ainsi que les frais de transport de l'argent de Prevesa à Corfu fait dans une frégate de Sa Majesté.

Que la commission devait montrer tous les égards pour un envoyé d'Ali Vizir, et admettre en discussion toutes les exceptions contre le payement des propriétés d'un grand nombre d'individus émigrés.—Enfin, qu'il fallait suspendre le payement à tous ceux des émigrés qui avaient des differens civils entre eux encore pendans devant les tribunaux ; ainsi que de suspendre le payement (même sans que les questions eussent jamais été entièrement insinuéés dans les tribunaux) en cas que ces questions fassent portées par des citoyens des états Ioniennes contre quelques Pargiotes.

Cette commission avait l'ordre de finir ses operations le 11 du mois de Juillet; mais par une notification en date du 17, elle justifia ses propres delais, en accusant les Pargiotes de peu d'empressement à rectifier les erreurs des registres des experts, et des commissaires Britanniques et Ottoman. Le reproche non merité des Pargiotes et exprimé en termes generaux, et se retorte sur la commission elle même par des faits incontestablement prouvés, moyennant deux documents publics. Car les delais et le desœuvrement de la commission, étaient causés par le retard de l'envoyé d'Ali Vizir. Cet envoyé, qui en même temps devait être membre de la commission, n'arriva pas à Corfu que trois jours seulement avant l'expiration du terme assigné dans les instructions et proclamations de son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire; cela resulte de la proclamation du General Adam faisant fonction du Lord Haut Commissaire en date du 8 Juillet. Et par une autre notification de la dite Commission l'on voit que les premières pretensions d'Ali Vizir n'ont été declarés par son envoyé que le 10 Juillet. Cet envoyé d'Ali arriva accompagné de *Panagiotti Dessila*, le proprietaire qui était resté à Parga, et le proscrit Gianni Panza.

En reponse aux accusations publiées par la commission, les Pargiotes adresserent un memoire au General Adam, en lui representant que les erreurs étaient venues de la ressemblance des noms de beaucoup de proprietaires ; que tous s'étaient empressés d'aller les faire rectifier, et qu'aucun individu Pargiote ne savait d'avoir aucun intérêt pecuniaire à demêler avec Ali Vizir. En même tems ils suppliaient le General Adam de faire solliciter le payement, parceque leurs enfans leur demandaient du pain, et que la population était presque reduite aux fureurs, et aux crimes de

N° 1.
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

Document
N° XXII.
1819, 7 Juin.

Document
N° XXIII.
1819, 9 Juin.

Document
N° XXIV.
1819, 17 Juillet.

Documents
N° XXV.
1819, 8 Juillet.
N° XXVI.
1819, 10 Juillet.

Document
N° XXVII.
1819, 24 Juillet.

N° 1.

Memorial of a
Native of Parga.Document
N° XXVIII.
1819, 26 Juillet.Document
N° XXIX.
1819, 24 Juillet.

de la famine. Ces remontrances, bien loin d'être exagérées, étaient actuellement confirmées par la misère, le désœuvrement, par la manque d'habitations saines, par les maladies, et la mortalité qui avec la faim désolaient alors la malheureuse nation des Pargiotes, et qui furent décrites dans une lettre signée par deux primats en date du 26 Juillet, que le soussigné reçut après son départ, et dont il se fait un devoir d'insérer ici une copie exacte en Grec, et une traduction. Cette lettre contient des particularités, et des conjectures que le soussigné ne prend pas sur soi même de se confirmer; mais qui vraies ou fausses, servent à montrer l'esprit public des Pargiotes à l'époque antérieure au payement.

Le General Adam a accueilli la petition, et la deputation des Pargiotes avec civilité et miséricorde, et par une notification de la commission l'on a promis le payement, à ceux contre lesquels l'envoyé d'Ali Vizir n'aurait point allégué ses exceptions.

Il était évident qu'Ali Vizir en retardant pendant plus d'un mois l'envoi de son agent, persistait dans ses stratagemes pour obliger les Pargiotes à retourner sous son joug, ou pour les placer dans un tel desespoir à les faire chasser des Etats Ioniens. Ses prétensions étaient très nombreuses, très différentes, et très vagues, d'autant plus que quelques unes concernaient un grand nombre de biens fonds, et d'oliviers gissants sur les limites du territoire de Parga et de l'Albanie Turque. Ces démêlés ne pouvant le résoudre que par l'ancienne prescription du temps, et le témoignage des parties concernées, seraient devenus inextricables, et on aurait apparemment ajouté plus de foi aux assertions de la partie plus forte, ou différé le payement à l'infin. Les prétensions plus claires d'Ali Vizir, comme il paraît par la notification déjà citée de la commission en date du 10 Juillet, concernaient le payement, ou la restitution qu'Ali Vizir exigeait des instrumens de notre religion, que les prêtres et les propriétaires des églises avaient emportés avec eux. Mais si nous n'avons point souffert d'abandonner les ossements de nos ancêtres à la profanation des infidèles, aurions nous jamais consenti d'abandonner aux persecuteurs implacables de notre indépendance, et de notre sang et de notre religion, les images de nos saints, les habillemens revêrés de nos prêtres, les ornemens canoniques des autels, les calices consacrés par le sang de notre Redempteur? Ne suffit il pas que cinquante deux églises, dont les dotations appartenaient aux familles Pargiotes, et dont le revenu provenait de la cinquième partie des biens fonds de notre territoire ont été données pour rien à Ali Vizir, et que les églises, où pendant plus que de quatre siècles l'on expliquait l'Evangile, où l'on brûlait de l'encens à Dieu, et où l'on benissait et où l'on enterrait les morts Chrétiens soient maintenant remplies de blasphèmes et servent d'écuries, et de casernes aux troupes du Vizir?

Document
N° XXX.
1819, 16 Aout.

Néanmoins le soussigné, par la lettre d'un de ses frères, dont il se fait un devoir de joindre ici la traduction, a été informé que la commission a reçu des contre ordres, et a fini ses opérations sans suivre ses longues opérations.

L'envoyé d'Ali Vizir protesta, en alléguant la violation d'un pacte entre Ali Vizir et son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire. Le soussigné n'a aucune preuve pour confirmer, ou pour rejeter les conjectures que l'on pourrait former sur la nature et sur l'existence réelle ou imaginaire de ce pacte conclu à Prevesa.

Selon la même lettre du 16 September, le payement commença le 2 Aout, et se termina dans le même mois. La commission ne s'est mêlée d'aucune affaire judiciaire, et elle n'a retranché pas ses dépenses, et celles du transport de la frégate, qu'environ 1,400 livres sterling. C'est à dire l'un pour cent sur la somme totale, non d'après le montant primitif de 150,000 livres, mais sur la somme d'environ 142,000*l.* à cause de la différence des monnoies Turques et de bon aloi, avec lesquelles son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire s'était engagé de faire le payement. cependant malgré cet engagement, et cette première deduction, la commission obligea tout propriétaire qui devait recevoir plus de 700*l.* sterling à prendre en payement un quart en monnaie Turque, et à subir un surcroît de perte exorbitant dans la change.

Telle est la série des évènements, des dates, et des documens que le soussigné s'en fait un devoir d'exposer pour constater la nécessité dans laquelle s'est trouvé le peuple de Parga de recourir au gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

Si par inadvertence, ou par l'obligation qu'il s'est imposée d'être court, afin de respecter le tems de votre Excellence, le soussigné a omis quelques circonstances, il est toujours prêt à reconnaître et confirmer la vérité, de quel côté qu'elle lui sera rappelée.

Il est probable que le ministère Britannique ait connaissance de tous les faits depuis long tems, et il est facile à l'autorité du gouvernement de Sa Majesté d'approfondir les causes véritables que les ont produits, et si d'après cet exposé le gouvernement de Sa Majesté juge que les Pargiotes n'ont été indemnités qu'en petite partie, le soussigné et les commettans espèrent que la justice et la générosité de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Regent ordonnera que cette indemnité leur soit accordé consantamment à leur droits, et aux engagements que son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire a pris envers eux dans la convention de Joannina, et dans les premières proclamations que son Excellence a publiées en sa qualité d'exécuteur de la volonté du gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

Le Soussigné et ses Commettans implorent en même temps d'accorder au peuple de Parga un établissement dans les Isles Ioniennes, qu'ils appelleraient *Nouvelle Parga*, et où ils pourraient reconstruire leurs églises, rassembler leurs familles, disposées à maintenir leur population sous les loix, et la protection que la clemence de Son Altesse Royale daignera leur accorder.

Gregorio Maurogianmi,

Deputato.

Londres, le 8 Janvier 1820.

TRANSLATION.

To His Excellency Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonial
Department, &c. &c. &c.

TO comply with the orders of your Excellency, and in conformity, at the same time, with the instructions of his constituents, the undersigned thinks it his duty to accompany the petitions of the people of Parga with a series of facts, dates and documents, which will serve to place the subject in a point of view that will assist in discovering the truth, and justify our humble remonstrances, and the necessity in which we are of presenting them directly to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his ministers.

The constituents of the undersigned, without pretending to discuss the diplomatic transactions of Great Britain which regard their country, have limited his instructions to the 8th Article of the Treaty of Constantinople, 1800, by which were established the rights of the Turks to Parga, and the privileges in favour of its inhabitants. The treaty of 1800 having been the base, without a modification, of the treaty of Paris in 1815, it appears evident that the faculty offered to the inhabitants of Parga by the British Government, of emigrating, and the obligation of Ali Vizir to pay them for their property, ought to be considered, as it really was, a compensation for their privileges, agreeable to the before-mentioned 8th Article of the treaty of 1800, of which the undersigned has inserted an extract word for word.

Before they received an official information, a report of the misfortunes of their country having reached the people of Parga, they addressed a respectful supplication to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, by recalling to his remembrance the engagements of General Campbell, his predecessor, to the city of Parga, and the manner in which the English had got possession of the place by the sole efforts of the inhabitants, begging him to inform them of the future destiny of their country. His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner returned no answer.

Six months after, his Excellency having returned from England to the Ionian Islands, the inhabitants of Parga renewed their supplications by means of a deputation and a memorial. His Excellency told us, that as soon as the determination of His Majesty's government should be known he would inform us.

In March 1817 the English garrison was augmented in the fortress of Parga, and Lieutenant Colonel Bosset, having come to command it, announced to the inhabitants the cession of their country to the Turks. They requested that the declaration should be made to them by a proclamation signed by the Lord High Commissioner, authorized by His Majesty's ministers, since the inutility of our former treaty with the English officers had compelled us to take the resolution of placing no confidence except in the explicit declarations of government.

N° I.
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

Documents
N° I.
1800, March 21.

Document
N° II.
1816, May 20.

Document
N° III.
1816, Decem. 25.

Document
N° IV.
1817, March 24.

N° 1.
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

In consequence, the primates presented a respectful memorial to the commandant of the fortress, addressed to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, requesting his Excellency to interest the government and the British nation in their favour. The commandant declared to the primates that he was not authorised to send to his Excellency reclamations which must remain without effect.

Document
N° V.
1817, March 25.

The following day, the commandant officially assembled the primates, and read a letter addressed to the said commandant, by which the Lord High Commissioner formally engaged himself to permit the inhabitants of Parga to emigrate; to oblige Ali to pay them the value of their property, and to furnish them with ships gratis to transport them to the Isles; not to give up Parga till the money should be remitted to the proprietors; adding, that if any point required explanation, it should be interpreted in their favour, and in no case contrary to their interests.

Document
N° VI.
1817, May 17.

Two months after, Hamed Bey, acting for the Porte, with instructions from Ali Vizir, and Mr. Cartwright acting for His Britannic Majesty, with instructions from the Lord High Commissioner, signed a convention at Joannina, by which the property of the inhabitants of Parga was to be estimated by both parties with zeal, activity and justice. This convention was agreeable to the former promises of the Lord High Commissioner.

Document
N° VII.
1817, May 28.

At the same time, the inhabitants of Parga presented a new memorial to the commandant to be forwarded to Corfu, and upon his refusal to receive it and transmit it, the primates declared that they would go and present it themselves, and that they should not be prevented except by force. The commandant did not oppose them. The deputation arrived at Corfu, and sent the memorial from the Lazaretto to Colonel Stuart, who performed the functions of the Lord High Commissioner. That officer sent them a humane letter, signed W. Mayer, and the people of Parga being then in the greatest distress, the deputies requested a loan for the purchase of corn. Colonel Stuart gave them corn as a loan. The primates bound themselves to reimburse the price, and when it became due, they paid it.

Document
N° VIII.
1817.

About the end of the month of May, a proclamation of Colonel Stuart, who performed the functions of Lord High Commissioner, assured the inhabitants of Parga of the protection of the British government in favour of all those who would emigrate. It informed them, at the same time, that a Turkish commissary and an English commissary would enter the city, to estimate the property of the emigrants, agreeable to the convention of Joannina.

During these transactions, the commandant of the fortress interrogated the primates separately respecting the number of emigrants, and the just and approximate value of their property. They replied, that probably every body would emigrate. Upon which, he erected a committee of twenty persons, who, by a continued labour, under the inspection of the said commandant, numbered the fields of corn, the vineyards, the gardens, the olive trees, the houses, the mills, &c. &c. They had almost finished their labour, and the sum surpassed five hundred thousand pounds sterling; had they completed the valuation, it would have apparently amounted to near six hundred thousand pounds sterling. As a base to the valuation, they had adopted the acts of the public notaries of the city, in which were registered the sales of the property, which the inhabitants of Parga had made to one another during the last ten years, and the revenue of the same property during the aforesaid space of time, fixing the valuation at a mean rate, between the maximum and the minimum of the price of the sales and the revenue. It is impossible for the undersigned to present written documents of the valuation, as the registers were given by the Commandant to Mr. Cartwright, of whom the primates afterwards demanded them; but he refused to give them up, although the registers belonged to them, being their own labour, and regarding their most important interests.

But as to this valuation, which differs so widely from those that follow, the undersigned, in the name of his constituents, humbly implores His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his ministers to reflect, that in taking the sum at six hundred thousand pounds sterling, and in estimating the produce at the maximum of five per cent. it would only amount to thirty thousand pounds sterling per annum; and the population being about three thousand, each individual could not receive above ten pounds per annum, which would reduce the income of both rich and poor to sixpence halfpenny per day. Such would have been the result if the effects of the inhabitants of Parga had been estimated at six hundred thousand pounds, that is to say, at a just and equitable valuation.

But

459

But as to an equitable valuation, what sum could have compensated their loss, when we consider that the community consisted of almost eight hundred families, and that, with the exception of seven or eight, each family possessed a house and a field, and that every one, except the primates, cultivated his field with his own hands, so that the produce of their property was more than doubled by their labour. The wages of a day labourer, including his food, amounted to two piastres and an half, Turkish money, that is about two shillings English. This distribution of property and labour, procured for the Pargiotes an equality of civil rights, a common interest in defending their country, a necessity of independent industry, and almost total absence of want, degradation, public complaints and vices. In a word, such a prosperity, arising entirely from the distribution of their property, that the Pargiotes themselves saw the impossibility of being compensated, and they were resigned to their fate, with the hopes at least of receiving a sum that would procure for each individual proprietor sixpence halfpenny per day.

N° 1.
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

Mr. Cartwright, after a delay of four weeks, confirmed the assurance of a just and equitable valuation of the property of the emigrants, by a proclamation which he signed in quality of commissary of His Britannic Majesty.

Document
N° IX.
1817, June 30.

Hamed Bey, by a proclamation, exhorted the Pargiotes to love their native country, and to continue in it. He engaged himself in the name of the sublime Porte, to procure them safety, liberty, honour, respect and profound peace; but he would neither put his name nor his seal to the proclamation, which confirmed the inhabitants of Parga still more in their determination to emigrate.

Document
N° X.
1817, June 30.

After their respective proclamations, the two commissaries, with great solemnity, summoned all the male inhabitants of Parga, who were of an age capable of influencing their families; and all of them individually declared their determination to emigrate.

From that time the valuation was suspended, and the primates were obliged to watch day and night to prevent the intrigues, by which the agents of Ali Vizir, and some banished people who had returned to Parga, endeavoured every moment to produce conspiracies and trouble in the city, in order to force the English to abandon it to the mercy of the Turks. Some depositions of emissaries and travellers at Joannina and at Parga, made upon oath before the magistrates, and of which the undersigned inserts a copy, prove a part of the intrigues of Ali Vizir and his agents.

N° XI.
1817, various dates.

The general opinion then was, and still continues to be, that Ali Vizir then thinking he would only have to pay a small part of the property, willingly signed the convention of Joannina; but finding afterwards that every one emigrated, he endeavoured, by chicane, delays and intrigue, to get possession of the place, on paying the smallest sum possible. In consequence, the primates, in a humble memorial, implored his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to prevent the delays, and counteract the fatal intrigues of the emissaries that accompanied the commissary of the Ottoman Porte.

Document
N° XII.
1817, July 1.

The knowledge which the inhabitants of Parga have of the policy of Ali Vizir, and the esteem which they entertain for the integrity of the English, make them disbelieve the direct and indirect assurances of Ali Vizir, that he had gained over the English officers to his interest, and that the property of the Pargiotes would be sacrificed.

Although this sacrifice has been completed, according to the predictions of Ali Vizir, the primates and the people of Parga still entertain the same honourable opinion of the English character; and the facts which have been already announced, and those which are about to follow, induce us to believe that our misfortunes, in the cession of our country, have not had their source in the orders of the English ministry, but in the arbitrary interpretations of the instructions of His Majesty's government. And if there have existed some necessity of aggravating our calamities, we leave the decision of it to God, who will be the ultimate and infallible Judge.

Document
N° XIII.
1818, March 20.

About forty days after the British commissary left Parga, without having begun the valuation. Hamed Bey remained in the place, and every thing was suspended till the month of March in the following year, when his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner sent a proclamation to Parga, in which he declared the former valuation null, and made without orders. He ordered a new valuation to be begun without delay.

N° 1.
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

In consequence, the primates presented a respectful memorial to the commandant of the fortress, addressed to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, requesting his Excellency to interest the government and the British nation in their favour. The commandant declared to the primates that he was not authorised to send to his Excellency reclamations which must remain without effect.

Document
N° V.
1817. March 25.

The following day, the commandant officially assembled the primates, and read a letter addressed to the said commandant, by which the Lord High Commissioner formally engaged himself to permit the inhabitants of Parga to emigrate; to oblige Ali to pay them the value of their property, and to furnish them with ships gratis to transport them to the Isles; not to give up Parga till the money should be remitted to the proprietors; adding, that if any point required explanation, it should be interpreted in their favour, and in no case contrary to their interests.

Document
N° VI.
1817, May 17.

Two months after, Hamed Bey, acting for the Porte, with instructions from Ali Vizir, and Mr. Cartwright acting for His Britannic Majesty, with instructions from the Lord High Commissioner, signed a convention at Joannina, by which the property of the inhabitants of Parga was to be estimated by both parties with zeal, activity and justice. This convention was agreeable to the former promises of the Lord High Commissioner.

Document.
N° VII.
1817, May 28.

At the same time, the inhabitants of Parga presented a new memorial to the commandant to be forwarded to Corfu, and upon his refusal to receive it and transmit it, the primates declared that they would go and present it themselves, and that they should not be prevented except by force. The commandant did not oppose them. The députation arrived at Corfu, and sent the memorial from the Lazaretto to Colonel Stuart, who performed the functions of the Lord High Commissioner. That officer sent them a humane letter, signed W. Mayer, and the people of Parga being then in the greatest distress, the deputies requested a loan for the purchase of corn. Colonel Stuart gave them corn as a loan. The primates bound themselves to reimburse the price, and when it became due, they paid it.

Document
N° VIII.
1817.

About the end of the month of May, a proclamation of Colonel Stuart, who performed the functions of Lord High Commissioner, assured the inhabitants of Parga of the protection of the British government in favour of all those who would emigrate. It informed them, at the same time, that a Turkish commissary and an English commissary would enter the city, to estimate the property of the emigrants, agreeable to the convention of Joannina.

During these transactions, the commandant of the fortress interrogated the primates separately respecting the number of emigrants, and the just and approximate value of their property. They replied, that probably every body would emigrate. Upon which, he erected a committee of twenty persons, who, by a continued labour, under the inspection of the said commandant, numbered the fields of corn, the vineyards, the gardens, the olive trees, the houses, the mills, &c. &c. They had almost finished their labour, and the sum surpassed five hundred thousand pounds sterling; had they completed the valuation, it would have apparently amounted to near six hundred thousand pounds sterling. As a base to the valuation, they had adopted the acts of the public notaries of the city, in which were registered the sales of the property, which the inhabitants of Parga had made to one another during the last ten years, and the revenue of the same property during the aforesaid space of time, fixing the valuation at a mean rate, between the maximum and the minimum of the price of the sales and the revenue. It is impossible for the undersigned to present written documents of the valuation, as the registers were given by the Commandant to Mr. Cartwright, of whom the primates afterwards demanded them; but he refused to give them up, although the registers belonged to them, being their own labour, and regarding their most important interests.

But as to this valuation, which differs so widely from those that follow, the undersigned, in the name of his constituents, humbly implores His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his ministers to reflect, that in taking the sum at six hundred thousand pounds sterling, and in estimating the produce at the maximum of five per cent. it would only amount to thirty thousand pounds sterling per annum; and the population being about three thousand, each individual could not receive above ten pounds per annum, which would reduce the income of both rich and poor to sixpence halfpenny per day. Such would have been the result if the effects of the inhabitants of Parga had been estimated at six hundred thousand pounds, that is to say, at a just and equitable valuation.

But

459

N° 1.

Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

But as to an equitable valuation, what sum could have compensated their loss, when we consider that the community consisted of almost eight hundred families, and that, with the exception of seven or eight, each family possessed a house and a field, and that every one, except the primates, cultivated his field with his own hands, so that the produce of their property was more than doubled by their labour. The wages of a day labourer, including his food, amounted to two piastres and an half, Turkish money, that is about two shillings English. This distribution of property and labour, procured for the Pargiotes an equality of civil rights, a common interest in defending their country, a necessity of independent industry, and almost total absence of want, degradation, public complaints and vices. In a word, such a prosperity, arising entirely from the distribution of their property, that the Pargiotes themselves saw the impossibility of being compensated, and they were resigned to their fate, with the hopes at least of receiving a sum that would procure for each individual proprietor sixpence halfpenny per day.

Mr. Cartwright, after a delay of four weeks, confirmed the assurance of a just and equitable valuation of the property of the emigrants, by a proclamation which he signed in quality of commissary of His Britannic Majesty.

Document
N° IX.
1817, June 30.

Hamed Bey, by a proclamation, exhorted the Pargiotes to love their native country, and to continue in it. He engaged himself in the name of the sublime Porte, to procure them safety, liberty, honour, respect and profound peace; but he would neither put his name nor his seal to the proclamation, which confirmed the inhabitants of Parga still more in their determination to emigrate.

Document
N° X.
1817, June 30.

After their respective proclamations, the two commissaries, with great solemnity, summoned all the male inhabitants of Parga, who were of an age capable of influencing their families; and all of them individually declared their determination to emigrate.

From that time the valuation was suspended, and the primates were obliged to watch day and night to prevent the intrigues, by which the agents of Ali Vizir, and some banished people who had returned to Parga, endeavoured every moment to produce conspiracies and trouble in the city, in order to force the English to abandon it to the mercy of the Turks. Some depositions of emissaries and travellers at Joannina and at Parga, made upon oath before the magistrates, and of which the undersigned inserts a copy, prove a part of the intrigues of Ali Vizir and his agents.

N° XI.
1817, various dates.

The general opinion then was, and still continues to be, that Ali Vizir then thinking he would only have to pay a small part of the property, willingly signed the convention of Joannina; but finding afterwards that every one emigrated, he endeavoured, by chicane, delays and intrigue, to get possession of the place, on paying the smallest sum possible. In consequence, the primates, in a humble memorial, implored his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to prevent the delays, and counteract the fatal intrigues of the emissaries that accompanied the commissary of the Ottoman Porte.

Document
N° XII.
1817, July 1.

The knowledge which the inhabitants of Parga have of the policy of Ali Vizir, and the esteem which they entertain for the integrity of the English, make them disbelieve the direct and indirect assurances of Ali Vizir, that he had gained over the English officers to his interest, and that the property of the Pargiotes would be sacrificed.

Although this sacrifice has been completed, according to the predictions of Ali Vizir, the primates and the people of Parga still entertain the same honourable opinion of the English character; and the facts which have been already announced, and those which are about to follow, induce us to believe that our misfortunes, in the cession of our country, have not had their source in the orders of the English ministry, but in the arbitrary interpretations of the instructions of His Majesty's government. And if there have existed some necessity of aggravating our calamities, we leave the decision of it to God, who will be the ultimate and infallible Judge.

About forty days after the British commissary left Parga, without having begun the valuation. Hamed Bey remained in the place, and every thing was suspended till the month of March in the following year, when his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner sent a proclamation to Parga, in which he declared the former valuation null, and made without orders. He ordered a new valuation to be begun without delay.

Document
N° XIII.
1818, March 20.

Document
N° XIV,
1818, April 6.
— May 20.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Maitland arrived at Parga, with the title of British Commissary. The inhabitants were again interrogated with the same solemnity as in the preceding year, about their determination to go away or to remain at Parga, and they unanimously replied that they were resolved to emigrate.

The valuation was then begun, and the appraisers on the part of the inhabitants of Parga were excluded, because the sellers could not be supposed to estimate their own property in a disinterested manner; but was not Ali Vizir the purchaser? And is it to be supposed that the agents of Ali Vizir were disinterested persons? It is worthy of remark, that amongst the appraisers of Ali, there were two Pargiotes, who had been banished from their country by a judicial proceeding, and whose profession and habits in life, rendered them totally unfit for estimating the value of property. These two persons, and others of the same stamp, notwithstanding the representations of the primates, had been admitted into the city under different pretexts, to foment that despair and trouble amongst the poor inhabitants, which the more reasonable part of the community had so much difficulty to prevent.

Document
N° XV.
1818, May 20.

Hamed Bey, the Ottoman commissary, objected to the valuation of the churches, and the lands for their support, as also to the property of corporations, edifices, and possessions of the local government. He likewise objected to all the lands which were not cultivated, although they belonged to individuals, such as meadows, fields that were left to repose during three or four years, and woods which required no culture whatever. Lieutenant Colonel Maitland suspended the valuation till such time as he should receive new orders from Corfu; and the primates gave him a supplication which he promised to forward to the Lord High Commissioner, and in which they represented that, by the documents of families, as well as by the registers of public notaries, it was evident that the possessions of the churches, the churches themselves, the edifices of corporations and of the public, belonged in heritage to particular families, who disposed of the ecclesiastical benefices, and who were the absolute masters of the uncultivated lands. His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner returned no answer.

In consequence of his silence, and the insurmountable difficulty of procuring passports, we resigned ourselves to the decrees of Providence, till such time as it should open to us a passage to the throne of His Majesty. The valuation of our property proceeded slowly, and they not only excluded our appraisers, but carefully concealed from us the sum total at which they had estimated it. However, in case his Royal Highness and his ministers require it, we could produce the testimony of respectable individuals, and English officers of rank, to prove that Ali Vizir himself admitted, that the commissary of the Ottoman Porte, and the appraisers sent from Joannina, had valued the property of the Pargiotes at about 213,000*l.* sterling, exclusive of the churches and other property in dispute; and at the same time Lieutenant Colonel Maitland and the appraisers come with him from Corfu, after excluding the churches, &c. &c. and fixing every article below the minimum of its value, had estimated the sum at 276,075*l.* sterling.

Document
N° XVI.
1819, March 4.

In the beginning of March 1819, his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner declared to the Pargiotes, after giving every necessary attention to the interests of the inhabitants, that the British government had ordered not to give up the place without securing before-hand a just and reasonable indemnity; but at the same time he positively informed them that this indemnity, even supposing that all the Pargiotes should abandon their property, could not on any account, nor from any motive whatever, exceed the sum of 150,000*l.* sterling.

The same proclamation concluded by informing the inhabitants of Parga, that besides the payment of 150,000*l.* they must not expect that the British government would incur any extraordinary expense. By these general expressions, it appeared that the Lord High Commissioner retracted his engagement to furnish the people of Parga with embarkations, and the means of transport.

These intimations, so contrary to the convention of Joannina, to the solemn promises of the precedent proclamations, and to the letter of his Excellency, which the commandant of the fortress communicated to us officially upon the 25th of March 1817, reduced us to the dilemma of thinking, that either the British cabinet wished inhumanly and gratuitously to drive us to despair, or that the Lord High Commissioner explained and executed in an arbitrary manner the intentions of the government. The circumstance of his retracting written promises in the letter cited above,
and

461

and which he engaged to fulfil, in giving for security his word and his honour to a brave, innocent, and unfortunate people, induced us to impute all the causes of our misfortunes to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner.

N° 1.
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

We hoped, nevertheless, that they would respect the convention of Joannina, the official engagements of his Excellency, and the proclamations of the British commissary, by which it was settled, that the troops of Ali Vizir should not enter the place till the inhabitants had left it. The knowledge which the Lord High Commissioner had of the inflexibility of the Pargiotes on that point, and the danger which there was of a massacre at the sight of a cruel and perfidious enemy, whom they had always repelled with arms in their hands, confirmed the primates in that hope. And on the first report of the preparations of Ali Vizir to enter our territory, we implored the Lord High Commissioner, in a humble supplication, to procure us the necessary time and means of placing our families in surety before the entry of the soldiers of the Vizir. His Excellency returned no answer.

Document
N° XVII.
1819, March 15.

But on the 9th of April he posted up a proclamation, by which he gave liberty of departing to those who had previously registered their names at the commandant's of the fortress. His Excellency, however, notified to us, that it was his pleasure, that the inhabitants should not quit their houses till after the entry of a part of the troops of Ali Vizir, and till after the surrender of the place to the Turks was executed in all its parts.

Document
N° XVIII.
1819, April 4, 9.

About a week after, General Adam landed at Parga, assembled fourteen primates, and said to them, "that, having learned that every body had registered their names, he was come to inform them that the Pargiotes ought not to depart till after the arrival of some ratifications from Constantinople which regarded the Ionian Isles, and till after Ali had paid the money for the indemnity of their property; that in the mean time the Turks would enter the territory of Parga, and that their advanced guard would lodge in a convent," (which is near the sea, at a quarter of a mile from the place.) The primates replied to General Adam, that the people would remain at Parga as long as the Turks kept themselves beyond their territory. The General then gave orders to interrogate all the people, and all the people replied, that they were of the same opinion with the primates. This was the fourth solemn interrogation on the same subject, since that of Mr. Cartwright and the Ottoman commissary. Upon which General Adam said that we had taken a bad resolution. He promised, however, to write to Corfu for the transports, and departed the same day.

After waiting five days without seeing the transports arrive from Corfu, and the Turks continuing to advance more and more, the primates, after a long consultation, were of opinion that they had only two resources left. The one was to abandon the people entirely to themselves, which, from the want of the means for embarking, would have driven them to acts of desperation, which Ali Vizir would have made them expiate by a general massacre. The other was to procure ships from the neighbouring coasts, and send the people to Corfu. The last resolution prevailed, and ships were hired from the nearest of the Ionian Isles, at the expense of the primates. The proprietors in easy circumstances, distributed two thousand sacks of corn and other provisions amongst their fellow-citizens, to support them in their indigence, during the first days of their landing amongst strangers.

The transportation of the Pargiotes began on the 16th of April, and finished on the first days of May 1819. About the end of April, Colonel Robinson, apparently by order of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, sent a few small barks to Parga, which served to transport fifteen families, composed of Pargiotes and Christians, from Albania, the greater part of whom, to avoid the pursuits of Ali Vizir, had taken refuge in our city for some years past. Twenty Pargiotes, whom the commandant of the fortress had prevented from going away, because they were employed in the garrison, were informed, on the evening of the 9th of May, by the said commandant, that the absolute surrender of the city would take place to-morrow, and that every one must depart that very night.

If these words were not arbitrarily pronounced by the commandant of the fortress, how can they be reconciled with the orders of the proclamation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, who notified to us that it was his pleasure that we should not emigrate till the surrender of Parga had been accomplished in all its parts? And what base, what certitude had we of knowing all the conditions of the surrender, since they had violated the convention of Joannina, and retracted all the official promises of his Excellency in the name of the British government? The twenty

N° 1.
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

Pargiotes in the service of the garrison, had only time to save their persons by abandoning their effects, and putting to sea, which was at that moment extremely tempestuous. They were the last who debarked at the Ionian Isles.

For want of lodgings at Corfu, several poor families were received into houses hired by the richest primates; others took refuge in the deserted and ruined churches of the suburbs; and some slept, during several nights, in the streets and on the shore, where they were tormented, at the moment of their landing, by the clerks of the custom-house for the payment of duties on their provisions. At length his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner ordered military caserns to be provided for the poorest Pargiotes, and a list was made out of about a thousand individuals in the most necessitous circumstances, to each of whom two pounds of bread were daily distributed for about the space of ten days. The list was then reduced to six hundred, and in about the space of fifteen days after, the distribution was entirely discontinued.

The dangers of mendicity and the laziness to which the Pargiotes would have become habituated, had they even continued to receive a supply of bread any longer, induced the primates to request his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to order the distribution of the payment of their property; a payment which, being scarce equal to one-fourth of the real value, would have been refused by them, till such time as they could have laid their reclamations at the foot of the throne, but necessity obliged them to demand the payment of their property; and the more especially, as the most reasonable part were afraid lest their poor fellow-citizens, worn out with misery, should return in despair to Parga. They had been obliged to abandon their lands at the commencement of harvest, and when all the fruits of their gardens were ready to be gathered in. Emissaries of Ali at Corfu employed both stratagems and promises to induce the Pargiotes to return individually to their country, which they had quitted in mass; and the contradictions of the last proclamations made every body suspect that there was a secret intelligence with Ali Vizir to prevent the Pargiotes from the possibility of emigrating, and to continue to reduce them to such extremities that they would be obliged to return to their city.

Document
N° XIX.
1819, May 18.

In consequence, eight days after the people of Parga were all in the Ionian States, a deputation of three primates went to the palace, requesting to present a petition for the payment of their property, to the Lord High Commissioner. A secretary of his Excellency, named Colonel Hankey, met the deputation of three primates in the antichamber, took the petition and threw it upon the table; and before any member of the deputation had opened his mouth, he absolutely turned them out, making use of these precise words, *andate via fuori di casa*. The undersigned happened to be one of the deputies; and this treatment made us greatly repent that we had withdrawn ourselves from the sword of the Turks, to expose ourselves to the contempt of the Christians.

Document
N° XX.
1819, March 22.

Four days after this event, the senate of the Ionian Isles, with the authority of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, confirmed, by its decree of the 22d May 1819, the ancient right of the Pargiotes to be citizens of the Seven Isles, under the condition that every Pargiote, who wished to acquire the rights of an Ionian citizen, should inscribe his name within the space of one month, to count from the date of the decree, to be a citizen of Corfu; and within the space of four months, to be a citizen of the other Isles. But as they had not yet paid the Pargiotes, and that all were without habitation and without property, and that we were still ignorant on how much capital we could rely, and at what time we might receive it, the decree necessarily became a null and illusory act. In fact the Pargiotes, who had only a month for inscribing their names as citizens of Corfu, did not receive the payment of their property till two months after the term of the decree was irrevocably expired. At the same time, this act of the senate is grounded upon an error, which destroys a truth of importance to the present interests of the Pargiotes, and likewise to their reputation with posterity. For this act declares that only a great part of the Pargiotes emigrated, whilst every body emigrated, without division of opinions or interests. There only remained at Parga one proprietor, named Panagiotti Dessila Cecina, who at first sent his family to Paxo, and afterwards recalled it, and a sailor named Gianni Corcozacchi, who had emigrated to the same Isle, and who returned with his family to Parga. This sailor was the relation of Dessila Cecina; and it will be seen from what follows, that Dessila was the only person whom the agents of Ali succeeded in gaining over to the interests of their master.

The

463

The want of respect, by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, to the deputation and the petition presented on the 18th of May, according to the agents of government, was occasioned by the primates having made the reclamation without the consent of the Pargiotes. In consequence, all the emigrants signed another petition on the 3d of June, entreating his Excellency to hear the prayer of their primates, and grant that the indemnity due to the emigrants for their property should be paid to them. This second petition was carried to the palace by two priests and four fathers of families, taken from the class of the people. They could not obtain access to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, and the memorial was received by Mr. Hankey, who promised to lay it before his Excellency. Four hours after, on the same day, the Pargiotes were informed that his Excellency would reply by a proclamation.

N° 1.
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

Document
N° XXI.
1819, June 3.

Three days passed, and the proclamation in answer to the petition of the people of Parga did not appear. There was money in the treasury of Corfu for three weeks past, and it was said that his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner was on the point of quitting the Isles. The two priests, and the fathers of families of the class of the people, placed themselves at the gate of the palace, resolved not to budge till they had received from his Excellency an answer to the petition which they had delivered three days before to Colonel Hankey. After waiting some hours, his Excellency admitted them to his presence, and gave them reasons which he promised to publish in a proclamation.

The following day, a proclamation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner appointed a commission, which was to be composed of two English gentlemen, a noble of Corfu, and an envoy from Ali Vizir. This commission, in virtue of the proclamation of his Excellency, was to publish, for the information of all those concerned, the instructions which it might receive from his Excellency.

Document
N° XXII.
1819, June 7.

The constituents of the undersigned, in sending him a Greek translation of the instructions of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to the commission, avow that, in their humble opinion, this document is more incomprehensible than all the others signed by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner. The precise orders which it contains are, that the sum of 150,000 *l.* sterling, declared in the proclamation of his Excellency of the 4th of March 1819, ought to be reduced to 142,000 *l.* sterling, or thereabouts, to compensate for the Turkish money, his Excellency having obliged himself to pay the Pargiotes in money of good alloy. That of the 142,000 *l.* they ought not to distribute to the emigrants but about 113,600 *l.*, because that a fifth part, that is to say 28,400 *l.* ought to be provisionally detained till they know the expenses of the commission, and the charges for the transport of the money from Prevesa to Corfu, on board a frigate of His Majesty. That the Commission ought to show every attention to the envoy of Ali Vizir, and admit, in discussion, all the exceptions against the payment of the property of a great number of individual emigrants. That they ought to suspend the payment of all those emigrants who had civil differences amongst themselves before the tribunals, and likewise to suspend the payments, (even although the demands had never been registered in the tribunals), provided the demand was made by any of the citizens of the Ionian states against the Pargiotes.

Document
N° XXIII.
1819, June 9.

This commission had orders to finish its operations on the 11th of July; but in a declaration, dated the 17th, it justifies its delays by accusing the Pargiotes of unwillingness to rectify the errors of the registers of the appraisers, and of the British and Ottoman commissaries. This unmerited reproach of the Pargiotes is expressed in general terms, and falls back upon the commission itself, by incontestable facts proved by two public documents. For the delays and procrastination of the Commission were caused by the absence of the envoy of Ali Vizir. This envoy, who should at the same time have been a member of the commission, did not arrive at Corfu till three days before the expiration of the term assigned in the instructions and proclamations of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner. That is proved by the proclamation of General Adam, who performed the functions of Lord High Commissioner, dated the 8th of July; and by another notification of the said commission, it is evident that the first pretensions of Ali Vizir were not declared by his envoy till the 20th of July. The envoy of Ali arrived at Corfu accompanied by Panagioti Dessila, the proprietor who remained at Parga, and the proscribed Gianni Panza.

Document
N° XXIV.
1819, July 17.

Document
N° XXV.
1819, July 8.

Document
N° XXVI.
1819, July 10.

In reply to the accusations published by the commission, the Pargiotes addressed a memorial to General Adam, representing to him that the errors arose from the resemblance

Document
N° XXVII.
1819, July 24.

N° 1.

Memorial of a
Native of Parga.Document
N° XXVIII.
1819, July 26.Document
N° XXIX.
1819, July 24.

resemblance of the names of many of the proprietors; that they were all anxious to go and get them rectified, and that no individual Pargiote had any pecuniary interest to settle with Ali Vizir. At the same time they entreated General Adam to solicit the payment of their property, because their children were in want of bread, and because the people were almost driven to fury and the commission of crimes by the famine. These remonstrances, far from being exaggerated, were actually confirmed by the misery, want of employment and wholesome habitations, by diseases and mortality, which, with the famine, then desolated the unfortunate people of Parga, and which were described in a letter, signed by two primates, on the 24th of July, and received by the undersigned after his departure, and of which he thinks it his duty to insert here an exact copy in Greek, accompanied with a translation. This letter contains particularities and conjectures which the undersigned does not take upon himself to confirm; but whether true or false, they serve to show the state and public opinion of the Pargiotes at the time prior to the payment.

General Adam received the petition and deputation of the Pargiotes with civility and kindness; and by a notification of the commission, payment was promised to all those against whom the envoy of Ali Vizir had produced no exceptions.

It is evident that Ali Vizir, by retarding more than a month the voyage of his agent, persisted in his stratagems to oblige the Pargiotes to return under his yoke, or to drive them to such excesses as would cause them to be chased from the Ionian Isles. His pretensions were very numerous, very different, and very vague; and the more so, as some of them concerned a great deal of lands and olive trees situated on the limits of the territory of Parga and Albania. These differences could not be settled, except by ancient prescription, and the testimony of the parties concerned. They would have become inexplicable. More credit would have apparently been given to the powerful party, or the payment would have been deferred *ad infinitum*. The more manifest pretensions of Ali Vizir, as appeared by the notification already cited of the commission of the 10th of July, regarded the payment, or the restitution, which Ali Vizir exacted, of the instruments of our religion, which the priests and proprietors of the churches had carried away. But if we would not suffer the bones of our ancestors to be abandoned to the profanation of infidels, could we ever have consented to abandon to the implacable persecutors of our independence, our blood and our religion, the images of our saints, the revered vestments of our priests, the canonical ornaments of the altars, the communion cups consecrated by the blood of our Redeemer? Was it not enough that fifty-two churches, whose dotations belonged to Pargiote families, and whose revenue was equal to the fifth part of the landed property of our territory, had been given for nothing to Ali Vizir? And that the churches, where, for more than four centuries, they had explained the gospel, where they had burnt incense to God, where they offered up solemn thanks to the Almighty, and where they interred the christians, should now be filled with blasphemy, and serve as stables and caserns to the troops of the Vizir?

Document
N° XXX.
1819, August 16.

Nevertheless, the undersigned has been informed, by a letter from one of his brothers, of which he thinks it his duty to subjoin a translation, that the commission had received counter orders, and had finished its operations without following its long instructions.

The envy of Ali Vizir protested against the violation of the treaty between Ali Vizir and his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner. The undersigned has no proof to confirm or reject the opinions which might be formed on the nature, and on the real or imaginary existence of the treaty concluded at Prevesa.

According to the same letter of the 16th of September, the payment began the 2d of August, and terminated in the same month. The commission did not meddle with any judiciary affair; and it only retained for its expenses, and that of the transport of the frigate, about 1,400*l.* sterling, which is one per cent upon the sum total; not upon the original sum of 150,000*l.*, but upon the sum of about 142,000*l.* on account of the difference between the Turkish money and that of good alloy, with which his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner had promised to make the payment. However, notwithstanding his Excellency's engagement, and this first deduction, the commission obliged every proprietor who received above 700*l.* sterling, to take one-fourth in money of Turkey, and to suffer an additional loss by the exorbitant change.

Such is the series of events, of dates and documents, which the undersigned has thought it his duty to expose, in order to prove the necessity in which the people of Parga

465

Parga find themselves of having recourse to the government of His Majesty. If by inadvertence, or the obligation which he has imposed upon himself of being concise, that he might respect the time of your Excellency, the undersigned has omitted any circumstance, he is always ready to own his error, and to establish the truth from whatever quarter it may come.

N° 1:
Memorial of a
Native of Parga.

It is probable that the ministers of His Majesty are in possession of all the facts for a long time past, and it is easy for the government to probe to the bottom the true causes which have produced them; and if after this exposition the government of His Majesty be of opinion that the Pargiotes have only been indemnified in a small part, the undersigned and his constituents hope, that the justice and generosity of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will order that an indemnity be granted them conformable to their rights, and to the engagements which his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner contracted towards them in the convention of Joannina, and in the first proclamations which his Excellency published in his quality of representative of His Majesty's government.

The undersigned and his constituents at the same time humbly request that an establishment in the Ionian Isles be granted to the people of Parga, which they would call *New Parga*; where they would rebuild their churches, and assemble their families, resolved to maintain their population under the laws and protection which the clemency of His Royal Highness would deign to grant them.

Gregorio Maurogianni,

Deputato.

London, 8th January 1820.

DOCUMENTS.

(N° I.)—Extract of the 8th Article of the Treaty contracted between Russia and the Ottoman Port, the 21st of March 1800.

ALL the inhabitants of these countries (Prevesa, Parga, and Babunto) being without exception of the Christian religion, the privileges relative to religious worship, and to the administration of justice, which exists in the principalities of Moldavia and Valachia, whose inhabitants are likewise all of the Christian religion, shall have existence also with regard to the inhabitants of the above-mentioned countries. Consequently, the customs of the country, relative to civil and criminal proceedings, the nature of possessions, and the order of successions, shall not be changed.

Documents to
N° 1.
Memorial, &c.

Mahometans shall continue to be prohibited from acquiring property, and from domiciliating themselves, as is observed in the above-mentioned principalities of Moldavia and Valachia. But as these countries belong to and are the property of the Ottoman Porte, it shall be permitted to establish there a commanding officer who ought absolutely to be a Mahometan. The Sublime Porte promises to fix immediately the rank of this officer, the nature and the rights of his functions, and the place of his residence, *the whole at the will and pleasure of the government of the above-mentioned republic.*

The rajahs shall be exempted from all imposts during two years, to count from the date of the signature of the present convention.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(N° II.)—A true Copy of the original Petition from the Inhabitants of Parga to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner.

Excellency,

THE people of Parga, who have had the good fortune of being ever governed and protected by all the governments that have hitherto occupied the Ionian Islands, have recently had the peculiar good fortune of placing themselves under the equally sublime and humane protection of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, whose most just and clement government, administered through the medium of your Excellency, treated these people with affection, humanity and clemency.

Documents to
N° 1.
Memorial, &c.

The people of this country, entertaining no doubt with regard to the permanency of such sublime protection, which insures their peace and happiness, remain perfectly tranquil, impressed as they are with a conviction of the benign and paternal goodness of the great government that protects them.

The Ionian Gazette N° 85, which contains the treaty entered into between Great Britain and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, regarding the Ionian Islands, and signed at Paris on the 5th of November 1815, comprehends the new political state of the said Islands, under the title of the United States of Ionia, without including our country therein.

This circumstance, your Excellency, hath involved the people of this country in a state of the most profound distress, inasmuch as they cannot but entertain the strongest suspicions at not finding themselves included in the above treaty.

They therefore presume, through the medium of their undersigned magistrates, to pray you will, for the sake of their tranquillity, be pleased to disclose to them their future fate, inasmuch as they on their part promise the utmost loyalty and fidelity, combined with the most ardent and lively wish of shedding their blood under the British standards.

Parga, 20th of May 1816.

[Here follow the Signatures of the Magistrates.]

(A true Copy of the Original.)

G. Maurogianni, Deputy.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. III.)

Most Excellent Lord,

Corfu, 25th December 1816.

THE undersigned citizens of Parga, deputed by the whole of the people to the number of upwards of four thousand inhabitants, have the honour to present to your Excellency the most profound veneration and homage of their entire submission, on occasion of the general exultation at your safe return to the Islands.

Nothing can be more grateful to this people, than fulfilling so important a duty towards the high personage in whom they repose the most entire confidence with regard to their tranquillity, by imploring his magnanimity and philanthropy.

These people, for four ages constantly united to the political fate of the islands, and having, in spite of treasonable outrages and infernal wickedness, maintained themselves by the mere dint of patriotism, free from the iron yoke under which the rest of Epirus and Greece are now groaning, were afterwards ceded by the Russians to the French; and recently finding their political existence in the utmost peril, they, after the removal of the French, adopted the determination of imploring the succour of the British arms, and placing themselves under the most powerful protection of His Majesty the king of the United Kingdom.

Three years have now elapsed since that adventurous period, during which they have enjoyed the benefit of such protection, living in perfect tranquillity and in the confident hope of being enabled, through the powerful intervention of your Excellency, to perpetually insure their fortunate destination. Giving therefore to the Author of all good, due thanks for his mercies, they pray the memory of the illustrious house of Maitland may be handed down to posterity as the founder of their happiness and good fortune.

Gregorio Vassilo, Deputy.

Georgio Vassile, Deputy.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

G. Maurogianni, Deputy.

(No. IV.)

To His Excellency,

A POPULATION of about four thousand inhabitants, who during four centuries, without interruption, have been able to preserve themselves free from the yoke of tyranny to which their natural position in Epirus should have exposed them, without immense sacrifices and without the succours of the European powers, who appreciated the grandeur of their sentiments, and who have always preserved them from this danger.

Such is this population which presents itself, by the medium of the heads of every family, at the feet of the magnanimous British nation.

It is this same population which, in the year 1814, although the French flag floated on its walls for more than six years after it was ceded by Russia, its neighbouring enemy profiting itself of the political circumstances in which Europe was under, surrounded its territory by thousands of soldiers, and menaced it by a total destruction; this same population, which alone despising death, not only repulsed the enemy, but even, though its ruin appeared unavoidable, defeated them:—this population owed its existence only to themselves—they disarmed the French garrison of 300 men—they hoisted the British flag to procure themselves by that action the high protection of this invincible nation, which then occupied the Ionian Islands in the vicinity.

This glorious nation hastened to its succour and defence, and it is now more than three years that she has governed and preserved it with particular care from the continual persecutions of its neighbouring oppressor.

Quiet in the enjoyment of so much prosperity, this people waited from day to day for the happy moment when its happiness should be for ever assured by being recognised as an integral part of Great Britain, to whom they had voluntarily devoted themselves, or at least by their re-union to the States of the Ionian Islands, of which they had always been a part.

The arrival of troops commanded by Lieutenant Colonel De Bosset, confirmed still more the inhabitants of Parga in the idea that the English government watched over their safety; but they were all of a sudden bitterly undeceived by the communication made to the chiefs of the people by the said officer, the 19th of this month, in the name of your Excellency, that the destiny of Parga was doubtful, not only as to its re-union to the Islands, but that it was probable that the cession of this place might be made to the Ottoman Porte.

A general consternation was the effect of this unhappy news, so entirely opposite to the repeated assurances made by the said officer, that in such a case the place should not be evacuated without putting previously in the best possible state the private affairs of the inhabitants who wished to expatriate themselves, and obtain for them an indemnity for their property.

What arrangement or what indemnity could be proposed, which could compensate for the abandonment of one's native country, of a country several times washed by the blood of its inhabitants to support their independence?

If by a deliberation of the great allied powers, that hath fixed the political fate of all the European powers, it had been established that Parga ought to belong to some other civilized power, in spite of its inclination for the English nation its benefactor. But the Congress of Vienna not having made any mention of Parga, who can doubt but that this place has been abandoned by the protector even that it had chosen?

The grandeur of the English nation hath always given to the whole world the unequivocal proofs of its sentiments of humanity; and lately the abolition of the slave-trade, and the liberation of the Christians in Barbary, have crowned so many philanthropic works. How should it be possible, after that, to imagine or to fear that this same generous nation should be able to abandon to the most cruel slavery four thousand European inhabitants, who have always been free, and who, for these three last years, have been maintained as such under its protection? No—it is impossible!

This faithful population, sad remains of unfortunate Greeks, places all its hopes in your Excellency, who, by his eminent titles near the great nation that he represents in those States, can conciliate every thing to the advantage, to the true happiness

Documents to
N° 1.
Memorial, &c.

happiness of a population unanimously agreed in the firm resolution of shedding its blood under its walls, rather than see its religion or its liberty exposed to the fury of its neighbouring enemy in sight of the British flag; and that by a glorious death to save itself from the degradation, the shame and the chains of slavery. Wherefore they beseech your Excellency to convey this extreme resolution to the knowledge of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and to support it by the paternal sentiments that your Excellency entertains for this interesting population, which shall never abandon the hope of being regenerated and happy by the grandeur and nobleness of the English nation.

Parga, 24 March 1817.

[Here follow the signatures in the original in Greek.]

(No. v.)

25th March 1817.

ON the 25th of March 1817 the Commandant of Parga called together the primates, in order to communicate to them, in the name of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, a declaration respecting the intentions of the British government, relative to their future destination. He stated,—

1. That it appeared, according to a treaty concluded at Paris on the 5th November 1815, between the King of England and the other great sovereigns, that his Majesty had agreed to cede the town and territory of Parga to the Ottoman Porte.

2. That previous to that cession all the inhabitants of the said town and country of Parga, who should not wish to remain after it had taken place, should receive a full compensation for their houses and other property, which they might be obliged to leave behind; and that they should be conveyed gratuitously to the Ionian Islands.

3. That, until those conditions should be fulfilled, the place should on no account be ceded.

4. That the inhabitants of Parga might fully rely on the justice and liberality of Great Britain, who took the deepest interest in their welfare; but that if, while that government was making any exertion to obtain for them the most advantageous conditions, they should dare to commit any disturbance, or violence of any kind, or to take the affair into their own hands, they should be left to themselves, and from that moment the British government would consider itself totally exonerated from any further obligation to support and protect them.

5. The Commandant added, that he was authorized to say, that this being the substance of the declaration, any particular points requiring to be explained, were to be interpreted in their favour, and in no case whatever against them.

(N° VI.)—Convention of Joannina, 17th May 1817.

THE cession of the place of Parga to the Sublime Port, having been stipulated between the Court of London and the Imperial Court of Constantinople, by the mediation of his Excellency the minister of England at Constantinople, the undersigned named commissaries, to arrange definitively the indemnities to be made to those of its inhabitants who shall have the intention to expatriate themselves for the property that they must abandon, as also for the expense of their passage to the Ionian Islands; to wit, John Cartwright, esq. British Consul in the Morée on the part of the British government, and the ci-devant Silihdar Kiatily Hamed Bey, on the part of the Sublime Porte, have agreed on the following Articles:

1st. The terms of the cession of the place of Parga and of its territory, shall depend on the realization of the indemnities above mentioned, due to those inhabitants who shall expatriate themselves; and the two commissaries engage themselves to give to the accomplishment of this object all their attention, and to occupy themselves on the subject with zeal and activity.

2d. To

2d. To this effect, after the signature of the present convention by the two commissaries, they shall transport themselves without delay to Parga, to make a list of those inhabitants who shall have determined to quit their country, and fix in an equitable manner, the value of the property they shall abandon, as also the expenses of their voyage to the Ionian Islands.

3d. For the purpose of making out this valuation in a prompt and equitable manner, the undersigned shall take the assistance of some persons accustomed to those matters, whether from the Islands, or from the Continent.

4th. When the value of the property of the inhabitants who shall expatriate themselves, shall have been agreed upon and established by the two Commissaries, as also the expenses of their passage to the Ionian Islands; the undersigned shall agree upon, and fix the time when the whole sum shall be paid to the British commissary named for this purpose, and after that the said payment shall have been made, and the departure of the inhabitants effected, the English troops shall retire, and the place, and the territory of Parga, shall be delivered to the Commissary of the Sublime Porte.

Joannina, 17th May 1817.

(Signed)

Hamed Bey, &c. &c.

J. Cartwright, &c. &c.

[Translated from the Italian Language.]

(N^o VII.)

Most Illustrious Signor,

THE unhappy population of Parga, constituting the miserable remains of the free Greeks of Epirus, have by their own exertions, maintained their freedom for upwards of four centuries, nor is there an inch of ground that has not been dyed with the blood of their progenitors, for the maintenance of their independence from the tyranny of Greece.

The most civilized powers of Europe, impressed with a conviction of such generous sentiments, have alternately protected them, and none of them would have abandoned them, had they not been imperiously compelled thereto by political events.

The last and most beneficent of those powers is that of Great Britain, under whose protection Parga voluntarily placed herself in March 1814, for which purpose she was obliged to disarm her garrison, composed of two hundred French troops of the line, whom she delivered up as prisoners to the British commander; and during the three years that have since elapsed, they have been governed by her with the utmost attention to their interests, and remained free from all persecution on the part of their neighbouring oppressor.

In this state of tranquillity, the inhabitants of Parga gloried at being under the powerful protection of a great nation, as from the proofs of philanthropy given by them to the whole universe, they entertained no apprehensions of being abandoned by it.

Whilst they were in daily expectation of hearing of the consolidation of their own liberty, your Lordship, in the name of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, the Lord High Commissioner at Ionia, notified to them in the month of March last, the disastrous intelligence, that Parga was to be ceded to the Ottoman Porte.

This piece of intelligence equally fatal and unexpected, operated like a thunder-bolt upon the unfortunate Pargiotes, and spread general consternation amongst them, notwithstanding the assurances of your lordship in the name of his Excellency, that all such families as might be disposed to abandon their country, should continue to be under British protection on repairing to the Ionian Islands; and that they should be paid the amount of their immoveable property, an adequate period being allowed them for settling their domestic affairs in their own country, which should not be less than six months, computing from the date of the signature of the definitive treaty.

What payment can be considered by the Pargiotes as an adequate compensation for the abandonment of their native soil, of that soil for which they ever sacrificed the lives of their own families for the preservation of their freedom? and what situation could they find in the Ionian Islands, that can in the least degree be compared to the fertility and natural richness of that of Parga?

Documents to
N^o 1.
Memorial, &c.

But notwithstanding which, as executors of the superior orders of the protecting government, they in the midst of the most profound grief submitted with resignation to the adverse fate that awaited them, being desirous of thereby giving a proof of their submission to the beneficent English nation; and all of them declared to your Lordship their intention of abandoning their country, in order to withdraw themselves from the atrocious barbarities to which they saw so many of their neighbours subjected.

In this state of affairs, they awaited like criminals the arrival of the moment which was to carry into execution the sentence of death pronounced against them, when they learnt, through the medium of the verbal communication made by your Lordship to the magistrates, on the twenty-fourth instant, and by the proclamation of this day, that the definitive treaty for the cession in question was signed in January, and that the two English and Turkish Commissioners were to repair to Parga, for the purpose of ascertaining what families intended to abandon their country, preparatory to proceeding to an appraisalment and payment of their property.

This second piece of intelligence completed the distress of the unfortunate population, having learnt the number of the train of this mission, and knowing by experience the stratagem of their persecuting neighbours, they entertain no doubt, that such operation on the part of the Vizir Aly Paschia, is the consequence of the blackest expedient for revenging their implacable hatred against the said population by means of their total ruin.

The inhabitants of Parga can furnish the most incontestable proofs of the insidious means that have ever been resorted to by the Vizir Aly Paschia, for creating confusion and disorder amongst them, when none of his satellites could enter the place; and can any one now doubt, that the most powerful organs of his sinister objects are to occupy the city, but that it will become the focus of intrigue, perfidy and conspiracy? Especially as part of his suite is composed of the Pargiotes that were proscribed by the French and British Governments, for disloyalty to their country, and being corrupted by the Vizir Aly Paschia.

Were the ascertainment of the number of families desirous of abandoning their country, and the value of their property, the sole object of such a measure, there would exist no necessity for so many constituted authorities in the country, nor for so numerous a suite, composed of the principal officers of the Vizir Aly Paschia, the wisdom of the government might easily suggest and determine upon a more simple and suitable mode for perpetually excluding the executioners of the unfortunate inhabitants of Parga from the walls of their city.

The Pargiotes never dreaded the encounter of several thousand Turks as their enemies, but they feel the greatest horror, and cannot possibly endure the idea of seeing a small number under the cloak of friends.

It is under these circumstances, that we, the chiefs of the families representing this loyal population, and as interpreters of the common will, are again commissioned most humbly to present to your Lordship the present petition (although our prayers have been twice rejected) praying that it may be accompanied with our most humble Petition to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, in order that his Excellency, as the father of so many unfortunate persons, may condescend to take into consideration the allegations thereof, preparatory to coming to such determination, as to the wisdom of the governor shall seem meet, for preventing the entry of the Turkish authorities into this place, until after the inhabitants shall have evacuated it. Because, although your Lordship has repeatedly declared to us, that we must be responsible for the good order and tranquillity of the people, we cannot in such case be answerable for the consequences that may arise from the hostile intrigues and the consternation of all the families, who through the medium of us, all declared themselves ready to leave their native country, in the manner by your Lordship previously pointed out, and thereby give the last proof of the loyalty and attachment of the Pargiotes to the British nation.

Parga, the 28th of May 1817.

[Here follow the signatures of the Magistrates.]

(A true Copy of the Original.)

G. Maurogianni, Deputy.

PAPERS RELATING TO PARGA

23

Documents to
N^o 1.
Memorial, &c.

(No. VII.)

Copy of the Letter of Thanks for the Loan of Grain granted by Colonel Stuart to the Pargiotes.

Excellency,

THE loyal and grateful population of Parga are at a loss for adequate expressions to express their joy at your Excellency's arrival in their country, as also to demonstrate their gratitude for the benefit arising from the loan of grain, which you have been graciously pleased to grant them.

In the critical circumstances in which they are now placed, nothing can more strongly tend to the re-establishment of their entire confidence in the greatness and philanthropy of the British nation; neither do they doubt his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, the organ of the magnanimous sentiments of that nation, will, in conjunction with your Excellency, adopt the necessary measures for protecting them against the attacks of their perpetually insidious enemies.

[Here follow the signatures of 25 Magistrates or Chiefs, representing the population.]

Parga, the 13th of June 1817.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. VIII.)—PROCLAMATION.—P. Stuart.

ON the part of the honourable Patrick Stuart, Colonel Commandant of His Majesty's forces in the Ionian Islands, and exercising the office of Lord High Commissioner during the absence of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner in the United States of the Ionian Islands, &c. &c. &c.

It having been agreed between the Courts of London and Constantinople that Parga and its territory should, under certain conditions, be ceded to the Sublime Porte, the inhabitants of such places are, by means of the present proclamation, informed that Commissioners have been appointed by the said two courts for carrying the said cession into execution, and more especially for arranging the appraisement and payment of the property of all such Pargiotes as may not be disposed to continue to reside in their own country after the cession thereof to the Ottoman government.

To effectuate such appraisement and payment the said Commissioners are to repair to Parga, and there arrange the same in such an expeditious manner as circumstances may admit.

The British government having pledged itself to protect all such inhabitants of Parga as may adopt the determination of emigrating from their country, and to procure them an equitable and just compensation for the property they may leave in their own country, the most perfect subordination and obedience to the existing government is expected from all of them during the period of the arrangement in question.

And C. De Bosset, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant at Parga, will repress in the most summary manner, according to his positive instructions, every attempt tending to disturb the public tranquillity.

Parga, the 28th of May 1817.

By order of the honourable Colonel Commandant,

C. De Bosset,

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

London, the 26th of December 1819.

(A true Copy of the Original,)

Gregorio Maurogiammi,

Deputy of the Pargiotes.

Documents to
N^o 1.
Memorial, &c.

But notwithstanding which, as executors of the superior orders of the protecting government, they in the midst of the most profound grief submitted with resignation to the adverse fate that awaited them, being desirous of thereby giving a proof of their submission to the beneficent English nation; and all of them declared to your Lordship their intention of abandoning their country, in order to withdraw themselves from the atrocious barbarities to which they saw so many of their neighbours subjected.

In this state of affairs, they awaited like criminals the arrival of the moment which was to carry into execution the sentence of death pronounced against them, when they learnt, through the medium of the verbal communication made by your Lordship to the magistrates, on the twenty-fourth instant, and by the proclamation of this day, that the definitive treaty for the cession in question was signed in January, and that the two English and Turkish Commissioners were to repair to Parga, for the purpose of ascertaining what families intended to abandon their country, preparatory to proceeding to an appraisement and payment of their property.

This second piece of intelligence completed the distress of the unfortunate population, having learnt the number of the train of this mission, and knowing by experience the stratagem of their persecuting neighbours, they entertain no doubt, that such operation on the part of the Vizir Aly Paschia, is the consequence of the blackest expedient for revenging their implacable hatred against the said population by means of their total ruin.

The inhabitants of Parga can furnish the most incontestable proofs of the insidious means that have ever been resorted to by the Vizir Aly Paschia, for creating confusion and disorder amongst them, when none of his satellites could enter the place; and can any one now doubt, that the most powerful organs of his sinister objects are to occupy the city, but that it will become the focus of intrigue, perfidy and conspiracy? Especially as part of his suite is composed of the Pargiotes that were proscribed by the French and British Governments, for disloyalty to their country, and being corrupted by the Vizir Aly Paschia.

Were the ascertainment of the number of families desirous of abandoning their country, and the value of their property, the sole object of such a measure, there would exist no necessity for so many constituted authorities in the country, nor for so numerous a suite, composed of the principal officers of the Vizir Aly Paschia, the wisdom of the government might easily suggest and determine upon a more simple and suitable mode for perpetually excluding the executioners of the unfortunate inhabitants of Parga from the walls of their city.

The Pargiotes never dreaded the encounter of several thousand Turks as their enemies, but they feel the greatest horror, and cannot possibly endure the idea of seeing a small number under the cloak of friends.

It is under these circumstances, that we, the chiefs of the families representing this loyal population, and as interpreters of the common will, are again commissioned most humbly to present to your Lordship the present petition (although our prayers have been twice rejected) praying that it may be accompanied with our most humble Petition to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, in order that his Excellency, as the father of so many unfortunate persons, may condescend to take into consideration the allegations thereof, preparatory to coming to such determination, as to the wisdom of the governor shall seem meet, for preventing the entry of the Turkish authorities into this place, until after the inhabitants shall have evacuated it. Because, although your Lordship has repeatedly declared to us, that we must be responsible for the good order and tranquillity of the people, we cannot in such case be answerable for the consequences that may arise from the hostile intrigues and the consternation of all the families, who through the medium of us, all declared themselves ready to leave their native country, in the manner by your Lordship previously pointed out, and thereby give the last proof of the loyalty and attachment of the Pargiotes to the British nation.

Parga, the 28th of May 1817.

[Here follow the signatures of the Magistrates.]

(A true Copy of the Original.)

G. Maurogianni, Deputy.

PAPERS RELATING TO PARGA

25

Documents to
N^o 1.
Memorial, &c.

(No. VII.)

Copy of the Letter of Thanks for the Loan of Grain granted by Colonel Stuart to the Pargiotes.

Excellency,

THE loyal and grateful population of Parga are at a loss for adequate expressions to express their joy at your Excellency's arrival in their country, as also to demonstrate their gratitude for the benefit arising from the loan of grain, which you have been graciously pleased to grant them.

In the critical circumstances in which they are now placed, nothing can more strongly tend to the re-establishment of their entire confidence in the greatness and philanthropy of the British nation; neither do they doubt his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, the organ of the magnanimous sentiments of that nation, will, in conjunction with your Excellency, adopt the necessary measures for protecting them against the attacks of their perpetually insidious enemies.

[Here follow the signatures of 25 Magistrates or Chiefs, representing the population.]

Parga, the 13th of June 1817.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. VIII.)—PROCLAMATION.—P. Stuart.

ON the part of the honourable Patrick Stuart, Colonel Commandant of His Majesty's forces in the Ionian Islands, and exercising the office of Lord High Commissioner during the absence of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner in the United States of the Ionian Islands, &c. &c. &c.

It having been agreed between the Courts of London and Constantinople that Parga and its territory should, under certain conditions, be ceded to the Sublime Porte, the inhabitants of such places are, by means of the present proclamation, informed that Commissioners have been appointed by the said two courts for carrying the said cession into execution, and more especially for arranging the appraisement and payment of the property of all such Pargiotes as may not be disposed to continue to reside in their own country after the cession thereof to the Ottoman government.

To effectuate such appraisement and payment the said Commissioners are to repair to Parga, and there arrange the same in such an expeditious manner as circumstances may admit.

The British government having pledged itself to protect all such inhabitants of Parga as may adopt the determination of emigrating from their country, and to procure them an equitable and just compensation for the property they may leave in their own country, the most perfect subordination and obedience to the existing government is expected from all of them during the period of the arrangement in question.

And C. De Bosset, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant at Parga, will repress in the most summary manner, according to his positive instructions, every attempt tending to disturb the public tranquillity.

Parga, the 28th of May 1817.

By order of the honourable Colonel Commandant,

C. De Bosset,

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

London, the 26th of December 1819.

(A true Copy of the Original,)

Gregorio Maurogiammi,

Deputy of the Pargiotes.

Documents to
N^o 1.
Memorial, &c.

[Translated from the Greek.]

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(N^o IX.)—PROCLAMATION.—Inhabitants of Parga.

THE cession of Parga to the Sublime Porte, has already been announced to you through the medium of the proclamation issued on the 28th of last month; I am arrived here with his Excellency the Turkish commissioner, for the purpose of carrying into execution the Convention for the said cession, which regards you.

All such of you as are not disposed to remain under the Turkish dominion, and are desirous of leaving their country, are at perfect liberty so to do, it being entirely left to your own option either to remain in your country or depart, inasmuch as the British government does not in anywise interfere with your decision herein, either one way or the other.

All those who may leave their country, will receive an adequate compensation for such property as they may leave behind them, agreeably to an appraisement previously made thereof; and they will be moreover paid the expenses attending their conveyance to the Ionian Islands.

Until the Conventions regarding those who may be disposed to leave their country shall be determined on, the fortress and territory of Parga shall be, as it now is, under the protection of Great Britain.

On Thursday next, a register will be opened for the purpose of taking down the names of those who may be desirous of leaving their country.

Parga, 18-30th June 1817.

(Signed) *John Cartwright*,
Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty,
for the affairs of Parga.

(N^o X.)—PROCLAMATION of the most glorious Hamed Bey, Commissioner of the High Ottoman Porte.—To the Subjects, Inhabitants of Parga.

THE absolute cession of the fortress of Parga and of its territory to the Ottoman Porte, has been amicably but irrevocably decided on between the British and the Ottoman governments.

The Ottoman government has authorized me to receive the said territory, and also to arrange the sale of the property of such of the inhabitants as wish to separate themselves for ever from their country, and to retire into the neighbouring Ionian islands; and to arrange all this, is also arrived here the noble Mr. Cartwright, as commissary on the part of the British government.

The love of one's country, and an attachment to it, is common to all classes of men, and is particularly felt by all noble minded persons. I pledge myself that all the Pargiotes who feel this divine sentiment, and who wish therefore to remain in their country, shall have perfect liberty in every thing relative to their religion; and that they shall be perfectly secured in all things relative to their properties and safety, their constitution under which they live, their honour and reputation.

All those who resolve to stay, may freely declare themselves, and without suspicion of any thing to the contrary, because both the Porte and the British government are agreed not to interfere with the wish which any one may form on the occasion; and all this is publicly notified for general information of the inhabitants of Parga.

14th June 1817.

[Translated from the Italian Language.]

(No. XI.)—Copy of the Depositions taken at the Police Office in Parga, on the 20th of March 1817.

TRANSLATION of a letter in the Greek language, addressed by Andrea Stravatano, of Parga (at present at Giannina, in the service of Ali Paschia, the identical person who, by his orders endeavoured to kill by a pistol shot the French commandant of Parga, for which he was sentenced to hard labour on the public works in France

for life ; but being liberated after the occupation of Parga by the allied troops, he returned to the service of his former master at Giannina,) to his brother Eufemio, who still resides at Parga.—Dated the 16-28 March 1817.

Documents to
N° 1.
Memorial, &c.

Eufemio, I salute you, together with all our relations ; according to what I hear, and from what has come to my knowledge, Parga has been ceded to the Porte, whilst you are asleep. Do not suffer yourselves to be deceived by the higher powers, as the Julioti did, and let me hear from you.—Signed,

Andrea salutes you.

Another letter, written by the said Andrea Stravatano, to one of his relations, named Botti, dated the 16-28th March 1817.

Botti, I salute you ; God has preserved me and you knew it ; but you did not congratulate me thereon ; I complained thereof, but our near relationship combined with my great affection for you, prevented my continuing such complaints. Take the necessary measures with Eufemio, and act as your duty directs ; keep me advised of every thing that passes, but give the most prompt attention.

Deposition of Stamati Turcojanni of Parga, proceeding from Giannina, having departed from hence after the arrival of the troops, where he also previously repaired a second time, but returned under the pretext of vending oranges and lemons, this 30th day of March 1817.

On Friday last I was presented to the Vizir Ali Paschia by Gianni Dessila Tanza, my fellow citizen, who gave me a gracious reception ; and after holding some conversation with me as to the force of the English troops now at Parga, told me he had been informed that there were no more than three hundred men there ; he afterwards continued to observe to me, that every thing was perfectly useless, inasmuch as Parga had been ceded to him by the allied sovereigns, and that should the place not be evacuated within four days after the dispatch of the firman of the Ottoman Porte, he was determined to shed his blood and that of his troops in taking it by force of arms ; he then told me to repair to Parga, in order to excite my fellow citizens to render him some assistance on that occasion, as after the occupation of the place he should pay no sort of attention to any attachment that might be demonstrated for him ; observing, that according to the list of his partizans, one hundred families only of the English party remained ; and he charged Dessila to furnish him that same evening with an estimate or calculation of the probable amount of their property. After having conversed with me some time longer on the same subject, he ordered me to withdraw, at the same time repeatedly assuring me that Parga would be occupied by him in the course of the present week.

Previously to quitting his palace, however, I saw him issue a circular order to all the sea ports of the continent, prohibiting all exportation of grain to Parga, and more particularly from Rivesa. In my journey from Giannina to this place, I met various couriers conveying orders for the assembling of troops.

Spiro Maniacchi, named Galiotto, chief of the two prisoners still at Corfu, and who having escaped from prison at Parga, set out from Giannina on Friday last, with the view of repairing to the fortress of Aja, where he still remains.

Deposition of Francisco Vassila, who departed from Parga on the 1st of April, for the purpose of proceeding to Giannina with letters, and returned on the 20th of the same month.

I arrived at Giannina on the fifth of the present month, and on entering the city was met by my emigrant fellow citizens, who were there interrogating me as to the object of my journey ; I answered them, that having purchased some chamomile in that neighbourhood, I was come to Giannina for the purpose of spending the Easter holidays with them ; I afterwards repaired to the English consulate, but found the same uninhabited, being informed that the consul had been absent about five months. I inquired whether there was any other English gentleman at Giannina, and received an answer in the negative. On the third day after my arrival, my fellow citizens Giovanni Panza and his son Teodorino Maninchi, and Andrea Stravatano, presented me to the Vizir Ali Paschia, who gave me a gracious reception ; and after having asked me whether the English continued to receive any provisions and ammunition from Corfu, he told me that he knew that to be the fact, but that in five or six days they would have the trouble of conveying them back to Corfu again. He then asked

Documents to
N^o 11
Memorial, &c.

me whether I was able to bring over to his party fifty families, for which he would immediately pay me 500 *rubre*; upon my answering that I could not undertake such a commission, he made the following observation, "You Pargiotes, being aware that I am in possession of a considerable sum of money, intended to enrich yourselves at my expense; you are grossly deceived if you imagine that I will make you any compensation for your property; I would rather pay the English twelve thousand purses to cede the place to me, than give the smallest sum to the inhabitants, whom I will absolutely have in my power, waiting for an answer from Constantinople by the courier dispatched several days ago for that purpose;" he then dismissed me.

Continuing my inquiries with a view of finding the English commissioner, I saw a young general arrive from Corfu, of low stature, corpulent, with white hair, and dressed in a red uniform, with two gold epaulets and a large cocked hat, with a plume of white feathers, being attended by two servants dressed in black, who followed him. This took place on the tenth or eleventh instant, when he was immediately conducted to the vizier, who appointed said Mahomed Effendi as his attendant, with directions not to lose sight of him, so that I was unable to get near him.

After the arrival of this general, my said fellow citizens again conveyed me to the vizier by his orders, who commissioned me to announce at Parga, that the said general was, in conjunction with the envoy from Constantinople, to deliver that place up to him in a few days, and that they would be accompanied by ten of his own men, for the purpose of taking possession of that fortress. He moreover observed to me, that he knew that the English colonel commandant of Parga had estimated same at twenty eight million of piastres; but that it was a false calculation, and would be of no avail, being determined not to pay a single farthing to the inhabitants.

On my departure from the vizier's palace, my fellow citizens informed me that he was excessively uneasy at the delay in the return of the courier that had been dispatched to Constantinople thirty-four days ago, on the subject of Parga; and that he attributed such delay to a revolution that had recently taken place at Constantinople, wherein twenty thousand Greeks and thirty thousand Turks had been killed.

Having afterwards found it impossible to procure an introduction to the English general, I adopted the determination of setting off from Giannida. During my stay in that place the vizir was confined by indisposition for three days.

Deposition of Spiro Lefcadito, an inhabitant of Parga, who arrived from Aja, this 20th day of April 1817.

I resided at Aja for some time with my father-in-law, named Cristo Bolesino, a native of Parga, exercising the profession of a miller at Doglia, who, having last week repaired to Giannina for the purpose of claiming before the vizir Ali Paschia, a sum of money, of which he was robbed by the Turks; he yesterday returned to Aja, and told me that after his introduction to the vizir, and the disclosure of the nature of the business that brought him to Giannina, he wanted to speak to him respecting Parga; and after various desultory observations, told him he knew that the Pargiotes expected to receive thirty millions of piastres, as and by way of compensation for their property; but that he had written to his court on the subject, and if he was ordered to pay same, he would do it, although contrary to his inclination, but if on the contrary he merely received a confirmation of the fact, that Parga belonged to the Ottoman Porte, he would immediately proceed to occupy same, with an adequate force, should he be opposed by the English.

Spiro Gameno, an inhabitant of Parga, officiating in the character of spy to the police, who having been dispatched to the fortress of Aja, in the night of the 27th of April 1817, as having been for several years acquainted with the Turkish commandant, in conjunction with one of the emigrant inhabitants, who is still in that fortress, making them believe that he had clandestinely withdrawn during the night, for the purpose of giving them some intelligence as to what was passing at Parga, with the idea of extracting some information from them, and reporting same to government, deposed as follows:—The 27th of April 1817, after having been graciously received, and several questions had been put to him by the Turkish commandant as to the operations of the government at Parga, and more particularly with regard to the spirit of the inhabitants, the first commission with which he was charged was, that of selecting three Pargiotes of distinction, and presenting them to him

him for the purpose of obtaining seventy gallant youths ready to embrace the first opportunity that might offer for occupying the citadel of Parga by surprise, which operation the Turkish commandant was of opinion might easily be accomplished, by introducing them into the suburb at dark, from whence they might penetrate into the fortress sword in hand, a short time before the hour of shutting the gates, previously stationing a corps of troops on the mountain of Falco Parga, and another at Aja and Rapesa, which would immediately proceed to the occupation of the suburb; and should the gate of the fortress be closed, they might post themselves on the scarp of the fortification, and endeavour to scale same; which they would have had no doubt succeed in accomplishing, the garrison being drunk at their quarters, and wholly unacquainted with the coups-de-main executed by the Turks; adding, that after the loss of so many troops at Suli, they might sacrifice sixty men at Parga, for obtaining the object of the vizir, which, on the present occasion, was of more importance perhaps than that of Sulo, remaining the whole of the day in the Turkish fortress. In the afternoon, a courier arrived with dispatches from the commandant of Giannina, which, having read, he observed to Spiro Gumeno, that the proposed operation might possibly no longer be necessary, inasmuch as Parga would very shortly be occupied, on the payment of seven hundred purses, to be delivered to the English, and not to the inhabitants; several English being still at Giannina, charged with the delivery of the place to the Turkish minister, who was likewise at Giannina, notwithstanding which, as he was desirous of having every thing ready, and being prepared for all events, he solicited Spiro Gumeno to take charge of that commission, offering him money to distribute to such persons as he might find fit for the purpose; and being moreover extremely desirous of gaining over some of the magistrates of Parga, he endeavoured to prevail upon Spiro Gumeno to procure the consent of some of the latter, by assuring them in his name, that they should be protected at all events.

He further told him that any of the inhabitants who might be disposed to emigrate should be received by him and conveyed to Giannina, where the vizir would furnish them with provisions and money, for the assistance of their own families at Parga.

Spiro Gumeno, one of the spies attached to the police, being required to depose something more in addition to his deposition of the 27th of April last, this 29th day of the said month of April 1817, deposed as follows, viz.—“ I forgot to inform the Government that in the conversation I held with the Turkish Commandant at Aja, on the 27th day of this instant month, he told me that he would on the first opportunity concert the necessary means for setting fire to the powder magazine in the citadel of Parga; and that should he succeed in the accomplishment of such coup-de-main, he would pay a considerable sum of money, urging me at the same to give him my opinion on the subject, when, having answered that I did not know what to say to him on the subject of a project the execution of which appeared to me to be almost impossible, he changed the discourse to another topic.”

Deposition of the 2d of May 1817, made by Francesco Vassila at the place of his arrest, in the presence of the Commissioners of Police :

I left Parga on the 2d of April, and arrived at Giannina on the 5th; having immediately met with my fellow citizens Giovanni Panza, Andrea Stravatano and Teodero Galaotte, I told them I had repaired to those parts for the purpose of purchasing cattle. The same evening the above individuals, accompanied by two Turks, called upon me with a view to present me to the vizir.

He received me graciously, observing to me at the same time, “ Why do not you people expel your magistrates, and submit to me ? ” I answered that we were all of us desirous of continuing under the dominion of our present master. Whereupon he replied, that he was well aware of the circumstance of our having ascertained the value of our property, but that he would give money to the English, and not to the inhabitants, after which he dismissed me.

On the following day I met my fellow countryman the Pope Agapio Stauro in the square, to whom having disclosed the circumstance of my being charged with private letters for the English Consul, he accompanied me to the consulate, which we found shut; we returned thither three times the next day, but without effect, inasmuch as we were unable to meet with any Englishman. This priest presented me to his superior, with whom I was unacquainted, but was told he was the bishop, who assured me that no English consul had been resident at Giannina for a considerable time past,

Documents to
N^o 1.
Memorial, &c.

and advised me to depart. On the 8th of April I was again sent for by the vizir, who interrogated me respecting Spiro Dimulizza, Demetrio Catregari, and Austasi Cocolo; ordering me to tell them in his name to emigrate prior to his occupation of the place, as he was awaiting the arrival of a courier from Constantinople; and if he found them at Parga at the moment of the occupation thereof, he would cut both them and all the others to pieces. He offered to furnish me with rations, but which I refused, and departed from Giannina on the 16th. During my stay in that city, I saw on the 10th of April an English general, who had recently arrived there, and who, as I was informed, had repaired thither for the purpose of ceding Parga, but I did not deem it advisable to deliver the letters to him, as my orders were to deliver them to the consul, and to no other person.

Being asked whether he departed from Giannina, he answered, "I departed from that place in company with Nicolo Barbieri, who left me near Paramitia, where I met with Cristo Bolesini, another inhabitant of Parga, with whom we proceeded together as far as that territory, he having repaired to Aja."

Deposition of Demetrio Dessila, made on the 28th of May 1817, on which day he was dispatched to the advanced guard of S^a Giorgia, for the purpose of meeting an Albanese merchant, his confidential friend, who is most closely connected with the Turkish commandants of the neighbouring villages and various persons of rank at Giannina.

After the vizir had received intelligence that the mission, composed of English and Turkish commissioners with their suite, had not been immediately admitted to an entrance into Parga, as he thought they would, he sent for Melussi Bussi Aja, one of the magistrates of Aja and Rapesa, who was then at Giannina, and ordered him to immediately repair to his own station, preparatory to assembling and keeping the troops in readiness for every emergency, giving him express orders for that purpose. This took place on the 26th inst.

In the night between the 21st and 22d inst. eight mules laden with powder arrived in the fortress of Aja.

The two Beys, Cussim Bey Zapari and Becco Popova, the former of Margariti, and the latter of Paramutia, were detained by the vizir at Giannina, being aware of their attachment to Parga, and apprehensive of their being hostile to the occupation thereof in the event of their being ordered to attack it. It should seem that the same order which was received by Mettussi Bussi, was also given to the other Bullubassi and Commandant of the villages of the Zamuria, in the neighbourhood of Parga, at or about the time he took Aja and attacked Parga, at which period he resorted to the same measures, by issuing orders for assembling troops at Suli, Gardichi, Glich, Aja, Arfriza, and Viacorniani, inasmuch as the whole of the vizir's present movements being similar to those of 1814, when he attacked Parga, as above, no doubt can be entertained, therefore, but that the commandants of these chief places received the same order on this occasion also.

On the 28th of May 1817. Deposition of Antonio Vassila, who being dispatched to the sea port of San Giovanni, for the purpose of conferring with a merchant, his friend, trading to Giannina and the neighbouring villages of Albania, he communicated to him the following information.

That immediately after the departure from Giannina of the mission, composed of two English and Turkish Commissioners, a corps of 250 men assembled at Paramitia, was ordered to follow them after their passage from thence, 50 of whom were cavalry, and only waited for orders from Margariti to march with them and enter Parga, as appertaining to the suite of the Bey; but that opposition having been made on the part of the English, with regard to the number of individuals that were to enter Parga, they were immediately withdrawn, in order to avoid furnishing any the least ground of suspicion as to their intention.

Deposition of Antonio Vassila, dispatched to the sea-port town of San Giovanni, for the purpose of obtaining some information from the Continent, this 26th day of June 1817.

There arrived at Paramitia from Giannina, the day before yesterday, 250 men, under the orders of a certain Gianni Silli, destined by the Vizir and Commandant of the Court of Gomenizza for Rignossa, and are to be distributed in those quarters.

There

There is a considerable body of troops at the present moment at Giannina, which have arrived from all parts of the vizir's territory.

All the armed vessels are ordered to be got in readiness preparatory to quitting Prevesa on the 24th inst. old stile (6th July).

Captain Gianni, an officer in the vizir's navy, is to repair to Parga for the purpose of holding verbal communications with the Ottoman mission, not daring to make them in writing, because the letters going through the hands of the police, they were apprehensive the Turks might open them.

A List of the armed Vessels of his Highness the Vizir Ali Paschia, at Prevesa :

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 light frigates, | 4 galliots, |
| 1 sloop, | 11 gun-boats, |
| 1 cutter, | 18 large launches, |
| 1 brig, | 10 armed merchant vessels of |
| 1 xebecq, | various burthens. |

The 26th of June 1817.

Deposition of Antonio Vassila, dispatched to the sea-port town of San Giovanni, with a view to obtain some information from the continent.

The day before yesterday there arrived at Paramitia from Giannina 250 men under the orders of a captain Gianni Tillo, destined by the vizir and commandant of the coast of Gorminizza for Rignassa, and are to be distributed in these quarters.

There is a considerable body of troops at the present moment at Giannina, which have arrived from all parts of the vizir's territories.

All the armed vessels are ordered to be got in readiness preparatory to quitting Prevesa, on the 24th instant, old stile (6th July).

Captain Gianni, an officer in the vizir's navy, is to repair to Parga for the purpose of holding verbal communications with the Ottoman mission, not daring to make them in writing, because the letters going through the hands of the police, they were apprehensive the Turks might open them.

The 28th of June 1817.

Deposition of Giannachi Dessila, who was dispatched to Prevesa for the purpose of collecting some information in that part, deposed, in the presence of the lieutenant-colonel commandant, as follows ; viz.

On my arrival at Prevesa, I saw eight gun boats and three galliots ready for sea ; and all the masters employed in refitting the large vessels, preparatory to getting them in a state and condition fit and proper for putting to sea, viz. a light frigate and a brig ; on repairing ashore, I was informed that an order was received on the twentieth for fitting out and preparing the whole of the vessels then at Prevesa ; and that independently of their complete compliment of seamen, an order was issued the same day for procuring one hundred and ten more men, viz. twenty from Misolongio, and ten from Avatolico, and eighty from Galanadi, and twelve brigs from the islands of Specie, to be fitted out like the others.

The vizir circulated a report that this fleet was destined to procure a cargo of grain from the Archipelago ; but the general impression is, that it is the effect of some hostile project he has formed against Parga.

The commander of the Guarda Costa at Prevesa interrogated me as to the amount of the existing force at Parga, and when the Turkish launches that are stationed there would obtain pratique ; but I was unable to furnish him with any information as to those points.

Every Wednesday and Thursday the whole of the inhabitants of Prevesa are employed in repairing the fortifications, for the purpose of keeping them in good order, as also in completing the new fortress now building on the sea side, at the mouth of the port of Prevesa, and S^o Salvatore.

A large body of select troops are now quartered at Prevesa.

On the twenty-sixth instant, Zekirians Bey, the commander of the vizir's fleet, set off for Giannina, pursuant to orders received from him for that purpose.

Documents to
N^o 1.
Memorial, &c.

Two vessels laden with powder arrived at Prevesa from Leghorn, four days ago, for the vizir, and were discharged at the former port.

The 29th of June 1817.

Cristodulo Vergo, master of a local vessel, proceeding from Prevesa with a cargo of oxen for account of the contract, deposed, in the presence of the chief of police, and Major de Bosset, as follows; viz.

I arrived at Prevesa yesterday afternoon from the gulph of Asta, and observed that the utmost efforts and exertions were used and employed in fitting out the armed vessels, in order to get them ready for sea with all possible dispatch; I likewise observed, that the utmost activity was used in completing the new fortress, which is now constructing off the mouth of the harbour of Prevesa and S^a Salvatore; but having departed within a few hours afterwards, I am unable to furnish any more information.

The 29th of June 1817.

Giovanni Ruba, master of a local vessel, proceeding from Prevesa with a cargo of oxen for account of the contract, deposed, in the presence of the chief of police, and Major de Bosset, as follows:

I observed that the greatest efforts and exertions were used and employed for equipping and fitting out the ships of war at Prevesa; in order to get them ready for sea with all possible dispatch; and I heard that the vizir had ordered some large vessels to be taken up; I was moreover informed by a Turk, an acquaintance of mine, proceeding from Giannina, that a large body of troops was collecting in that place, but I was unable to ascertain the destination of either the latter, or the ships.

I also observed that the greatest activity was used in completing the new fortress which is now building off the mouths of Prevesa and S^a Salvatore.

The 30th of June 1817.

Deposition of Antonio Vassila, proceeding from San Giovanni, whither he had repaired in the character of deputy of the Board of Health, in a vessel which had brought out an officer of Hemet Bey, for the purpose of conveying dispatches to Giannina.

I was informed by a confidential friend that there exists a continual correspondence with Giannina, that troops are collecting in that place from all parts, under the pretext of the approaching nuptials of one of the vizir's nephews, but it is generally believed that they are destined to surprise Parga.

All the merchants who were in the habit of repairing to Parga, by the sea-port town of S^a Giovanni, for the purpose of purchasing oranges, lemons, and other goods, are prohibited from visiting that place, or carrying on the least traffic there.

He moreover informed me, that the vizir absolutely would not indemnify the Pargiotes for the amount of their property, nor leave Parga in the hands of the English, awaiting the arrival of Sir Thomas Maitland, to proceed to some violent measure.

The fleet is now fitting out at Prevesa, 150 men having been yesterday put on board the Arlane frigate, on board which is embarked Ziekiriam Bey, the commander of the fleet.

Salciman Bey will repair to San Giovanni as soon as the Turkish launches have obtained pratique, as Signor Mantho is to proceed therein to S^a Giovanni for the purpose of having a conference with him.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XII.)

Most Excellent Signor,

1st July 1817.

IF the inhabitants of Ionia, tranquil in their own soil, are to enjoy the benefits daily imparted to them by the puissant nation that protects them, through the means of your paternal care and solicitude alone, they ardently desire your Excellency's return. This auspicious moment cannot but be ardently wished for by a people whose existence in their mother country is so precarious, and whose residence depends upon your Excellency's power and authority, equally imperious and generous.

Yes,

Yes, your Excellency; not only is our existence in our parent country precarious, but every thing will still be vacillating and uncertain; including even our domestic security, should you not come to our defence.

Documents to
N° 1.
Memorial, &c.

The Ottoman mission in our country, hath no other object than that of its annihilation, by procrastinating the execution of the measures determined upon by the two governments respecting the cession of Parga, inasmuch as its presence has produced a complete stagnation in commerce, agriculture and industry, which will inevitably terminate in the total ruin of the inhabitants. It is under these circumstances that we, the chiefs of the families and representative of the population, do hereby humbly implore your Excellency, as the father of an equally numerous and unfortunate people, will be graciously pleased to adopt such measures as you may deem necessary and expedient for our security and welfare, so as to carry into effect the excellent intention of the generous British nation in our favour, and thereby destroy not only the insidious machinations of our persecutors, but also that black treachery which is so peculiar to his well-known ill faith, we being all unanimously determined to die free under British protection, and thus immortalize amongst us the name of Sir Thomas Maitland.

Signed by twenty-nine Chiefs.

To His Excellency
The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Maitland,
Lord High Commissioner of His Britannic
Majesty, at Ionia, &c. &c. &c.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XIII.)—PROCLAMATION.—T. Maitland.

On the part of his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir T. Maitland, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it hath been definitively stipulated between the two Courts of London and Constantinople, that the garrison of Parga and its territory should be ceded to the Sublime Porte, under the conditions and in such manner and form as was announced to the inhabitants thereof, by the proclamation issued by the British authorities at Parga, in the month of May 1817.

And whereas in conformity to the convention signed for that purpose at Joannina by the two respective commissioners, such convention was to have been carried into execution without any the least delay, and terminated in the most just and equitable manner:

And whereas difficulties have unexpectedly arisen, and certain complaints have been made on this subject on the part of his Excellency the Turkish commissioner, by reason of which the execution of this unalterable disposition hath been unfortunately delayed to the present period.

Wherefore, his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty, animated by the most ardent desire of putting an end to this business in a manner conformable to the intentions of the two governments, declares by means of the present proclamation, that as the garrison of Parga and its territories is to be irrevocably ceded to the Sublime Porte, all such inhabitants as entertain the intention of emigrating, are to make a declaration to that effect in the presence of the two commissioners within the term of fifteen days, computing from the promulgation of these presents, preparatory to their respective properties being justly and equitably valued by the two commissioners with the assistance of appraisers, to be mutually chosen by the respective parties, and conformably to a reciprocal agreement; provided always nevertheless, and it is hereby understood, that every appraisal hitherto made without the intervention of the necessary authorities, shall be held and considered as absolutely null and void, so far as regards the articles of the said convention; and that lastly, the sum arising therefrom shall afterwards be liquidated and ascertained, and a remittance made, within a convenient period to be fixed by the two respective commissioners to another British commissioner appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the fourth article of the said convention, in order to its being divided between the emigrants at the time of their emigration, according to the value of their property.

Documents to
N^o. 1.
Memorial, &c.

It is moreover hereby declared, that all such inhabitants of Parga as may adopt the determination of remaining in their parent country, shall be at liberty to make known such their determination at whatever moment they may think fit for that purpose; more especially as the British government feels no sort of interest either in promoting or restraining such emigration, and will grant them the fullest protection up to the moment of the cession to the Sublime Porte, in the same manner as it will extend such protection to those who may adopt the determination of emigrating.

Corfu, 30th March 1818.

By command of his Excellency,

Fred. Hankey, Private Secretary.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

(Signed) *G. Maurogianni*, Deputy.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XIV.)—PROCLAMATION.—His honour Lieutenant Colonel James Maitland, British Commissioner for the Affairs of Parga, Commander and Chief of the Government thereof.

PURSUANT to the proclamation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, dated at Corfu, the 20th of March 1818, published in this place on the 2d of April instant; it is hereby made known,

That his Honour, in conjunction with his Excellency Hamet Bey, the Turkish Commissioner, will, from Tuesday next, the seventh of the said month of April, to the twelfth of the said month, both inclusive, be ready to receive the declarations of such of the inhabitants of Parga as may entertain the intention of emigrating, as likewise of those who may desire to remain in their parent country.

These declarations will be received as above between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and two o'clock in the afternoon, at the quarters of the British Commissioner.

The present Proclamation shall be translated into the Greek language, and promulgated and posted up in the usual places, for the information of the public.

Parga, the 6th of April 1818.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

(Signed) *G. Maurogianni*, Deputy.

NOTIFICATION.—On the part of his Honour Lieutenant-Colonel James Maitland, Commander and Chief of the Government of Parga.

THE appraisers of the Sublime Porte and those of Great Britain, having met pursuant to the treaty of Giannina, the inhabitants are, by means of these presents, informed that they are to be on their different estates at such time as it may be convenient to the respective appraisers to appoint for that purpose, of which the chief of the police will be directed to give them due notice, and at which moment the said proprietors must be provided with an inventory of the whole of their immoveable property, for the purpose of more effectually facilitating the labours of the respective surveyors and appraisers; one of the chiefs of the families will accompany each of the parties in order to answer any question that may be put to them on the subject.

The appraisers on the part of the British government, in proceeding to the operation in question, are to keep under perfectly distinct and separate heads the appraisement of the property of every individual, who may have adopted the determination of emigrating, and likewise those of the churches and lands appertaining thereto, as also of the public buildings, and other property belonging to the government and community at large.

The present Proclamation shall be translated into the Greek language, and promulgated and posted up in the usual places, for the information of the public.

Parga, 20th May 1818.

By order of the Lieutenant Colonel Commandant,

Spiridion Ulandi, Chief Officer of the Police.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

(Signed) *G. Maurogianni*, Deputy.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XV.)—NOTIFICATION.—On the part of his Honour Lieutenant Colonel James Maitland, Commandant and Chief of the Government of Parga, &c.

WHEREAS various difficulties have arisen as to the construction of part of the Notification published yesterday, relating to the appraisement of the churches and immoveable property appertaining thereto, as also respecting the public buildings, and other property belonging to the government and the community at large;—Now the inhabitants are hereby informed, that the valuation and appraisement of these different species of property, are suspended until the receipt of specific instructions on this subject.

The present Notification shall be translated into the Greek language, and promulgated and posted for the information of the public.

Parga, 21st May 1818.

By order of the Lieutenant Colonel Commandant

Spiridion Ulandi, Chief Officer of the Police.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

(Signed) *G. Maurogianni*, Deputy.

[Translated from the Greek language.]

[Translated from the French language.]

(N° XVI.)—On the part of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland.

SINCE the period at which, thanks to the united efforts of the High Allied Powers, the peace and tranquillity of Europe have been happily re-established, it was ever the firm and invariable determination of the British government to cede to the Sublime Porte the garrison of Parga and its territories.

A convention was for that purpose entered into at Constantinople, the execution of which hath hitherto been retarded by various obstacles, the major part of which are now removed.

These obstacles arose not only from the causes which ever accompany a cession of this description, but also from various other circumstances relative to the peculiar situation of the garrison itself.

It was impossible for the government of His Britannic Majesty to effectuate the cession of Parga, without bestowing the necessary attention to the interests of its inhabitants, and more especially without combining a just and reasonable indemnification for such of them as should adopt the determination of abandoning the country; a measure not only of complete justice, but also of the most imperious necessity.

To fix the amount of such indemnification was, however, a matter of extreme difficulty, and which demanded a considerable time.

It was difficult on the one hand to establish some principle on which the appraisements might be founded; and on the other hand, it was necessary to provide some guarantee against the perfectly natural desire of the Pargiotes to give a superior value to the property which they proposed to abandon.

It was not possible to admit as a principle whereon an appraisement might be founded, that the property in the town of Parga should be considered the same as the property situate in the United States of the Ionian Islands; and after the most mature deliberation, it was not possible to fix any sort of estimate by a man which would have united all the considerations, the different points and the peculiar circumstances attached to all these operations.

Wherefore, after having maturely and deliberately weighed all these considerations together, with every point relative to this operation, his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner was induced to declare the amount of such an estimate, and to signify to the Pargiotes, that it was proposed to them for the first time, and that a precise knowledge was given to them of the exact sum they were to receive on emigration for the property by them abandoned. That consequently a new opportunity was offered them of definitively terminating such operation; observing, more-

Documents to
N° 1.
Memorial, &c.

over, that the British government had no sort of interest in the result of such determination, whether it proved favourable to emigration or otherwise.

This indemnification cannot in any case or on any account be increased, and the maximum of the sum is fixed at 150,000*l.* sterling, or 666,666 dollars; and it is material to observe, that this sum alone will be distributed, in case all the persons should emigrate, at least those whose names are inserted in the return of appraisements made by the surveyors of Corfu; and a proportionate diminution will be made in this sum, should any of the persons inscribed on the lists for departure adopt the determination of remaining, or in case of any claim arising relative to such valuations and appraisements as may be doubtful or ill founded.

The Pargiotes are, within ten days after the promulgation of the present Proclamation, to manifest their definitive decision to the chief of the government in whose hands are deposited the registers of the appraisement made for the surveyors of Corfu.

All persons desirous of emigrating are to take notice that the British government will not be subjected to any extraordinary expense for that object, and that they will receive the exact sum which will be inscribed in the definitive register now about to be opened, of all such persons as may adhere to their intention of abandoning Parga at the period of the cession to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

By order of his Excellency,

Fred. Hankey,
Private Secretary.

Given in the palace of Parga, this 4th day of March 1819.

Richard Gubbin,
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

By order,

Edward Benyns,
Secretary of Government.

(A faithful translation of the original Greek and Italian.)

(Signed) *G. Maurogiani.*

The 3d of January 1820.

[Translated from the French language.]

(No. XVII.)

Excellency,

THE Pargiotes have during four whole ages defended themselves in Parga, by the continual sacrifice of their own blood, against their neighbours the Turks.

In 1814 they voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of Great Britain, by planting on their walls its invincible standard, in hopes of constant security.

But since political events, completing the misfortunes of the Pargiotes, obliged those whose protection they implored to deliver them up to the Turks, pursuant to treaties providing that all those who might not be disposed to remain in their country should receive a just compensation for the value of their immoveable property, and that the Turks should not occupy Parga until after the departure of the inhabitants, the latter submitted thereto with resignation, and adopted the determination of emigrating, after having seen the proclamation that announced the payment of the trifling indemnification of Parga, ever relying on the equity of their sovereign king and protector for a more ample compensation hereafter.

To their great astonishment, notwithstanding, they learnt from his Excellency the Governor of Parga, and the British Commissioner, that the troops of Ali Pacha were to take possession of Parga prior to the departure of its inhabitants.

This disastrous intelligence, my lord, of the approaching entry of the Turks into Parga, has spread the utmost consternation amongst all the Pargiotes, and their minds are filled with the most violent despair at the bare idea of seeing their native soil prematurely trampled upon by their insidious, cruel and implacable enemies, preferring an abandonment

abandonment of their parent country to witnessing the presence of the Turks in a country which they had so long preserved independent.

But, my Lord, resolved as the Pargiotes are on emigration, they solicit your Excellency's compassion, imploring you not to suffer a single Turk to penetrate into Parga prior to the general departure of the whole of the population, men, women and children, and that such departure may take place within the shortest periods possible, but more especially prior to the entry of the Turks into the place.

We entertain no doubt that our request will be favourably received, founded as it is on justice and expediency, and being perfectly conformable to the assurances which the Government has given us on all occasions.

Parga, the 15th of March 1819.

[Translated from the French language.]

(No. XVIII.)—PROCLAMATION.—George Rex, &c. &c. &c.

On the part of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.

THE period at which the delivery of Parga is to take place being rapidly approaching, certain definitive measures already agreed upon are to be executed, in order that the British Government may put the Ottoman Government in possession at the moment when the conventions antecedently established shall be carried into execution.

Amongst other measures, the British Government has resolved to permit a small portion of the army of his highness Ali Paschia to enter the territories of Parga, and the commandant has already received the necessary orders for admitting these troops the moment the requisite dispositions for such operation shall be completed.

His Excellency, in adopting these measures, feels it incumbent upon him to give the Pargiotes the strongest assurance that a firm and vigilant protection will be afforded to them by the British Government, so long as they shall continue to render themselves worthy thereof; and that the entry of the Ottoman troops ought not to furnish them with any ground for accelerating the abandonment of their country before they are in a condition so to do.

Should any persons be desirous of quitting Parga prior to the entry of the said Ottoman troops on their territory, the commandant will furnish them with the means of so doing; but such intention must be manifested by them in person immediately after the promulgation of the present proclamation, in order that he may be enabled to procure them the necessary ships for their embarkation.

His Excellency deems it incumbent upon him to again repeat, that his wish is that the Pargiotes should not quit their houses before the convention for the delivery be executed in all its parts.

Given in the Palace of Corfu, this 4th day of April 1819.

By order of his Excellency,

Fred. Hankey, Private Secretary.

Promulgated and posted up at Parga the 9th of April 1819.

[Translated from the Greek.]

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XIX.)

Excellency,

BY your Excellency's proclamation, and more especially that of the 2d of April 1818, it was notified to the people of Parga, that they should be reimbursed the value of their property at the moment of their departure.

By the proclamation of the 9th of April 1819, such of the Pargiotes as were desirous of departing prior to the introduction of the Turks, were to be at liberty so to do.

Documents to
N° 1.
Memorial, &c.

All of them without distinction explained their intention in writing, (viz.) that which they had antecedently manifested, and departed at their own expense for the Ionian Islands, where they now are.

The delivery of Parga to the Vizir Ali Paschia, took place on the 10th instant, a circumstance which proves that all the conventions regarding such delivery, have been carried into effect.

The Vizir, therefore, from that moment, enjoys in Parga with his armies, the whole of the abandoned property of the Pargiotes; which unfortunate people, without having obtained any payment, now find themselves transplanted to a foreign country, reduced to the greatest straits, and deprived of every necessary for the support of life.

Under these circumstances, these unfortunate people, through the medium of the undersigned, presume to have recourse to your Excellency, imploring your interposition for the immediate payment of the compensation in question, so indispensably necessary to them in their present critical situation.

Impressed with a conviction of the justice of their claim, they rely upon the well known humanity and clemency of your Excellency, that you will not suffer any further delay to take place in the payment in question.

Corfu, the 18th May 1819.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XX.)—Second Session of the first Parliament of the United States of the Ionian Islands, held by virtue of the Constitution of 1817.

No. 14.—Title: Act of Parliament declaratory of the state and condition of the Inhabitants of Parga and its Territory, consequential upon the cession of that Place to the Ottoman Porte.

Preamble.—WHEREAS the inhabitants of the city, fort and territory of Parga, have ever been considered as citizens of the Ionian States, and inasmuch as notwithstanding the city, fort and district of Parga, were not comprehended in the treaty entered into between the high allied powers of Europe on the 5th day of November 1815, the said inhabitants do not conceive themselves to have lost their right of citizenship in these states, and the major part of the inhabitants and subjects of the territory of Parga, appearing to have emigrated at the moment the cession thereof took place to the Porte, for the more effectually obviating and avoiding of all doubts and difficulties that might arise on this subject; it is by the authority of his highness the President and the most noble the Senate, and by and with the advice and consent of the honourable Legislative Assembly of the United States of the Ionian Islands, assembled in this second session of the first parliament, and with the approbation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the sovereign protector, declared as follows; viz.

Article I. The said cession shall not in anywise prejudice or impeach the right of citizenship of such of the inhabitants of Parga as may have emigrated, but which right shall be subject to the following restrictions and regulations:

Article II. Every emigrant inhabitant of the said territory of Parga is hereby authorized and empowered to select, at his own free-will and pleasure, such island of these states as he may be desirous of exercising his right of citizenship in; but he shall be bound to present himself, within the period of one month, in the island of Corfu, and within the period of four months in the other islands of the United States of the Ionian Islands, before the Governor of the respective island, and insert his name in a book to be kept for that purpose; and he shall at the same time produce a legal certificate, ascertaining his birth in the said territory of Parga; after which, such individual shall in every point of view be considered as a citizen of the island where he made his declaration, and enjoy all the privileges appertaining to other citizens and natives of these states.

Corfu, the 22d of May 1819.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

(Signed) *G. Maurogianni.*

485

[Translated from the Greek language.]

[Translated from the Italian language.]

Documents to
N^o 1.
Memorial, &c.

(No. XXI.)

Excellency,

THE people of Parga have ever fixed their hopes on the glorious protection of Great Britain, to which circumstance alone is to be ascribed their having so repeatedly importuned your Excellency, to whom they have recourse as a benevolent father to represent their wants and rights.

These people, more especially as they are now wandering about in a foreign soil, are reduced to the necessity of once more intruding upon your Excellency, by observing, that the prayer of the petition which was presented by their chiefs on the 18th of last month, for the payment of the compensation in question, so indispensably necessary to them under the existing circumstances of their situation, has not been complied with.

They therefore hereby humbly implore the paternal clemency of your Excellency, that you will be graciously pleased to order such necessary payment to be immediately proceeded to.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Corfu, the 3d of June 1819.

[General Subscription.]

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XXII.)—PROCLAMATION.—T. Maitland.

ON the part of his Excellency the right honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, knight, grand cross of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, a member of the most honourable the Privy Council of His Britannic Majesty, lieutenant general and commander in chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean, governor of Malta and its dependencies, lord high commissioner of His Majesty in the United States of the Ionian Islands, and grand master of the most illustrious Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner hath been pleased to constitute and appoint the most illustrious signors Robert Forrest, esq. Count Antonio Lando, and Edward S. Baynes, esq. commissioners for regulating and adjusting the definitive distribution of the sum of six hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars received from his Highness the vizir Ali Paschia, and now remaining in the general treasury, as and by way of an indemnification due to the inhabitants of the city and district of Parga for their property, which was separately valued and appraised prior to their emigration and arrival in these states.

His Excellency is further pleased to order that Spiridion Ulandi do act in the character of secretary to the said commission, whereof Robert Forrest, esq. is hereby declared president.

The said commission shall meet on the eleventh instant, at the house of the president thereof, where it will receive all the necessary instructions for the regulation of its proceedings, and which instructions they will be directed previously to make known to the public, for the information of all persons interested in the matters in question.

And it is hereby lastly declared, in case of his Highness the vizir Ali Paschia making any claims on his part, or on behalf of any of his subjects, that the commission aforesaid shall, prior to proceeding to any decision upon such claims, admit as an additional member thereof, such person as his Highness may be pleased to appoint for that purpose.

Given in the Palace of Corfu, this 7th day of June 1819.

By command of his Excellency.

Fred. Hankey, Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

(Signed) *G. Maurogianni*, Deputy.

Documents to
No 1.
Memorial, &c.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XXIII.)—INSTRUCTIONS for the Commissioners appointed for the definitive distribution of the sum of 633,000 dollars, received for the payment of a compensation for the property of the Pargiotes.—[Translated from the English language.]

THE business with which the Commissioners will have to occupy themselves, is a just and equitable distribution of the sum which I have received from the Vizir Ali Paschia, which payment is to be made to such of the Pargiotes as preferred abandoning their property, at the time of the cession of the city and territory of Parga to the agent of the Ottoman Porte.

I will not now trouble the Commission with an enumeration of the difficulties that occurred prior to the definitive payment, neither do I conceive it necessary that the Commission should be charged with any further instructions than those contained in the two inclosed documents, viz. the notification published on the 2nd of February 1819, whereby the payment in question was precisely fixed at the sum of 666,666 dollars, and a return of the valuation or appraisement of the various property of the Pargiotes, amounting to the sum that was prescribed to them for payment, and for which sum the notification was moreover made.

The Commission, therefore, cannot fail speedily observing that the aggregate sum to be distributed amounts to 633,000 dollars only, which diminution is to be ascribed to the circumstance of its having been agreed upon between me and the Vizir, that the stipulated sum should be paid in specie dollars instead of Turkish or other money by him offered to me, but which I refused to receive; which stipulation will, I have no doubt, redound greatly to the advantage of the Pargiotes, because, however important the diminution may appear, it would have been considerably greater had the payment been made in any other species of coin than that in which it is effected, viz. specie dollars.

In the first place, therefore, it will be necessary for the Commission to bear in mind, that the amount of the sum to be paid, or of the return of the valuation or appraisement of the property, is 633,000 dollars, which are lodged in the treasury, and not 666,666, as stated in the notification. This diminution, as by me already demonstrated, was a regulation highly advantageous to the Pargiotes, and no time shall be lost on my part in giving orders to the treasury to retain and hold such sum at the disposal of the Commission, to whom alone it will be competent to give the necessary directions for the payment in question.

It appears to me, that the various cases which will probably come before you, may be regulated and adjusted by the following three articles; at all events, your decision will be final, without appeal, and as prompt as possible.

The first of these Articles embraces all such cases as relate to the property specified in the returns of the definitive appraisement wherein any differences or disputes have arisen, and are now depending between the said Pargiotes, or between the natives of Parga and the subjects of those states.

The Commission will doubtless be aware that as long as these suits were pending, and the immoveable property existed, it would have been equally imprudent and irregular to constrain any one by a peremptory execution; it was highly fit and expedient therefore to leave all those questions to the judgment of the respective courts of justice. But the circumstances being now entirely altered, the amount of the said immoveable property was transferred as monies separately liquidated in the return of appraisement, and it would be impossible to pay the emigrants the money without its being previously adjudged to what person it is due, and in whose name it now stands in the return of appraisement, inasmuch as claims might possibly be interposed on behalf of other parties entitled to the said sum, and to whom the same might actually and *bonâ fide* belong.

It will be incumbent upon you in this case, therefore, to decide in whom the right of property legally resides, or rather, to whom the sum of money ought to be definitively awarded in all such cases, as similar questions may have been practically mooted and discussed in the courts, inasmuch as I deemed it expedient to close the public tribunals, and proclaim martial law a short time before the evacuation of Parga, by the proclamation issued in the month of March last.

But

But you are not bound to admit or take cognizance of any new suit that may now be instituted ; on the contrary, it ought to be contended by you, that the litigating parties should demonstrate the previous existence of a certain methodical practice in the courts of justice at Parga, prior to proceeding to the examination of every claim, inasmuch as it might happen, that the new suits had another object than that of withholding from the individuals the payment of the sum standing in their name in the general return of appraisement.

When I ordered the proclamation and execution of martial law, and that the public tribunals should be closed, I at that time directed that all the copies and documents of the various proceedings should be carefully preserved and sealed preparatory to their transmission to Corfu ; and I moreover ordered that such measure should be extended to all papers and documents deposited in the registers or protocols of notaries public. These papers will be forwarded to the Commission, in respect of which, Mr. Baynes, one of the members of your Commission, and Signor Ulandi, the secretary thereof, will be enabled to furnish you with every necessary information.

For your more effectual guidance and regulation, should you conceive that each particular circumstance does not embrace every one of the inhabitants of Parga, even though the rights in question should not have been previously submitted to the decision of the courts of Parga ; I deem it incumbent upon me to observe to you, that claims may be interposed on the part of individuals of those states, which you are hereby authorized to admit, provided such claims should not have already been exhibited in the late tribunals of Parga.

But the greatest circumspection ought to be observed in the admission of these claims, and the most minute inquiries should be instituted, as to whether they be founded in complete justice ; as, should you entertain any doubt with regard thereto, I hereby order you not to admit any ulterior claim, and likewise not to admit any claim for a debt that was not expressly and absolutely due to a subject of these states prior to the evacuation of Parga.

The second circumstance is, that claims may be preferred involving an adjudication of the differences and disputes in question, wherein the appraisers may have substituted the name of one person for another, and that may have happened from the circumstance of many of the inhabitants of Parga bearing one and the same name ; and although I do not apprehend many of those circumstances do exist, you will of course proceed to a definitive settlement of the business in question, prior to such liquidation taking place.

The third class of claims, is of a nature and description perfectly distinguishable from the others, and will arise from appeals, which his Highness the Vizir Ali Paschia may be enabled to interpose and substantiate, as well against the valuation and appraisement in question, as against certain Pargiotes, admitted in the list of such appraisement ; with regard to which, I have been informed that the claim of his Highness on this head, will be founded on the following bases :

1. I understand his Highness will endeavour to establish, and is moreover impressed with a conviction, that he can prove that the appraisers included in the return of appraisements, certain property which does not belong to Parga, but to Aja ; and if his Highness can substantiate such claim, the ascertained value and appraisement of all property of this description, must of course, on every principle of justice, be restored to the Vizir.

2. I understand his Highness complains, that the churches were stripped of the public ornaments, by certain of the emigrants who had no sort of right thereto ; in all such cases, where due proof can be adduced of this fact, they will of course be liable to restitution.

3. It is possible, moreover, that other claims may be interposed on the part of his Highness, (although I do not apprehend they are of a very numerous class) against some of the Pargiotes, in which case they will be submitted to your consideration and judgment.

It is his Highness's intention to depute some confidential person in his name, for the purpose of interposing all such claims as he may deem it expedient to exhibit. This person is not yet arrived ; after his arrival, and the notification of his name to

263. L you,

Documents to
N^o 1.
Memorial, &c.

you, you will be pleased to appoint him a member of your Commission, and when he sits with you on the hearing of any claim on the part of the Vizir, it is unnecessary for me to recommend that you should honour him with every mark of respect and attention.

Such are, as it appears to me, the principal duties which will be imposed upon the Commission. As the whole of the monies are in your hands, it may not be unnecessary for me to state to you what my intentions are with regard to the mode of distribution: you are to open your Commission, pursuant to the order dispatched to you on the eleventh and twelfth of the present month, but are not to proceed to a distribution of the monies until after the expiration of another month, in order to afford sufficient time to all parties interested in the business for exhibiting their claims, and instructing their counsel.

You will, however, admit an advocate on each side to your presence.

It has been represented to me, that some of the Pargiote emigrants are reduced to a state of the greatest distress, for want of the necessaries of life; under these circumstances, where the name of the person appears in the appraisement, you will be at liberty to grant a moderate provision for their maintenance, until the final decision of their claims, limiting such provision, even in cases of the largest claims, to a dollar per day, and diminishing the same in proportion to the valuation of the property expressed in the appraisement; you will of course grant no assistance, on any account, to any person whose name does not appear in the return or list of appraisements; such individuals must be considered as forming part of the class of country labourers of that commune, and if they have hitherto maintained themselves with the assistance of this government, it is impossible that such measure can be continued much longer, tending as it would to the encouragement of idleness and insubordination, instead of industry and obedience. With regard to all claims on the part of persons of this description, you must give a firm and decisive negative to them, by admonishing the parties to exert themselves to get their living by their own industry, as they can expect nothing more from government.

After the expiration of two months, computing from the period of the evacuation, (viz.) after the eleventh of July, you will consent to payment being made to all such Pargiotes against whom no complaint shall have been lodged, as above expressed, taking the name of each individual from the general table or index of appraisement, and making a deduction in the relative proportion between 633,000, and 666,666 dollars; a further diminution must likewise be made from the aggregate sum to be distributed, (viz.) for the regular freight of the monies transported to this island, which was paid to Captain Spencer of the *Ganymede*, and for the expenses of the Commission, which will be afterwards fixed.

I would advise you therefore to confine the distribution to be proceeded to on the 11th of July, to four-fifths of the sum that is due to each individual, you at the same time informing them that the remaining fifth will be paid them the moment the exact amount of the expenses shall be ascertained.

When you shall have thus determined and decided upon the claims of all those against which there exist no legal impediment, you are to inform the other claimants that they will be paid the sums due to them in like manner pursuant to your decree, the moment their causes shall be decided; and you will continue to proceed in this manner until the whole of the business of the commission is completed, when it will be proper for you to transmit a copy of your proceedings to Frederick Hankey, esq. my private Secretary.

It does not appear to me to be necessary for me to add any further instructions for your regulation and government, as I shall at all times be ready to listen to any representation you may think fit to forward to me for more effectually facilitating the discharge of the important duties hereby imposed upon you.

Lastly, it is extremely important that all your operations should be made known and published. The distribution of the money is a matter in which the British government has no other object than that it be executed in a manner most conformable to the principle of justice, it merely feeling that lively interest therein which it hath uniformly manifested throughout the whole of the business, as may evidently be seen by the constant and indefatigable efforts and exertions used and employed

employed by it for obtaining payment of the indemnification in question, which, under the existing circumstances, cannot but be considered as a perfectly just and equitable compensation, and in every respect commensurate to the property by them abandoned.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

T. MAITLAND,

Lord High Commissioner.

Corfu, 9th June 1819.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XXIV.)—NOTIFICATION.—On the part of the Commissioners appointed for regulating and adjusting the final distribution of the Indemnification or Compensation belonging to the Pargiote Emigrants.

IT was the firm intention of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty in these States, and of the commissioners appointed by his authority, to proceed on the 12th of July instant to a distribution of the money constituting the indemnification, pursuant to the proclamation issued for that purpose.

The errors that have crept into the general return of appraisements of the Parga property, by the fault of some of the inhabitants thereof, and the delay and obstacles that have been studiously interposed by them against the correction and rectification of such errors, amounting rather to a counteraction of the paternal intentions of government than a co-operation with promptitude and candor before the commissioners of appraisement, in acquiring possession of the property belonging to them, combined with the delay consequentially occasioned by such conduct on their part in the completion of the general return and rectification of the errors aforesaid, without a previous acquaintance with which, the Agent of his Highness the Vizir Ali Paschia, the most illustrious Beiza de Hangary declares he cannot produce to this commission a statement of his relative claims. These are the causes that have unavoidably compelled this commission to defer the distribution of the money appertaining to the indemnification in question.

The Commission deem it incumbent upon them to publish the same for the information as well of the emigrant Pargiotes as of the public in general.

But they at the same time feel great satisfaction in being enabled publicly to declare, that such obstacles are on the point of being removed, inasmuch as they have been assured by the commissioners of appraisement that the corrected general return of valuation is nearly completed, by means of which the commissioners will not only be enabled to immediately receive from the most illustrious Beiza de Hangary a detailed statement of the claims intended to be interposed by his serene Highness, but they will proceed forthwith to the payment in question, commencing with those who shall not have been affected by such claims, or by acts, memorials and judgments now in the archives of the commission.

Issued by the Commission at Corfu this 17th day of July 1819.

Robert Forest, President.

A. C. Lando, Commissioner.

E. S. Baynes, Commissioner.

By order of the Commissioners,

Spiridion Ulandi, Secretary.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

London, the 26th of December 1819.

(Signed)

G. Maurogianni, Deputy.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XXV.)—PROCLAMATION.—F. Adam.

ON the part of his Excellency Major General Sir Frederick Adam, Knight, Commander of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, of the Imperial Austrian military Order of Maria Theresa, Knight of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Ann of the first class, Commander of His Majesty's troops in the United States of the Ionian Islands, and exercising the office of Lord High Commissioner of His Majesty during the absence of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas by the Proclamation issued on the seventh of last month, whereby a Commission was appointed for proceeding to an equitable distribution of the compensation or indemnification due to the emigrant Pargiotes, it was declared that such person as might be appointed by his Highness for that purpose should be considered as a member of the said Commission, prior to their proceeding to any decision with regard to the claim that might be interposed on the part of his Highness: Now it is hereby made known, that the Beiza de Hangary, now arrived here, is charged by his Highness with the object aforesaid, and is hereafter to be considered as a member of the said Commission, at all meetings involving a decision of the claims exhibited on the part of his Highness the Vizir Ali Paschia.

Given in the Palace of Corfu, this 8th day of July 1819.

By command of his Excellency,

Frederick Hankey,

Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

London, 26th December 1819.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

(Signed) *G. Maurogiammi*, Deputy.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XXVI.)

ON the part of the Commission appointed for regulating and adjusting the final distribution of the compensation and indemnification appertaining to the emigrant Pargiotes.

It being indispensably necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on this Commission, that they should be furnished with all books and documents relative to the property and moveables appertaining to the different churches of Parga;

It is hereby ordered and directed, that all governors of the said churches, and holders of the said books, now in Corfu, do produce the same within three days at farthest, at the office of the Secretary to the said Commission, in order to their examining and inspecting same.

Any person delaying to comply herewith will be liable to punishment.

Given at Corfu, the 10th of July 1819.

Robert Forrest, President.

Antonio Count Lando, Commissioner.

E. S. Baynes, Commissioner.

By order of the Commission,

Spiridion Ulandi, Secretary.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

(Signed) *G. Maurogiammi*, Deputy.

491

[A literal translation from the Greek.] [Translated from the Italian language.]

(N° XXVII.)

Documents to
N° 1.
Memorial, &c.

Excellency,

THE circumstances of the situation of the Pargiotes being of precisely the same description, it hath been unanimously resolved, for the more effectually obviating and avoiding of all such unnecessary repetitions as might otherwise take place, that they should have recourse, and represent their rights to the protectors by them chosen.

We who lived happily in our beloved country, when the cession thereof to the Ottoman Porte was irrevocably decided upon, confiding not only our property and prosperity, but even our very lives, to the protection of one of the most illustrious and celebrated nations of Europe, which having for a considerable time past observed to be kindly and sincerely devoted to us, we blindly followed, expending the little happiness we were possessed of; but transplanted here, we find ourselves completely destitute of all the necessaries of human life.

This painful privation of every thing we formerly enjoyed in our beloved country, the incessant cries of our children for bread, and the protection which the invincible nation of Great Britain promise to extend to it, have repeatedly induced us to adopt the determination of representing in the most lively colours our misfortunes and our rights to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of these United States of Ionia.

His Excellency, shortly prior to his departure from hence, assured us that the payment of the compensation due to us would infallibly take place on the eleventh instant, he having already appointed a commission for that purpose.

Whilst, therefore, by the circumstances of our situation, we were reduced to a state bordering upon despair, we awaited the arrival of this period, as the port wherein one might find shelter in the midst of a terrible tempest; whereas, so far from our being extricated from the perils with which we are surrounded, we are exposed to the risk of destruction from the horrors of famine, inasmuch as by a proclamation issued by the said commissioners on the 17th instant, an additional delay is created, which is attributed to the errors that have crept in to the appraisement, not fraudulently, as therein suggested, but by accident, arising from the estate of one person being inserted in the name of another. We did not fail, however, to furnish the commission of appraisement with the fullest information on the subject; no possible blame therefore can attach to us on the business. No less incomprehensible to us is the result of the tenor of the said proclamation, whereby the commissioner of his Highness the vizir Ali Paschia, is permitted to proceed to an examination and investigation of the returns of our property, whereby he may be enabled to explain his disputes with us.

His Highness the vizir Ali Paschia, disposed to vex and persecute us, will not fail, as it should now seem, to withhold payment of the compensation due to us, under the pretext of the differences and disputes existing between him and us; although we are perfectly convinced that he has not any the least claim, right or title to any part of the property possessed by us at Parga or its territory.

We flatter ourselves, therefore, that your protection will not fail to defend us from any loss or persecutions his Highness may plot against us. Neither does there exist any other sufficient ground for suspending the execution of our payment, or exposing to the commission any correspondence or disputes of ours.

We lastly implore your justice and humanity, praying you will be pleased to order and direct the immediate payment of the necessary compensation in question, which if any longer withheld, will inevitably involve the ruin and destruction of a loyal people, who have ever founded their hopes and sacred rights on the clemency and humanity of the illustrious and celebrated nation of Great Britain.

Corfu, the 24th of July 1817.

To the Lord High Commissioner pro tempore.

Here follows the subscription of 250 men.

The 27th of December 1819.

(A true Copy of the Original.)

(Signed) G. Maurogianni, Deputy.

M

Corfu, the $\frac{1}{2}$ July 1819.

WE have not been honoured by your letters, that we might have been informed of something relative to the critical circumstances of our situation. We have heard in the mean while, that a personage at London mentioned us, and favourably, in the parliament; but of what use is it, if without loss of time, somebody among you does not go to London to make a representation of all that we have suffered, and that we suffer still. The Lord High Commissioner never having consented to hearken to us, and in such a manner that we may with reason reclaim vengeance and reparation of the unjust cession of our country, and of the orders opposed to the agreed payment of our property, as well as the totality of the property of our churches, even of the churches, the property of the community, and of our public property that we retook from the French in the affair of March 1814.

Forced by the circumstances, and being free, we placed ourselves under the protection of Great Britain.

The greatest of misfortunes that we suffer at present, is, that the little money which was agreed to be given us in payment by the proclamation of the Lord High Commissioner, is retained by every sort of cunning, as you may see by the subjoined proclamation; whilst that Ali Paschia counted immense sums for the complete payment of Parga; he made a payment in the month of March at Bucintra, and another the 10th of May (v. s.) and it is said that the general receives still 900,000 of wood of construction from the forests of Ali Paschia.

Thus, then, Ali Paschia enjoys our dear country; he hath gathered the harvests of our fields; he hath gathered, and does gather the fruits of our delicious gardens, and of other property that the chagrin and the sorrow of our hearts leave us without language to express; and we ourselves are here begging our bread, half dead, scattered about, the majority remaining in ruined places, dying each day, and several of us ill and without assistance.

Forced by misery, we have presented a third memorial to his Excellency the General Adam, of which we subjoin a copy. He told us himself, that in a few days we should be paid, and at this moment (it is noon) there is just published a proclamation of the Commission, saying that the payment shall begin on Monday for those against whom Ali Paschia has no reclamations.

In this manner there will not be free the tenth part, whilst Ali Paschia will endeavour to intrigue every body, either with ecclesiastical property, with public property, or with that of the community, or because of several "oliviers" (olive gardens or woods,) which he has declared are comprehended in the valuation made by the appraisement of Corfu.

Brother, neglect not to solicit whatever may happen, and inform us that we may know how to conduct ourselves; we shall make known to you every thing new that passes here. We wait with impatience your honourable letter, and we salute you cordially.

Your dear Compatriots,

(Signed)

Nicholas Dessila Zucco.

Anatasio di Stelio Fegallé.

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(N^o XXIX.)—NOTIFICATION.

IT is with peculiar satisfaction that the Commission are enabled to announce to the emigrant Pargiotes, that the distribution of their compensation or indemnification will commence on the morning of Monday the 2d day of August next, and take place at the office of the said Commission, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon.

This first measure will be solely and exclusively confined to such of the said Pargiotes as shall not be affected by claims on the part of his Highness the Vizir Ali Paschia, or by memorials, judgments and acts now existing in the archives of the said Commission.

For

493

For more effectually insuring the regularity of the distribution, a list will be published the day before of the names of those who are to be paid on the following day, one copy of which list will be posted up for the information of the parties concerned, in the corner of the house Debjasi, on the Esplanade, another copy in the public shops, at the Annunziata, and a like copy on the door of the office of the Secretary to the Commission, and so continue until complete payment of the indemnification.

Documents to
N° 1.
Memorial, &c.

Given in the Office of the Commission at Corfu, the 24th of July 1819.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

Robert Forrest, President.
Antonio Co. Lando, Commissioner.
E. S. Baynes, Commissioner.

By order of the Commission,

Spiridion Ulandi, Secretary.

[Translated from the Greek.]

[Translated from the Italian language.]

(No. XXX.)

Sig^r Gregorio,

My dear Brother,

Corfu, August 16, 1819, New Stile.

I HAVE now to reply to your esteemed favour of 10th of July, whereby we learnt with no inconsiderable degree of satisfaction, that you were not only enjoying a most excellent state of health, but that you had arrived save at Corfu; your family are all well, and we are extremely anxious to learn what you have done. This government commenced paying on the second instant, through the medium of the Commission by it appointed for that purpose, fifty persons being paid every day, and a list daily issued of the names of those who are to be paid. It is to be observed, however, that for all such sums as exceed 3,000 dollars, they pay one-fourth in Turkish money, consisting of pieces of five piastres, which they compute and charge to us at $5\frac{1}{2}$ piastres each, calculating the dollars at the rate of $6\frac{3}{4}$ piastres each (viz.) 1,842 piastres, of five piastres for 1,500 dollars, whereby we may sustain a loss to the amount of 60 dollars; I refused to receive them, and a week elapsed ere I could come to any resolution on the subject; but finding it to be their unalterable decision not to pay me in any other coin, viz. dollars, I at length adopted the determination of receiving same, and was paid 6,238 dollars. The aggregate amount of the sum ordered by the General to be distributed, is 633,000 dollars, the entire loss arising from the appraisement in question is estimated at $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; every body accepts it, not knowing what to do in their present distressed situation.

It is supposed every body will be paid in the course of the present week. They omitted all adjustment of the differences of Ali Paschia. The Beisendy, who repaired here in conjunction with the son of Cecina and Giovanni Panza, took their departure yesterday, highly disgusted at their having remained here a whole month, interposing a protest in the name of Ali Paschia, against the conduct of the Commissioners for the non-execution of the treaty of Prevesa. I include you two proclamations for your information and government; Captain Vianello arrived this afternoon without bringing us any letter from you, so that we are wholly at loss to know what you mean to do.

Your wife and children embrace you, and I remain

Your affectionate Brother,

(Signed)

Giovanni Maurogianni.

N° 2.

Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

—N° 2.—

Copy of a LETTER from Lieut. General the Right honourable Sir Maitland, to Earl Bathurst; dated Corfu, 24th Nov. 1819; with one Enclosure.

MY LORD,

JUDGING from the character of the publications on the subject of the measures adopted by His Majesty's government, in regard to the cession of Parga to the Sublime Porte; and the assiduous attempts made in the daily prints to support the fallacies and misrepresentations with which they abound; I am afraid impressions may have been made on the public mind very different from those to which a true and fair statement of the transaction would naturally give rise.

I am perfectly aware of the difficulty of forming, at this distance, an accurate judgment of the state of public feeling. But whilst I know the natural and laudable bias which always exists in the well-regulated minds of our countrymen in favour of those who are stated to be weak and unfortunate, I see that there is not a single point or bearing connected with the question which has not been strangely perverted—that the political state of Parga and its inhabitants have been misrepresented—its value and its means, and its capacities, grossly exaggerated; and the whole course of proceeding mis-stated to a degree that,—what I am convinced is a rare instance of British liberality and humanity,—has been tortured into a breach of national faith, a dereliction of the established maxims of British policy, and a wanton sacrifice of an innocent people, to whom we were bound by the strongest political and moral ties. I can therefore have no difficulty in discovering that it would be miraculous, if, after such efforts, prejudice had not pervaded the minds, even of the liberal and well-informed.

Under such circumstances, I am sure your Lordship will excuse a man anxious to preserve the character he flatters himself he has acquired in a long series of public services,—who under your guidance, had no small share in the conduct of this transaction,—for intruding upon you with an attempt to put the case on its fair ground. And in doing this, I think, without going into any very great length, I can convince every fair and thinking man, that the policy which dictated the cession of Parga, was wise in itself;—that the arrangements for the accomplishment of that object originated in a principle of humanity, and were uniformly conducted in a spirit of conciliation and equity; and that there never was a cession made by any power—even by Great Britain—which displays so much attention to the interests of the inhabitants of the ceded country.

To execute this design, it will be necessary shortly to advert to the real situation of that place for some years past,—to the state in which we found it when our original connection commenced,—to the nature of the engagements we then entered into, and lastly, to the circumstances which naturally led to its restoration.

In doing this, I do not feel called upon to enter into any refutation of the vague insinuation that the Pargiotes have maintained themselves for ages against their more powerful neighbours, further than to state the simple fact, that this possession had been held for centuries as a Venetian colony; which must at once convince every man possessed of common knowledge in regard to the policy of that republic, of the true character of Pargiote independence, and teach them duly to estimate the boasted efforts of this little state, which originally was neither more or less than one of those predatory bands that kept Epirus for such a length of time in confusion and anarchy, but was never able to undertake its own defence; for with a perfect conviction of their own weakness and incompetence, the Pargiotes have been uniformly mendicating support from every nation in succession, with which it could form a connection.

Under the Venetian rule, it appears that the government of that republic, satisfied of the insignificance of Parga in a civil, military, or commercial point of view, and alive to the expense of its maintenance, endeavoured for a length of time to withdraw the inhabitants to the Island of Corfu. Parga must, however, have been far more useful to that republic than to any power by whom it could now be held, because it then formed one link in the chain of their continental possessions, which are now swallowed up by the Ottoman Porte.

To

495

To us it has no such recommendation—we can only consider it as a defenceless village, surrounded by commanding heights, without works of any importance—without a harbour even for the smallest vessels—without practicable roads into the interior—without any thing that deserves the name of commerce, and without the means to provide for its defence or security.

N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

In the year 1800, this little colony shared the fate of the ex-Venetian continental possessions, which were by treaty, concluded at Constantinople between Russia and Turkey, ceded, under certain conditions, to the Ottoman Porte; to which treaty Great Britain subsequently became a party, by a specific article in the Treaty of Amiens.

For the view I am now taking of this question, it is unnecessary to enter into the tenor of the conditions under which this cession was made; for it cannot be denied that the sovereignty was thereby ceded to the Porte, and it must therefore follow that the state of the property of Parga must have altered with a change of its rulers, and that its value must have increased or diminished in proportion to the degree of security which property enjoyed under its new masters.

That the conditions stipulated in that treaty did in words provide a degree of security for the inhabitants of that place, is undoubted; but when it is recollected that these conditions were successively violated, in the instance of every other ex-Venetian colony, Parga could have no prospect but that of suffering a similar fate, from which indeed they were only saved by adventitious foreign aid, for after having passed through the hands of various rulers, viz. the French and the Russians, they in the year 1814 made their first application to the late Sir James Campbell for British military aid.

Here then it becomes particularly necessary to examine what was the actual situation of Parga, as well as of the British force in the Ionian Islands, and what were the leading motives which gave rise to their application to us, and to our connection with them.

With a view to strengthen and narrow the blockade of Corfu, it had at that time been found necessary to take military possession of the Island of Paxo; and by this measure, together with the vigilance of His Majesty's cruizers, all intercourse between Corfu and Parga had become not only difficult, but nearly impossible, so that the people of Parga must have despaired of any succour from French reinforcements.

On the other hand, Ali Paschia with a large force surrounded the whole of their territory; he had just taken possession of Aja, and was preparing to attack the place of Parga, which was totally indefensible against his force, though it held at the moment 200 French.

To pretend that under such circumstances, it was either affection for the English, or a predilection for our rule, that led to this application, is evidently false. Their motive cannot be misunderstood; it was neither more nor less than for the moment to avert the storm which impended over them.

To us, again, the possession of Parga at this time might be held, in a military point of view, to be of considerable use. With Paxo on the one hand, and Parga on the other, it gave an additional facility to the blockade; it narrowed still more the chance of escape from the vigilance of our cruizers; and therefore Lieut. General Campbell most wisely consented to grant to Parga for a time the protection of the British flag and of a British garrison, provided they drove out the French.

This I apprehend will be found the true state of the case relative to the origin of our connection with Parga; for the more it is sifted the more clearly it will appear that Lieut. General Campbell never gave the people of Parga any assurance of a more permanent connection. What then was the character of the agreement entered into upon this occasion? one merely of military mutual utility; to us it was desirable to straighten the blockade of Corfu; to the inhabitants of Parga it was necessary to prevent their instant and total destruction; and I must hold, that under such circumstances it was equally free to both to withdraw from the connection the moment it suited their respective interests; and that the only tie which connected us with them was not any obligation contracted by treaty, but an obligation arising from the desire of maintaining that character for humanity and regard for the interest of weaker states, for which our country is happily distinguished.

N° 2.

Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

Allow me also to observe that this was evidently the view which the Parganotes themselves took of the subject ; for from the hour of their first application to us, they were constantly soliciting a more intimate connection, which was as constantly resisted.

Such was the situation of things, when the happy change of circumstances in Europe led to the surrender of Corfu to the Allied Powers, and to the subsequent proceedings which ended in the various treaties definitively settled at Paris, towards the end of the year 1815, when the destiny of the Ionian Islands was finally fixed.

In the treaty which related to these Islands, the boundaries were marked out, and Parga was irrevocably excluded ; it is self evident, therefore, that whatever might be the fate of this place, all connection between it and the Ionian States, in a political point of view, was finally barred, and that, to whatever power it fell, the village of Parga could never again be united with those States.

Such, in my apprehension, was the tenor of the treaty ratified by the Allied Sovereigns, which met with the most unequivocal approbation of the British Parliament.

In this posture of affairs the question naturally arose, to whom, in justice and equity, Parga ought to be ceded ; and I think it is not difficult to show, that on a fair understanding of the liberal principle then adopted, it could not possibly have been claimed by or adjudged to Great Britain.

It must be recollected that Great Britain, on that occasion, stipulated, in direct terms, for all those possessions which she thought it necessary to retain for her own security, in return for the enormous sacrifices she had made in supporting the general cause against the usurpations of France ; and that with respect to the rest of the extensive possessions which the fortune of war had placed in her hands, she expressed her readiness to surrender them, upon the principle that each should revert to the power to which it had previously belonged.

When, then, the treaty relative to the Ionian Islands was concluded—when, by that treaty, Parga was for ever severed from those Islands—was it not natural, in pursuance to the general rule laid down, that it should revert to its former master ?

It had been ceded, fifteen years before, in perpetuity to the Porte ; with the Porte all the great Allied Powers were at the time in a perfect state of amity ; and I really do not know upon what pretence or principle we could have any right to lop off an integral part of the Turkish empire, at a moment when we were holding out the most unequivocal expressions of amity and conciliation to that court.

Indeed it appears to me impossible, after the approbation of parliament to the treaty relative to the Ionian Islands, that His Majesty's Government could have adopted any other course than the one wisely pursued.

The situation in which we were placed in relation to Parga, afforded them no pretext for making it an exception to the general rule ; and when parliament had approved the principle of ceding the possessions we did not mean to retain, to those powers to whom they formerly belonged, it must have been difficult to find any reason in this case for departing from that line of conduct.

From my local knowledge of this part of the world, I am perfectly prepared to say, that, in my humble opinion, if we had adopted any other course, it must have been attended with consequences hostile to British interest, and ruinous to our honour and character.

From the Ionian States, Parga had been by treaty cut off ; what then must have been said if we had kept it as a possession of Great Britain ? Must it not have appeared that England had secured for itself a barren rock in the Ottoman territory, possessed of no means of defending itself, which could not be of the smallest use, but which must have tended to generate a spirit of hostility and disgust on the part of the Porte ? Must it not, under such circumstances, have been held on the scale of a place of war ? Must it not have been newly fortified and strongly garrisoned ? and I am sure I am greatly within bounds when I assert, that, independent of the enormous expense of new fortifications, it must have cost the British government not less than an annual sum of 50,000*l.* ; and even then, though we might by a garrison have kept possession of the fort, we could not have protected their territory—we could not have prevented their being placed, as it were, in a state of constant siege, cut off from all communication with the interior, and as completely isolated as if it had been a rock in the ocean.

Neither

N^o 2.Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

Neither could this have been done, though Parga was severed by treaty from all political connection with the Ionian Islands, without its having an intimate connection with the British force in those parts; and from this very circumstance, I have no hesitation in saying, that the occupation of Parga was not only not desirable to us, but would have been attended with evils of the very greatest magnitude; of a magnitude, indeed, that, in my opinion, would have materially interfered with the observance of the duties which devolve on us as protectors of the Ionian Islands; insomuch as it would have proved a constant bar to the advancement of their interests and the increase of their commercial prosperity; as these islands must have permanently suffered, what they are now suffering, from the weighty penalty of universal quarantine, from which, now we have got rid of this expensive and useless appendage, I trust they will soon be relieved.

In this point of view, then, the cession of Parga to the Porte becomes, on the one hand, a great relief to the British government, and on the other a great advantage to the Ionian people, whom we are bound to protect; and for this reason I most sincerely rejoice that it has been happily got rid of.

These are the grounds, my Lord, which I conceive to have directed His Majesty's government in their determination to cede Parga subsequent to the treaty of Paris of the 5th of November 1815; for to me it appears that they could not have acted otherwise consistent with the spirit that guided those measures, which have happily established and permanently secured the tranquillity of Europe; and your Lordship will allow me to apologize for stating my views on this subject, because if I could have perceived any reasonable ground for the censures that have been bestowed on this measure, I should have felt that I had forgot what was due to my own character in undertaking the execution of it.

This naturally leads me to the consideration of the conduct pursued in effecting the cession of this little colony; for it must be admitted, that if it can be shown that the measures in detail have been carried into effect in a different spirit from that which led to its adoption, there would be fair room for censure and disapprobation; and this is perhaps the part of the question to which the public attention has been chiefly directed.

Now, without occupying much of your Lordship's time and attention, I think I can prove in the clearest manner that the execution of this measure in all its details was marked, not only by a steady adherence to the principles of humanity and justice, but by a laborious and unceasing attention to the interests of the Parganotes themselves, under circumstances of no common difficulty and delicacy.

Consistent with those principles, and with a due consideration of that equitable and humane conduct which it was fitting for Great Britain to pursue, there were but two principles on which this cession could have been conducted.

We might either have endeavoured to stipulate by express and definite terms, in a treaty (as was attempted in the year 1800,) that the rights and privileges of the people of Parga should be guaranteed to them under the sovereignty of Turkey; or we might have interfered, by the personal influence of Great Britain, to secure to those who chose to emigrate, a fair equivalent for the property they deserted.

In considering which of these two alternatives to prefer, your Lordship will at once perceive, that the objection I have already stated to our holding Parga as a British possession, arising out of the necessity of its changing the whole nature of our relations with the Ottoman Porte, still more forcibly applies to the measure of stipulating by articles of a treaty, for certain specific immunities to be enjoyed by the people of Parga, distinct from the other subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

It must indeed have placed us in the exact situation in which we would have stood in regard to the Porte, had we held Parga for ourselves, with this most important and essential difference, that the amicable relations between us and the Divan would then have rested, not on the prudence and responsibility of British officers, but on the conduct and feelings of the Pargiotes, who, whether under the Venetian or any other rule, have uniformly been in a state of petty warfare, occasioned by that desire of pillage, which is well known to be the constant motive of their conduct.

Besides, we had before us the result of a similar measure actually adopted in the year 1800, when we knew that the powerful and humane interference of Russia, coupled with the sanction given by Great Britain in the treaty of Amiens, could not

N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

not avert the fate of all the more important ex-Venetian continental possessions,—such as Previsa—the places in the gulph of Arta—Bucintro ; all of which successively suffered under the virtual, if not open infraction of the engagements which had been entered into.

Indeed it appears to me, looking on the one hand at the character of the population of Parga, and on the other at that of the Ottoman Porte, impossible to suppose that Parga could have remained in possession of any degree of liberty, which might have been stipulated in the mere articles of a treaty, for such a supposition would be directly at variance, not only with the experience of past ages, but with all sound reasoning on the probable chances of future events.

Upon every view of sound policy, therefore, both as regarded our own character, the interests of the Ionian Islands, and the interests of the Pargiotes themselves, we were bound to prefer the alternative of endeavouring to secure for the inhabitants of that place the option of either remaining upon their property, or, if they chose to abandon it, of receiving a fair remuneration for what they deserted.

To accomplish the design I had in addressing your Lordship in this letter, it therefore only remains for me to establish that the execution of the measures adopted for carrying this plan into final effect, were marked throughout by a spirit of fair dealing toward both parties, such as became the character of a powerful, enlightened and generous nation ; and I flatter myself it will be easy to show, that from first to last, as far as related to the conduct of Great Britain, she never deviated from the line she had laid down for herself, she never wavered in the mode of proceedings she had resolved on ; but uniformly conducted herself, on the one hand with a due observance of her relations to the Porte, and on the other displayed the deepest consideration for the circumstances and condition in which the inhabitants of Parga were placed. On this part of the subject it may, however, be necessary to make some preliminary observations.

I see, from publications sent me from England, as well as from the Continent of Europe, that an attempt has been made to raise a clamour on the ground of Parga's being ceded to Ali Paschia.

To support this clamour, extracts have been published from all the accounts that could be raked up, relative to the atrocity of his conduct during the progressive extension of his authority, up to the period of its final establishment upon the broad foundation on which it now rests ; nay, it has been asserted with the most intrepid effrontery by the principal agent in all this clamour, that it was the intrigues of Ali Paschia at Constantinople, which induced Great Britain to acquiesce in this cession of Parga.

Your Lordship must, however, be aware of the total falsehood of all such insinuations. You must know that the cession of Parga was an act of His Majesty's government, without any reference to or connection with Ali Paschia ; proceeding from no other motive except the conscientious desire of executing, in the strictest and most honourable manner, those sacred obligations which result from the perfect conviction of the nature and spirit of our agreements with the great allied powers of Europe.

In respect to its being ceded to Ali Paschia, I positively deny that such a thing ever took place. The original arrangements were begun and settled at Constantinople : the actual cession was made to the Hoggia Kham Hamed Bey, the Commissioner sent from the Porte for that purpose, who simultaneously delivered the accession of that power to the treaty relative to the Ionian Islands, and the acknowledgment of their being placed for ever under British protection.

I do not mean to say, that from the first it was not obvious that Parga, when ceded, would naturally fall into the Pachalick of Ali Paschia ; but I shall be glad to know what remedy for this was within our reach ; I know no principles of diplomacy which would have justified any interference with the Porte, to prevent that court giving Parga to any one amongst its servants whom it thought fit to select subsequent to the cession, and I am yet to learn where an instance is to be found of one nation dictating to another, in respect to the choice of its servants to govern its own territory. And, therefore, I conceive we had not the smallest right to stipulate with the Porte, that on receiving possession of Parga it should not be given to Ali Paschia, to the Bashaw of the Morea, or to any other servant of the Divan whom the Sultan might prefer.

Your

499

N° 2.

Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

Your Lordship is aware that a pretension to such an exclusion could not have stood one moment, and would have been nugatory if it could, for this would not have prevented a relation or dependant of Ali Paschia governing in his stead.

When His Majesty's government had resolved on the propriety of the cession, it naturally occurred that some stipulation was necessary to be made in favour of its inhabitants; because it was self-evident, that without such stipulation, those who emigrated would virtually lose the whole of their property, and those who remained would fall under the lash of the Ottoman Porte. It was obvious too, from the first, that a great part of the most wealthy of the population would emigrate, from a recollection of what had been suffered by persons in the same situation, in the other ex-Venetian continental possessions; but it could not be supposed or foreseen that the whole of the poorer orders of society, who certainly were exposed to no danger in remaining, would have followed their example.

In this view of the subject, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs instructed Mr. Frere (then acting as the Ambassador at Constantinople) to enter into an agreement for the cession of Parga to the Porte, directing him at the same time distinctly to stipulate, that a fair equivalent to the value of the property should be paid to those who might resolve on emigration.

Your Lordship, about the same time, desired me to turn in my mind who should be appointed Commissioner to treat and settle with a Commissioner from the Porte all the details connected with the cession. I accordingly did select Mr. Cartwright, then Consul at Patrass, (now Consul-General at Constantinople), as the fittest person to hold this situation.

At the time I appointed him Commissioner, I neither had the honour of his acquaintance, nor had I ever seen him: his appointment was the result of the opinion I had formed of his capacity to carry into effect the orders of Government, and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the choice. His Majesty's minister at Constantinople having completed the negotiation on this head with the Divan, transmitted by the Commissioner of the Porte, Hamed Bey, a dispatch to me, stating the nature of the agreement and the intentions of His Majesty's government. Hamed Bey was proceeding directly to Parga, when he was delayed by Ali Paschia at Joannina, who forwarded to me the dispatches from Mr. Frere, together with a letter from himself on the subject.

The moment I received this dispatch (for I was not till then aware that the negotiation at Constantinople had been concluded,) it appeared to me necessary to adopt two measures; first, to reinforce the garrison of Parga; and secondly, to direct our commissioner to repair forthwith to Joannina. The necessity of the former of these measures was perfectly obvious from the circumstance of our having only 30 or 40 men in the garrison, and it became of moment that the reinforcement should arrive at Parga antecedent to the Parganotes learning to a certainty that the British troops were on the eve of withdrawing from the garrison.

It frequently occurs that the mixing two things, in themselves distinctly separate, will give a colourable pretext for unfounded assertions and suppositions, which would not have been afforded if no such jumble had taken place.

As a proof of this, I may mention an assertion attributed to me, that I was of opinion that the cession of Parga was a matter of great difficulty and delicacy. I certainly did think, from the knowledge I had of the character of Mahomedan rule, that the completion of the definitive arrangements would be a matter of difficulty; and that, as far as related to the Parganotes alone, there would be some matters to settle of considerable delicacy.

It has also been asserted, that I thought it would be a service of considerable danger to those on the spot. But upon this I beg leave to observe, that I never entertained any such opinion, in reference to the power of the Porte or of Ali Paschia. I never sent any reinforcements there, in this view of the subject; for I could not but be aware, that our real security, as far as related to the divan of Constantinople, rested not on the numbers of the garrison in Parga, but on the cordial connexion which existed between us and the Porte. It was not to the strength of the garrison, I say, that we were to look for security, but to the respect justly paid by the Ottoman authorities to the British flag.

N° 2.

Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

On the other hand, I certainly did feel, from the character of the Parganotes, that there might be, at the first moment of taking measures for the restoration of the place, considerable danger to be apprehended from the turbulent spirit of that people, and the situation to which they might consider themselves reduced. Neither could I conceal from myself, that from the general looseness of the conduct of all the agents of the Ottoman Porte, though neither Ali Paschia nor the Porte itself might have any such design, there might have been some risk incurred if the garrison was not strengthened; therefore, on the one hand to defeat any tumultuary effort on the part of the Parganotes, and on the other, any irregular attempt to obtain possession which might be made by the Ottoman agents, I did reinforce the garrison of Parga, not privately and in secrecy, as has been asserted most absurdly, but openly and avowedly, and with the rapidity which the nature of the circumstances demanded, so that its effective strength was raised to 300 men. At the same time I appointed Lieut. Col. De Bosset commandant of the place, the only measure I ever had occasion to regret in the whole course of this delicate and protracted affair.

The second measure I adopted was that of forthwith sending the Commissioner to Joannina, to enter into communication with his Ottoman colleague, the Hoggia Khan Hamed Bey. Soon after his arrival it appeared evident that the sole object of this Commissioner, Hamed Bey, and the Paschia of Albania, was to get possession of the place at once; not indeed by violence or military force, but upon the principle of entering it in a friendly manner, and then making good their engagements.

To this I at once peremptorily objected, and at first insisted that a period should be assigned for the cession of Parga, not less than six months from the date of the convention, to be settled at Joannina. They, however, in the usual spirit of the policy of their court, refused to consent to this measure. I at length gave way; having on the other hand settled that Parga should never be ceded till the amount of the indemnity to the inhabitants was paid, and a convention was accordingly signed, in which the stipulation was drawn up in very precise terms.

Your Lordship will perceive, that the main difficulty throughout the whole of this negotiation, was to ascertain what constituted a fair equivalent in money for the property, and that it was indispensably necessary that the two Commissioners should proceed to the spot, in order that authentic valuations might be made.

In the mean time, however, Lieutenant Colonel De Bosset, without any authority from me, chose from some fancy of his own to commence and finish a valuation of the Parganote property, according to rules laid down by himself, and by persons of whose names and characters I am totally ignorant, even at the present moment, further than that they were Parganotes whom, with rare sagacity and discretion, he was pleased to appoint to set a value upon the very property, for the relinquishment of which they were to be indemnified.

The convention, however, having been signed at Joannina, while I was at Malta conferring with Sir Robert Liston upon this subject, the Commissioners set off to Parga, where they at length arrived, though every kind of impediment was thrown in their way from the affected zeal and knowledge of Lieutenant Colonel De Bosset, whose officious and unauthorized interference, as it hampered them severely in the execution of their duties, produced upon the mind of each a strong feeling of surprise and disgust.

Their first step was to call before them all the inhabitants of the place, when the commissioner of the Porte, finding, as he stated, from the efforts and intrigues of this industrious officer, that all the inhabitants of Parga, with a very few exceptions, were determined to emigrate, immediately closed the proceeding, declaring in the broadest manner, that such an emigration had never been contemplated by the Porte, that he had no orders to meet this occurrence, and that he must apply to the divan for instructions; reference was accordingly made to Constantinople, and this led to a virtual suspension of all the proceedings for nearly five months.

On my return from Malta to Corfu, in the latter end of the year 1817, I received from Ali Paschia a pressing invitation to meet him at Previsa, to which I consented, and repaired to that place with Sir Charles Penrose, the admiral of the station, who heard every word that passed between the vizier and myself. In the conferences that then took place, I maintained firmly but temperately, that the British government had no intention to retain Parga, though it was determined to hold it till a complete
adjustment

adjustment was made of whatever indemnity might be established as fair, after a valuation of the property; and I suggested an expedient, which, while it relieved the Porte from the necessity of paying the money down, would in fact have enabled the British government to advance it without any chance of eventual loss.

N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

This meeting, however, produced no other advantage than expressions of general civility and good will; and in the same spirit the whole proceeding was continued another year; Great Britain always adhering to her original proposition, viz. "that she never would cede the place till the indemnity was made good."

I was again pressed, in the beginning of the year 1819, to meet and confer with Ali Paschia; I met him accordingly at Bucintro, when, after some very angry discussions to convince the Porte of the real intention of the British government to cede Parga, I consented to a small body of Turkish troops being admitted (from whom we had nothing to fear) within the territory of Parga. This created for the moment a considerable degree of embarrassment, for the Parganotes, without waiting to see the result of the negotiation,—without attending to the assurances or entreaties of Major General Sir Frederick Adam, whom I sent to Parga for the purpose—instantly began to emigrate, terrified at the very idea of an Albanian approaching, though still under the protection of the British flag; and in fact they did emigrate to a very great extent, long antecedent to the conclusion of any definitive arrangement.

Shortly after this, I was pressed again to proceed to Previsa, finally to settle the business; and after a long discussion, the whole scene closed in my receiving the indemnity, and Parga being delivered up to Hamed Bey, commissioner of the Porte.

Thus, my Lord, I have traced a brief but faithful outline of the history of this cession, and I now proceed, in the last place, to examine and refute various calumnies and misrepresentations which have gone forth, in respect to the mode in which it was completed.

At the head of this stands pre-eminent, both from the use which has been made of it, and from its intrinsic absurdity, the assertion, that if we did not choose to protect the Parganotes, we ought to have left them to themselves; that if we did not mean to better their situation, we ought, at least, to have allowed them the full benefit of their own military exertions, and of their own means of defending themselves.

There are some things, my Lord, which it is hardly possible to discuss in a serious manner; but by way of showing your Lordship the true bearing of this part of the subject, it may not be amiss to refer here to a declaration from Lieutenant Colonel de Bosset himself. He is pleased to state to the public, "that though he asked for instructions, he never received any from me in writing," which I affirm to be a positive falsehood. It is true, as I stated in a former letter to your Lordship, that I never did give him any instructions relative to the policy I was observing, or acquaint him with the measures I was pursuing; with all this he had no concern; but in no one instance did he ever ask from me instructions relative to any thing which fell within the narrow sphere of his duties, without instantly receiving them.

His situation was that of mere military commandant, and civil governor of the place of Parga; but, no sooner had he arrived there, than he stated to me (what I naturally expected would be the case) that the prospect of the cession had produced a powerful effect upon the feelings of the population; upon which, with a view to quiet the sensation it had excited, I issued to him the instructions your Lordship will find in the Appendix, dated 24th March 1817.

App. N^o 1.

A very few days subsequent to this, he applied for directions how he was to conduct himself, if actually attacked by the Porte, which he appeared to apprehend on very ill-founded grounds, when I issued to him further instructions, also to be found in the Appendix, dated 2d April 1817.

App. N^o 2.

If your Lordship will peruse these instructions, I think you will agree with me, that whether in respect to his situation of military commanding officer, or as civil administrator of the Parga government, more precise and more specific directions, under the circumstances, could not have been framed.

But in regard to the point I am now considering, I beg particularly to call your Lordship's attention to the 4th article of the first set of these instructions; viz. "I think it can hardly occur, but you must impress upon the minds of the inhabit-

N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

"ants of Parga, in the deepest manner, that if, whilst we are engaged in obtaining for them, not only the release of such persons as may wish to emigrate, but also the value of their property, they should presume by violence and bloodshed to take the smallest relief into their own hands, their fate must then be left to themselves, and that I shall consider His Majesty's government as perfectly relieved from that necessity, which at present exists, of interfering in their favour, not more for their advantage than for the honour and character of the British nation."

This extract, my Lord, will show you at once, not only the fact with regard to the assertion of which I am now speaking, but the feeling I entertained upon the occasion; so far from its having been a question whether they were able to defend themselves, or so far from its having ever been supposed that they wished to do so, the only real and essential threat that I could hold out, not only at the beginning, but at the end of this transaction, was, that if they did not conduct themselves quietly, and with decency, they should be placed exactly in the situation which their pretended advocate considered they were coveting; and the effect of this threat was from first to last, the strongest and weightiest ground upon which the preservation of tranquillity rested.

How then can it be made matter of complaint that we did not place them in a situation where they could take advantage of the natural strength of their position to defend themselves, and to resist the power of the Ottoman empire?

For my own part, I should have considered that, proposing to leave them to defend themselves, would have been the grossest insult and derision that could have been offered to them; it would have been in fact proposing to leave them in a situation in which they never did, and never could for any length of time stand; and it would have been disgracing ourselves by exposing them to immediate destruction. Had we acted so unwise and indefensible a part, what must have been the inevitable consequence? Would not the present clamour, raised upon grounds not maintainable for a single instant, have been bottomed on a far more solid foundation? Should we not then have heard, not of their enthusiastic and abundant means of resistance, but of their notorious incapacity to defend themselves, supported by the experience of their whole story—of the treacherous policy we had observed—and of the certain murderous result of that policy?

The next point which seems to have been anxiously pressed on public attention, is the difference between the sum to which the valuations amounted, and that which the Parganotes did actually and ultimately receive. This is a point in which I feel myself considerably implicated, because I did give (and I by no means regret it) a strong and decided opinion upon the subject.

I have already stated to your Lordship, that Lieutenant Colonel De Bosset, upon grounds and principles which he may explain, but which I am sure I cannot, did set about making a supposed valuation of the property of the inhabitants: of the amount of that valuation I am at this present moment unaware, for I never would look at or receive one paper connected with this business.

In the progress, however, of these arrangements, a valuation was made on our part by four gentlemen of the Island of Corfu. There was also a counter valuation on the part of the Porte—and the difference between the amount of these two valuations was so great, that it was evidently impossible they could ever meet or be adjusted, without the equitable interference of superior authority to settle this part of the business.

This was a subject which I had occasion to consider with the deepest attention; and I can only say for myself, that keeping in view the direct execution of His Majesty's orders, I never gave an opinion where the bias of my mind was not in favour of the party who appeared to suffer on the occasion.

I have already explained to your Lordship, in my observations relative to the general policy of the cession, that from the moment Parga was given up to the Porte in 1800, every portion of individual property, and indeed all the property in the mass, must either have diminished or increased in value, according to the nature of the government of that power to which it was ceded.

Now applying this maxim, which is so obvious, that it may be called a truism, to the case of Parga, I ask, what was the value and the tenure of their property, from the hour

hour they fell under the Ottoman rule?—I am not now considering what the value of the Parganote property was after we had declared our determination to cede the place, but what was its real value antecedent to our having any connection with it.

It is true that olives sold at Parga, might bear the same price with those at Corfu; the question, however, does not rest upon the price of exportable commodities, but upon the value and tenure of the lands upon which such commodities grew; and can there be so absurd and indefensible a position assumed, as that the value of property at Parga, under the circumstances in which it stood, ever could be estimated on the same scale, and upon the same footing as property of the same description situated in the Ionian Islands? For we must bear in mind that these islands had been established as an independent republic under the treaty of 1800; and a more self-evident proposition cannot be stated than this, that whether at the conclusion of peace they were put under the protection of Russia, of Austria, or of Great Britain, or ceded in sovereignty to any of these three powers, still property itself would maintain a proportional value, according to the degree of security which the laws and regulations of these several empires might hold out.

But was this the case with regard to Parga? So far the reverse, that from the moment the treaty of 1800 was signed, the value of all property in that place was nearly annihilated; and when further we come to consider what must have been the effect produced upon the value of that property by the measures of the Porte, respecting property at Previsa and Bucintro, it will appear clear that there was nothing in reality to value but the bare occupation of what the proprietor must be content to enjoy under the daily and even hourly risk of losing it altogether.

To draw any comparison then between the value of property at Corfu, is evidently a fallacy of the grossest nature; yet the calculations made by the Corfuote valuers were drawn up with reference to property of the same extent and description situated within the United States of the Ionian Islands.

To say that property in Corfu, which might sell for 300,000*l.* sterling, was a standard for estimating at the same value property of the same description, but which was from circumstances depreciated to the extent I have already explained, evinces a confusion of intellect almost incredible, and yet upon such ground has all the clamour upon this part of the subject been raised. I have no doubt that the valuers employed by us, did, to the best of their knowledge, estimate the property at Parga fairly, with reference to the same property at Corfu. I have as little doubt that the valuers on the part of the Porte, estimated it according to their principles, and their general mode of considering the question. But it was clear from the first (and your Lordship will do me the justice to say I have frequently stated it) that the two governments would find themselves under the necessity of interfering to settle an equitable medium; and I certainly did, in that view, propose that it should be fixed at 150,000*l.* sterling, and this sum was ultimately agreed to on the part of the Porte.

I have said that this was a part of the subject on which I had most deeply reflected. And in making the proposition that the sum of 150,000*l.* sterling should be the amount of the indemnity, I had well considered the two valuations which had been made of the property.

The Corfuote valuation amounted to 280,000*l.*, whilst that made by the Turkish valuers did not exceed 56,756*l.*—But it is necessary always to bear in mind that the Corfuote valuers had drawn up their valuation, exactly as if they had been estimating the same property situated in the island of Corfu.—Now, it seems to be, after what I have already stated in relation to the diminished value of property in Parga, from the moment of the cession of that place by the treaty of 1800, that certainly the difference of 130,000*l.* was not more than the state of the case gave us full reason to anticipate; but I go, my Lord, a great deal further, and I am inclined to maintain, nay, I am perfectly convinced in my own mind (nor have I ever conversed with any well-informed man who was not of the same opinion,) that the 150,000*l.* being paid at once in actual cash, produced a greater clear gain to the Parganotes, than they could ever have obtained by any sale they themselves could have effected, even had they definitively remained under our protection.

Your Lordship has not to learn the vast and striking difference which exists between payments in cash, and those nominal payments at distant periods, which are sometimes agreed to on the transfer of landed property.—You are well aware that even with the enormous capital of Great Britain, the generality of sales and purchases

N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

made in her extensive and important West India colonies, are for the most part a mere transfer of property without any payment, except a small portion of the purchase money, the residue being secured by mortgage on the property sold.—Neither are you now to learn that an essential difference exists in the price whenever such property is actually sold, upon the terms of receiving the whole amount of the purchase money immediately.

If this be so with regard to that valuable portion of our empire, I will venture to say that it is still more true here, where the want of capital is one of the prominent features and characteristics of the country: and if all this be undeniable, I then ask whether having given the Parganotes 93,244*l.* more than the valuation made by their fellow countrymen, under all the depreciating circumstances in which that property was then placed, with the certainty of the whole being immediately paid in cash, was either an unfair or an inequitable arrangement?—Upon this point I have hitherto limited myself to a statement of the general grounds upon which I hold that the arrangement of paying down in ready money 150,000 *l.* was doing ample justice to those who emigrated from Parga.

App. N° 3 & 4.

But, independent of those general grounds, I am ready, my Lord, to maintain, and to prove by incontrovertible documents, that this sum not only covered the amount of the Corfuote valuation of 280,000*l.*, according to the established usage and practice in which such statements are considered in this country, but very greatly exceeded it.

App. N° 3 & 4.

So great was the difference, even before the treaty of 1800, between property situated in Parga and in Corfu, that in all cases of valuations made in the same manner as the present, it was a perfectly recognized principle, that one-third part of the amount was to be deducted, as the settled and established difference in value of such properties.—The vicinity of the Parga property to the Ottoman empire, even when under the rule of Venice, occasioned this difference of value. If this then be a fact, which no man can controvert, I ask, what ought to be in reason the proportional diminution, when, instead of being merely in the vicinity of the Ottoman empire, Parga had actually become an integral part of it?

But, my Lord, to come to the usage and practice here, between cash-payments in purchasing estates, and other arrangements of credit in the mode of paying for them, I am ready to show by the most undeniable evidences, that the general rule is, that whenever cash is paid, a deduction is made at least of one-fourth, nay, sometimes much more, particularly in instances of large sales of property.

Let us then see the result to the Parganotes of the conduct of Great Britain, in fixing the amount of the indemnity at 150,000*l.*; in doing which it will be necessary to keep in strict view the two points above-mentioned; the first, the established difference between property in Corfu, and property in Parga; the second, the regulated deduction from the amount of all such valuations of property, in consequence of immediate payment of the whole purchase money in cash.

The highest valuation of the Parga property, valued as if it had been property of a similar description in Corfu, was 280,000/. The deduction under the first point was one third, say - - - - - 33 per cent.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| The deduction under the second - | - | - | - | - | 25 per cent. |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|

making together 58 per cent. which if deducted from the sum of 280,000*l.*, leaves the amount due to the Parganotes 117,600*l.* But it is to be observed that the whole deduction of 58 per cent. has been made in this statement from the 280,000*l.* the 33 per cent. however in fairness, should only have been deducted, in the first instance, from the gross amount of the Corfuote valuation; and from the sum then remaining is to be deducted the 25 per cent. for immediate payment in cash. This will make the amount the Parganotes had to receive 140,700*l.* instead of 117,600*l.* and as they did actually receive 150,000*l.* they in fact have obtained more by 9,300*l.* than they had a claim to, according to the law, usage and practice in all sales of property; or, to place the matter in another point of view, they altogether suffered a deduction of $46\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of one of $40\frac{1}{2}$.

I have then shown you, my Lord, that in fact they have received, even under the highest valuation of their property, more than they had a right to expect ; but if we advert

575

advised to the Turkish valuation, viz. 56,756*l.*, they have received nearly three times the amount of it. But, my Lord, I cannot stop here. The original stipulation was 150,000*l.* or 666,000 dollars, in the ultimate adjustment of the affair; however, I deemed it advisable to remit 33,000 dollars out of the 666,000, to be paid by the Porte, on condition that the money was all paid in Spanish or Imperial dollars, instead of the current coin of the kingdom of Turkey; and what was the consequence of this arrangement?

N^o. 1.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

Your Lordship must be thoroughly aware, that we should have been placed in a situation of difficulty, had the valued amount of this property been tendered by the Porte in Turkish piastres; because, however well we know the debasement of this coin, I am yet to learn how we could with propriety have interfered, except through the voluntary liberality of the agent of the Ottoman Porte, in a transaction between that government and its own subjects (for that is the fact,) to the end that they should be paid in foreign coin, and not in the coin of the country. This point, however, I effected, after the most mature consideration, by sacrificing the sum I have above stated; and I must hold, that the gain to the Parganotes from this arrangement was very great indeed. It is needless, nay, it is hardly possible to enter into a correct calculation upon this particular point; but I am sure I need not state to your Lordship what must have been the consequence of our consent to receive payments in this debased coin; and what the pernicious effects of allowing so large a mass of it to be poured in upon the money circulation of these islands. Need I say that it must have sunk its current value infinitely lower than the rate at which it was paid to us?

I hold this to be so self-evident, that it must be unnecessary to enter into any argument on the occasion; and I hold, too, that the Parganotes, in receiving 33,000 dollars less, in Spanish and Imperial dollars, did actually receive a very considerable bonus; or, in other words, a much larger sum in effect than was originally stipulated for. But, my Lord, is this all I have to say on this part of the case? No. I have to ask if the Parganotes were taken by surprise on the subject? On the contrary, the instant the amount of the indemnity was determined, was it not proclaimed by me in specific terms; and were they not left to the option, after they had been explicitly informed of the sum they had to receive, either to remain, or to accept what was considered a fair and adequate equivalent for the property they deserted?

Every one of them knew the amount of the original valuation which had been made of their respective properties.

Every one of them was made acquainted with the proportional diminution, in consequence of the arrangement I have above stated. Nay, more, my Lord, for fear of any mistake upon the occasion, each individual received a ticket in writing, stating the amount of his share; and the result of the whole was, that instead of objecting to the fairness of the valuation at the moment, they all expressed their joy upon the subject in the strongest and most unequivocal manner; and this I am ready to prove by the testimony of that most respectable officer, Lieut. Colonel Gubbins, who personally attended the distribution of the tickets.

I beg, however, that your Lordship will understand, that however just, liberal, nay generous, to an unparalleled extent, the conduct of Great Britain upon this occasion may have been,—however satisfied the individuals might have been at the moment,—I am very far from wishing to hold out that the people of Parga may not now insinuate that they have been unfairly dealt with, or that they may not set up all kinds of claims for further remuneration and consideration. He must know but little of the real character of such a population, who does not foresee, that when numerous publications in England, and even on the continent, are spreading multiplied misstatements of the whole case, it will inevitably tend to create and excite dissatisfaction at the arrangements which have been made, and give rise to exaggerated pretensions and claims at variance with every principle both of equity and justice.

The mischief occasioned by such assertions, and such doctrines, is not one, my Lord, of a very minor kind; I cannot then pretend to say, whether, in consequence of this, new pretensions and new claims may not be set up; but I do maintain, for the reasons and grounds I have now stated, that in fact, instead of being unjust or unfair, the conduct of the British government in regard to this part of the question,

N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

not only exhibits the strongest regard for justice, but even a most unusual example of liberality and kindness.

These, my Lord, seem to have been the two principal points that have been most generally dwelt upon. But there are many calumnies that have been publicly propagated with a view to give a general tone and character to the whole of this transaction; and in all these, the nature and description of the attack made is not so much against His Majesty's government, as against myself individually.—I have lived too long, and have seen a great deal too much, not to feel in a degree callous to all that malice and falsehood can invent in regard to my conduct, so long as I am satisfied in my own mind that I have fairly and honourably executed the trust reposed in me.

Did then this part of the case apply to myself alone, I can assure your Lordship, I would pass it by, as the idle wind which I regard not. But when misrepresentations of my conduct involves in its consequences the rectitude of the proceedings of His Majesty's government, I must, though with great pain to myself, say a few, but very few words upon the occasion.

It had been stated by some, that I was received by Alia Paschia at Previsa, with particular honours; that I carried with me a large suite; and it has been insinuated, not by a few, that I came back to Corfu loaded with presents of extraordinary value. It has been asserted by some, that the Paschia of Albania cajoled me; by others, that I lowered myself beneath the character of my situation to cajole him.

It has been stated, that there was no uniform system which guided my conduct throughout; but that I varied according to circumstances, and changed it according to the impulse of my own vanity and interest. Upon these points, my Lord, I have only to say, that I did go to Previsa with a large suite,—that I solicited the admiral to accompany me; and that I took with me several persons of consideration in our own country. I was received by the Paschia of Albania in a manner suitable to the rank I hold here, as the representative of my Sovereign; and certainly, if I had not been so received, I should have deemed it my positive duty to have cut the matter very short, and to have returned at once to Corfu.

Those who best know me, are perfectly aware of the value I put upon external pomp and parade. If there be a thing on earth I detest, even to a foible, it is this very thing; but whatever my own personal feelings may be, I hope I am too much alive to the execution of my duty, ever to allow my own fancies to interfere, when my public duty demands a different course of proceeding. I was received by Ali Paschia, and by the same attendants who generally follow him in all his excursions. I was treated with the distinction due to the representative of my Sovereign; but I profess my total ignorance of any particular civility shown me. It is said, however, that I came away loaded with presents of the richest description. The fact is, that I never did receive, from first to last, the smallest present, except a few pounds of snuff, and a half worn out pelisse covered with vermin, to keep me from the cold in going off to the ship, which I threw off when I got on board, of the fate of which I am at this present moment totally ignorant.

Neither, my Lord, when you come to look at the voluminous correspondence in your office, of every transaction which passed between me and the Paschia, do I think your Lordship or any man, can accuse me of being deceived by his promises or cajoled by his flattery. The supposition that I attempted to flatter or cajole him is still more absurd, and still more preposterous. The truth is, that I have long been convinced, that whenever we are called upon to deal with a power, whose habits are so different from our own,—whenever it is our duty to assert British claims, to parties ignorant of our maxims and our policy, and who apply to us the perverted system by which they themselves are too commonly guided,—our only strength and our only resource is to deal without the smallest reserve, with the utmost fairness, firmness and consistency,—to state at once in the beginning what we will do in the end, and never to desert from first to last, the original grounds we assumed and asserted, except in points of very minor importance.

I appeal to your Lordship, before whom are all the documents, whether this was not the invariable line of my conduct, whether I ever swerved from the original instructions I received,—whether I did not uniformly conduct myself with firmness and consistency,—or whether I ever lowered in any thing the character of my situation, by showing an undue deference or respect for the Paschia of Albania? Upon this head, I can

can give your Lordship a pretty strong proof of the principles which guided me, for after the pacha had appointed me to be at Bucintro on a certain day, he kept me two days and a half there before he himself arrived: the consequence of which was, that as soon as I was apprized of his approach, I got into a boat and proceeded to Corfu, and kept him waiting for the same period of time before I returned.

N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

But, my Lord, it is in fact useless to make any statement on these points, for the issue of this negotiation must be in itself, to every man acquainted with the subject, the strongest evidence of the mode in which it was conducted throughout; any man (and many there are in our country who understand this question as well, nay possibly better than myself,) will I am sure acknowledge, that when the individual employed is influenced by corrupt motives as applicable to money, or gives way to any personal feeling of vanity or folly, the chance of this sort of negotiation, in such hands, coming to any favourable issue, is hopeless indeed.

But the present one not only came to a successful issue, contrary to the expectation of the most experienced, but to an issue unprecedented in the annals of the British Government; on whose records it will go down to posterity, as a solitary emblem of the effect of British justice, of British influence, and of the extent of British power, when regulated by principles of humanity and moderation.

I shall not enter at any length into a refutation of that most absurd statement, that I had sent the Parganote emigrants to inhabit a barren island of small dimensions, and on which no water was to be found, for such is the fanciful description given of the island of Meganizzi; though in fact it was fully adequate, in every point of view, to the accommodation of a population greater than that of Parga, and possessed two roadsteads or harbours capable of containing a number of men of war.

It is true that it did at one time occur to me that this Island would have been a desirable residence for them in many respects; which opinion I still entertain, and I even suggested this to your Lordship. But reflecting on the character of this people, and on the necessity of interfering in the division of the indemnity, in order to have placed such an establishment in its first state of activity; aware too of the jealous and suspicious nature of the Parganotes in all cases where their interests are concerned, I judged it expedient to abandon this plan altogether. I thought it more advisable to pay into their own hands the whole of the money with the least possible delay; settling with the Ionian government that they should be at once, by an act of the legislature of those States, acknowledged as naturalized subjects, and allowing them at the same time permission to settle in any of the Seven Islands, without further restriction on their perfect free agency, than the obligation imposed upon each individual, after he had made his choice, to declare it to the local government of that island in which he had resolved to reside.

Independent of all this, other offers have been made to this people, all evincing the deep interest His Majesty's government has throughout felt for their present comfort, and their ultimate permanent benefit and their advantage.

Before I finally close this vindication, it may be useful to consider the amount of the indemnity received by the Parganotes, in comparison with that received by any other people in a similar situation, even by countrymen of our own, to whom we were pledged by every tie and every bond that ancient attachment and connection could enforce. Give me leave to ask, recurring no further back (for the later examples are the best upon the subject) what was the conduct we pursued, and what was the remuneration we granted to the numerous body of those who, having followed our fortunes during the course of the rebellion in America, were left at the treaty of peace, if I am not mistaken, without a provision of any kind?

My Lord, I think it will be found, that when the claims of those suffering loyalists were settled by parliament, though some few, out of compassion for the princely possessions which they had lost, received a tolerably ample provision; yet, if my memory be correct, for I have no history of those times before me, there was a multitude of persons whose small properties, swept away by the issue of that disastrous contest, could no longer be submitted to any valuation, and who consequently were left without any remuneration, and many others, too, whose indemnity was restricted to the offer of waste lands in Canada, in exchange for the fertile and cultivated regions which had been transmitted to them by their forefathers.

N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

If this be not all romance, I should be happy to hear what similarity there is between the conduct of His Majesty's government on the present occasion, and that to which I allude? The doling out, even of the partial aid we ultimately gave them, was delayed for three or four years.

In the present instance, the whole of the property great and small was valued; the full amount of the valuation (considering it on any rational scale) has been finally adjusted and paid to the claimants, within three months from the earliest period when it was possible to do it. The indemnity and its issues, have passed into the history of transactions finally closed, and all that can be traced of it here (except a most minute portion still to be divided) consists in a report of the Commission which superintended the distribution, and a bundle of accounts connected with it.

If we look at the provisions of the treaty of Amiens, I should be glad to see what stipulations were made in favour of the proprietors of any of the French West India Islands we then ceded. I should be glad to know in what way we interfered to secure either the persons or the properties of the numerous French landholders, who had adhered to their Sovereign or his cause, from the effects, either of the tyranny of Bonaparte, or of the destructive animosity which then raged against all persons of that description.

Your Lordship must be aware, that in no instance within your memory, and as far as I can recollect, in no instance in the history of the world, was there ever a negotiation entered upon, and carried through on the same principle and with the same spirit with which the train of negotiation respecting Parga was uniformly marked. I need not state to your Lordship, that the invariable line of conduct, in all cessions at every peace, observed by the civilized powers of Europe, has been to settle a term within which those who either belonged or were attached to the ceding power, had a right to dispose of their property; neither is your Lordship to learn, that in the strict observation of this rule, the loss on all such occasions to individuals, must have been most heavy.

But, on the subject of the cession of Parga, I do, and must maintain, till I am convinced by something more than I have hitherto seen, or am hitherto aware of, that the securing for the people of that State, the payment of the absolute value of the property which they relinquished, and that, too, within the short period of four months, in which all their litigations and conflicting titles and claims of great variety and complexity were adjusted, is a most extraordinary instance of the justice and liberality of Great Britain, of the principles on which she acts; and that it presents a most splendid monument for the instruction of other nations, for generous considerations for those who suffered particular inconvenience or loss, when extensive operations of state policy cast them into those vast scales in which are to be balanced and finally adjusted the repose, the happiness and prosperity of the world.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

APPENDIX.

Enclosures in Governor Sir T. Maitland's Dispatch of 24 Nov. 1819.

(No. 1.)—Copy of Instructions from his Excellency The Right honorable Sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B. to Lieutenant Colonel De Bosset, Civil and Military Commandant at Parga.

Corfu, 24 March 1817.

SIR,

COLONEL Hankey submitted to me this day the letter he had received from you relative to the state of Parga, as you found it.

That state is exactly what I supposed it to be, and which led me to order you to go there with the reinforcement, in order to prevent those very accidents which you say the vicious part of the community there contemplate.

The stores you wish for are sent by this conveyance; and I have arranged with Colonel Robinson that you shall at all times have a boat ready to send off to this place on any emergency.

It

Appendix to
N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

509

Appendix to
N° 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

It is a subject to me of deep concern, that I cannot quiet the minds of the people of Parga by a proclamation relative to what is likely to happen to them; for the truth is, that His Majesty's dispatches to me upon this subject have miscarried, and I can only infer what is the real intention of His Majesty's government from certain dispatches I have received from Constantinople from Mr. Frère.

With a view, however, to place the thing upon its fair and true grounds, which is the only footing on which we can stand, I now enclose you (with an understanding that it may be modified on one side, viz. more in the favour of the Parganotes, but certainly not more against them) the following Declaration, and which you will show to the principal persons in Parga.

- 1st. I entertain no doubt of any kind that His Majesty, connected with the treaty that took place at Paris on the 5th November 1815, and possibly on grounds of which I am not apprized, has come into an agreement that the city and district of Parga is, within a limited period, to be ceded to the Porte.
- 2d. I think I am fully authorized to state (indeed I have no doubt upon the occasion) that, antecedent to such cession, all the inhabitants of the district of Parga, who may wish to emigrate, shall receive an equivalent for their houses and property, and be transported to the Ionian States, without any expense to them.
- 3d. You may assure all the persons in Parga from me, that, till these objects are attained, no cession of the place shall take place.
- 4th. I think it can hardly occur, but you must impress upon the minds of the inhabitants of Parga in the deepest manner, that if, whilst we are stretching a point to obtain for them not only the release of such persons as may wish to emigrate, but also the value of their property, they should presume by violence and bloodshed to take the smallest relief into their own hands, their fate must then be left to themselves, and that I shall consider His Majesty's government as perfectly relieved from that necessity, which at present exists of interfering in their favour, not more for their advantage than for the honour and character of the British government.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

(No. 2.)—Copy of Instructions from his Excellency the Right honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B. to Lieutenant Colonel De Bosset, Civil and Military Commandant at Parga.

SIR,

Corfu, 2d April 1817.

I HAVE received your letter of the 31st March, relative to certain movements in the Vizier's country; and in consequence, requesting to have from me instructions in the event of his sending a military force into the territory of Parga.

In the first place you will permit me to say, that whatever appearances may indicate, I can hardly conceive it possible that the Vizier can have any real hostile intentions; for, knowing as he perfectly does, that the British government is come to the positive decision to cede Parga to the Porte, under certain conditions, it does not seem to me to be in the smallest degree probable that he would hazard embarking himself and the Porte in the consequences of an hostile aggression against Great Britain; when he must be aware that, with a little time and patience, he will attain the object he has so long had in view, without resorting to such a measure.

I therefore own my opinion to be, that however accurate your information is relative to these movements, I conceive them to be solely made, not in the view of hostility, but in order, according to their absurd principles, by such demonstration they think to force us to give up Parga within a shorter period than can be done with a due regard to the maintenance of the rights of the people in that place, and what I believe to be His Majesty's decision upon the occasion.

N° 2.

Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

If this be not all romance, I should be happy to hear what similarity there is between the conduct of His Majesty's government on the present occasion, and that to which I allude? The doing out, even of the partial aid we ultimately gave them, was delayed for three or four years.

In the present instance, the whole of the property great and small was valued; the full amount of the valuation (considering it on any rational scale) has been finally adjusted and paid to the claimants, within three months from the earliest period when it was possible to do it. The indemnity and its issues, have passed into the history of transactions finally closed, and all that can be traced of it here (except a most minute portion still to be divided) consists in a report of the Commission which superintended the distribution, and a bundle of accounts connected with it.

If we look at the provisions of the treaty of Amiens, I should be glad to see what stipulations were made in favour of the proprietors of any of the French West India Islands we then ceded. I should be glad to know in what way we interfered to secure either the persons or the properties of the numerous French landholders, who had adhered to their Sovereign or his cause, from the effects, either of the tyranny of Bonaparte, or of the destructive animosity which then raged against all persons of that description.

Your Lordship must be aware, that in no instance within your memory, and as far as I can recollect, in no instance in the history of the world, was there ever a negotiation entered upon, and carried through on the same principle and with the same spirit with which the train of negotiation respecting Parga was uniformly marked. I need not state to your Lordship, that the invariable line of conduct, in all cessions at every peace, observed by the civilized powers of Europe, has been to settle a term within which those who either belonged or were attached to the ceding power, had a right to dispose of their property; neither is your Lordship to learn, that in the strict observation of this rule, the loss on all such occasions to individuals, must have been most heavy.

But, on the subject of the cession of Parga, I do, and must maintain, till I am convinced by something more than I have hitherto seen, or am hitherto aware of, that the securing for the people of that State, the payment of the absolute value of the property which they relinquished, and that, too, within the short period of four months, in which all their litigations and conflicting titles and claims of great variety and complexity were adjusted, is a most extraordinary instance of the justice and liberality of Great Britain, of the principles on which she acts; and that it presents a most splendid monument for the instruction of other nations, for generous considerations for those who suffered particular inconvenience or loss, when extensive operations of state policy cast them into those vast scales in which are to be balanced and finally adjusted the repose, the happiness and prosperity of the world.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

APPENDIX.

Enclosures in Governor Sir T. Maitland's Dispatch of 24 Nov. 1819.

(No. 1.)—Copy of Instructions from his Excellency The Right honorable Sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B. to Lieutenant Colonel De Bosset, Civil and Military Commandant at Parga.

Corfu, 24 March 1817.

SIR,

COLONEL Hankey submitted to me this day the letter he had received from you relative to the state of Parga, as you found it.

That state is exactly what I supposed it to be, and which led me to order you to go there with the reinforcement, in order to prevent those very accidents which you say the vicious part of the community there contemplate.

The stores you wish for are sent by this conveyance; and I have arranged with Colonel Robinson that you shall at all times have a boat ready to send off to this place on any emergency.

It

Appendix to
N° 2.

Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

509
 Appendix to
 No. 2.
 Letter from Sir
 Thomas Maitland.

It is a subject to me of deep concern, that I cannot quiet the minds of the people of Parga by a proclamation relative to what is likely to happen to them; for the truth is, that His Majesty's dispatches to me upon this subject have miscarried, and I can only infer what is the real intention of His Majesty's government from certain dispatches I have received from Constantinople from Mr. Frère.

With a view, however, to place the thing upon its fair and true grounds, which is the only footing on which we can stand, I now enclose you (with an understanding that it may be modified on one side, viz. more in the favour of the Parganotes, but certainly not more against them) the following Declaration, and which you will show to the principal persons in Parga.

- 1st. I entertain no doubt of any kind that His Majesty, connected with the treaty that took place at Paris on the 5th November 1815, and possibly on grounds of which I am not apprized, has come into an agreement that the city and district of Parga is, within a limited period, to be ceded to the Porte.
- 2d. I think I am fully authorized to state (indeed I have no doubt upon the occasion) that, antecedent to such cession, all the inhabitants of the district of Parga, who may wish to emigrate, shall receive an equivalent for their houses and property, and be transported to the Ionian States, without any expense to them.
- 3d. You may assure all the persons in Parga from me, that, till these objects are attained, no cession of the place shall take place.
- 4th. I think it can hardly occur, but you must impress upon the minds of the inhabitants of Parga in the deepest manner, that if, whilst we are stretching a point to obtain for them not only the release of such persons as may wish to emigrate, but also the value of their property, they should presume by violence and bloodshed to take the smallest relief into their own hands, their fate must then be left to themselves, and that I shall consider His Majesty's government as perfectly relieved from that necessity, which at present exists of interfering in their favour, not more for their advantage than for the honour and character of the British government.

I have the honour to be,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

(No. 2.)—Copy of Instructions from his Excellency the Right honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B. to Lieutenant Colonel De Bosset, Civil and Military Commandant at Parga.

SIR,

Corfu, 2d April 1817.

I HAVE received your letter of the 31st March, relative to certain movements in the Vizier's country; and in consequence, requesting to have from me instructions in the event of his sending a military force into the territory of Parga.

In the first place you will permit me to say, that whatever appearances may indicate, I can hardly conceive it possible that the Vizier can have any real hostile intentions; for, knowing as he perfectly does, that the British government is come to the positive decision to cede Parga to the Porte, under certain conditions, it does not seem to me to be in the smallest degree probable that he would hazard embarking himself and the Porte in the consequences of an hostile aggression against Great Britain; when he must be aware that, with a little time and patience, he will attain the object he has so long had in view, without resorting to such a measure.

I therefore own my opinion to be, that however accurate your information is relative to these movements, I conceive them to be solely made, not in the view of hostility, but in order, according to their absurd principles, by such demonstration they think to force us to give up Parga within a shorter period than can be done with a due regard to the maintenance of the rights of the people in that place, and what I believe to be His Majesty's decision upon the occasion.

Appendix to
N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

As, however, you ask for instructions in respect to an event which, though I conceive to be extremely improbable, yet undoubtedly it is always to be kept in view, I can only say, that if the Vizier presumes to enter the territory of Parga, to take possession thereof with an armed force, you must, in the first place, represent the indignity and insult offered to the British government by such conduct; and if that has no effect, you have in that case my full authority to repel such aggression, by driving any such force from the Parganote territory; but to the doing which you are solely to limit any military operation.

When I say this, however, you will perfectly understand that nothing but absolute necessity is to warrant you to proceed to extremities on the occasion. You are too well aware of the character of the Turkish government not to know that much may be done through wantonness and a mistaken zeal, which is neither intended or meant by the Porte; and I cannot recommend too strongly to you to act with the most extreme caution upon this subject, stating the fact to whoever may command, in the plainest and simplest terms, and that you do not upon any grounds commence positive hostility, till you either have it in writing from the head of the party so employed; or that species of conviction to bear you out upon the occasion, that it is the real intention of the Porte to force us into hostility, and not (what I suspect to be the case) a mere intention to see whether we may not be bullied by a tricking demonstration into a premature cession of Parga and its territory.

I rather suspect you will find upon enquiry that there has been for a considerable time a difference in regard to the ascertained boundary of the Parganote territory; and should this be the case, you are upon no consideration to enter into any measure of hostility in regard to the portion of territory so contended for. In short, the only footing on which you can repel any act of hostility, consonant with the amicable relations at present existing between the Porte and Great Britain, and on which you can alone be warranted to make any hostile attack, is the plea of necessity, and you must be able to show two things upon the occasion,—

First.—That you had attempted in every possible manner to get redress for the insult offered to Great Britain, in consequence of any hostile aggression which may have taken place:

Second.—That all representation being of no avail, you are forced to adopt the measure of repelling the hostility offered, not less with a view to support the negotiation now carrying on relative to Parga, than with the object to maintain the honour and dignity of the British government.

When I say all this, however, you must clearly understand, that nothing can be more at variance with my feelings, and I am convinced more discordant to those of His Majesty's government, than under any circumstances, even of considerable provocation, embarking in hostility upon this subject.

Indeed I do not think there is any chance of either the agent of the Porte or Ali Paschia proceeding to such extremity; I therefore have to recommend to you the extreme of forbearance on the subject; at the same time that it is absolutely necessary the honour and character of the country should not suffer for any undue regard to that accommodation, though it is the first in the minds both of His Majesty's Government and of myself, not to embark, without the most obvious necessity, into any hostile act against the power of the Divan.

In your letters, you always mention to me the Vizier, but upon the present occasion, however much we may be aware that to him ultimately Parga will fall, still the Commissioner for the Porte is the only person with whom we can treat officially in regard to it; and though it is necessary that I in Corfu, should endeavour to keep Ali Paschia in good humour, you at Parga must never mention his name, but always that of the Commissioner nominated by the Porte, viz. Hamed Bey.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

P. S. I hardly think any thing can take place that will force you to act without first applying to me here, and this you are always to keep in view. In short, nothing but the most indispensable necessity, and the grossest outrage, can warrant your repelling at once, without such application, any attempt that may be made.

(No. 3.)—Copy of a Letter from Dr. Giacomo Calichioputo Manzano, Advocate General of the United States of the Ionian Islands, to his Excellency the Right honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Appendix to
N° 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

MILORD,

Corfou, 20 Novembre 1819.

VOTRE Excellence me prescrit de rendre mon opinion, basée sur des loix municipales, de statut, ou de pratique, sur deux questions ;—sçavoir,

1. Quelle différence y avoit il avant le traité de 1800, entre la valeur des terres situées à Parga et les terres situées dans l'Isle de Corfou.
2. Quelle déduction fait-on sur le montant d'une évaluation faite d'une terre quand le payement doit se faire en argent comptant.

J'ai l'honneur, quant à la première, de soumettre à votre Excellence, qu'avant le traité de 1800, la valeur des terres situées à Parga en comparaison de la valeur des terres situées dans l'Isle de Corfou, venoit censée communément et fermement un tiers moins ; c'est à dire, que si on avoit à Parga des terres estimées selon la règle et le calcul de Corfou, pour trois mille ducats, par exemple, monnoie de ce pays-ci, on pourroit compter, étant ces terres situées à Parga, et non à Corfou, de posséder seulement deux mille ducats de terres, et que si ces mêmes terres étoient à Corfou, elles ne perdroyent rien de leur valeur réelle évaluées de même.

Cette opinion que je donne est basée sur ce que, comme il y a des statuts généraux pour régler, sur la nature des choses et des besoins, la valeur de chaque chose. Il y a aussi des statuts particuliers pour fixer et distinguer la valeur de chaque objet en particulier.

Les terres, ainsi que tous les biens immeubles, se reglent selon la loi ou le statut de leur situation, par un principe ainsi reçu, qu'il passe en loi de pratique, dont l'existence et l'invariabilité est prouvée démonstrativement par la pratique même.

Or, avant le traité de 1800, le rapport de la situation entre les terres de Corfou, et celles de Parga, étoit comme de trois à deux, et la différence en conséquence entre une valeur et autre, étoit d'un tiers ; c'est à dire, que les terres situées à Parga valant réellement, comme elles devoient valoir si elles étoient à Corfou, le possesseur Parganiote ne pouvoit calculer que sur les deux tiers de cette valeur à cause de leur situation.

Cette vérité de fait étoit appuyée sur plusieurs loix Venitiennes, portées dans le Code nommé " lo Statuto Veneto," relatives aux biens situés dans les comuns acquérés par la voi de conquête ; et qui, tâchant d'empêcher les usurpations, montroient le péril qui menaçoit ces biens. Parga a été une des dernières conquêtes faites par les Venitiens sur les Turcs ; son territoire étoit bien limitrophe aux états Ottomans ; et ces loix étoient en vigueur avant le traité de 1800.

Quant à la seconde question, j'ai l'honneur de soumettre à votre Excellence, qu'ici, d'une époque bien réculée, on a fait toujours, et l'on fait déduction de la quatrième partie du montant d'une évaluation faite d'une terre lorsqu'elle s'achète en échange d'argent comptant, ou qui se réçoive en payement d'un capital d'argent comptant ; c'est à dire, le propriétaire qui vient de vendre une terre de la valeur de cent ducats réçoit son payement juste et légitime de la part de l'acheteur, en recevant pour cette terre la somme en argent comptant de soixante et quinze ducats, déduction faite en faveur de l'acheteur du vingt-cinq pour cent, bénéfice croissant d'autant plus en légitimité pour l'acheteur d'un bien fort en valeur, en raison du plus grand déboursement qu'il feroit, et qui rendroit le vendeur en conséquence, maître d'une grande somme d'argent comptant.

Cette déduction se pratique et s'observe constamment à Corfou suivant plusieurs ordonnances et réglémens municipaux, basés sur une loi municipale datée de 1814, et signée par les provéditeurs et inquisiteurs généraux Venitiens dans le Levant.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Milord,

De votre Excellence,

Très obéissant and très humble Serviteur,

(Signée) *Jaques Calichioputo Manzano,*

Advocat Général des États Unis des Isles Ioniennes, &c. &c.

Appendix to
N° 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

Corfou, ce 19 Novembre 1819.

(No. 4.)—Observations du soussigné Comte Antoine Lando, seul natif Ionien entre les membres de la Commission spécialement nommée pour faire la distribution de l'indemnité aux habitans qui ont abandonné Parga, par rapport à la nature et au montant de l'indemnité qu'ils reçurent comme l'équivalent de leurs propriétés respectives et qui leur fût donné en argent comptant.

1. La valeur des maisons et des terrains dépend naturellement de leur situation locale, mais plutôt du degré de sûreté civile et politique du territoire sur lequel ils existent.

2. L'on a toujours considéré toute propriété dans Parga, comme précaire et éphémère, vu, qu'elle se trouve sur le continent Turc, et qu'elle touche au gouvernement du Visir Ali Pascia, qu'il l'a toujours regardé avec un œil avide, et qui a même souvent menacé de l'envahir. Cette place n'ayant jamais été placée par un traité sous la protection de quelque puissance, qui fût capable de la défendre des Turcs, ses habitans devoient s'attendre avec raison d'être obligés un jour ou l'autre à abandonner leurs propriétés, et à perdre tout ce qu'ils possédoient. Et en effet ce n'est qu'à la générosité volontaire de la nation Britannique, qu'ils sont redevables d'avoir obtenu l'équivalent de leurs propriétés dans cette occasion.

3. Les estimateurs, qui ont évalué les propriétés des habitans de Parga étoient des nobles citoyens de Corfou, entre lesquels il y avoit l'architecte civil, et l'arpenteur public. Et ceux-ci suivant leur instructions, comme plus en rapport avec leur expérience, reçurent l'ordre d'évaluer toutes les propriétés de Parga de toute espèce, comme si elles étoient situées dans la ville et Isle de Corfou.

4. Du tems du Gouvernement Venitien, jusqu'au moment du traité de l'année 1800, l'on a toujours considéré les propriétés à Parga d'une valeur inférieure, en comparaison des propriétés à Corfou, ou dans quelque autre des grandes Iles des États Ioniens, et cela a causé de l'état précaire de ces propriétés, comme le soussigné a dit plus haut.

5. La valeur des propriétés à Parga s'abaisa naturellement beaucoup, lorsque par le traité de Paris de l'année 1815, qui plaça les Iles Ioniennes sous la protection exclusive du Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne, l'on ne fit nulle mention de Parga, et l'on ne fixa dans aucune manière la destinée de cette place.

6. Sous le Gouvernement Venitien, et avant le traité de l'année 1800, la différence établie par l'usage de Corfou entre la valeur des biens situés à Parga et ceux de Corfou, fut un tiers du moins. Et cet usage a été, et doit être toujours considéré comme très favorable pour les biens de Parga et très avantageux pour les habitans de Parga.

7. Il y a l'usage basé même sur la loi dans l'Ile de Corfou de faire une diminution du quart, ou de 25 pour cent, entre l'estimation faite d'une terre, et l'argent comptant.

8. L'on doit en conséquence déduire de l'évaluation faite par les nobles citoyens de Corfou, la différence d'un tiers dans l'évaluation des propriétés entre Parga et Corfou; et il faut déduire aussi de ce nouveau produit le 25 pour cent. sur le montant total payé en argent comptant, ainsi il faut faire une diminution sur la dite évaluation de presque 50 per cent.

9. L'évaluation faite par les citoyens de Corfou arrive à 1,200,000 tallaris.

10. Le Visir Ali Pascia faisant l'acquisition des propriétés de Parga, a obtenu une réduction de l'évaluation faite par les Corfiotes de presque 46 pour cent, et en conséquence les propriétaires de Parga eurent un profit par la négociation faite en leur faveur, et reçurent plus de ce que leurs propriétés réellement valent.

11. Les habitans de Parga auroient pû rester à Parga sous le traité de Prevesa, et continuer ainsi à posséder leur biens, mais ils ne purent se décider à prendre ce parti, d'après l'exemple de Prevesa, Vonizza et Buccintro.

12. Lorsqu'on acquière des propriétés d'une grande étendue, comme il est arrivé dans ce cas, l'on facilite les moyens de les acheter à un bas prix; mais dans cette circonstance le gouvernement Turc fût obligé d'acheter les propriétés en question, payant ce qui fût fixé par une évaluation faite, par des estimateurs, dans le nombre desquels il n'y avoit aucun de son côté.

13. Les

513

13. Les évaluations sont généralement faites par des estimateurs choisis par la partie qui achète et celui qui vend, et en cas qu'il arrive quelque contestation l'on appelle une troisième personne pour arranger la question.

14. L'évaluation des estimateurs Turcs fut faite en piastres, calculant les piastres au prix courant à Ivannina, ce qui forma la somme de 252,250 tallaris. Le Visir paya donc plus que 3/5 d'avantage sur l'évaluation faite par ses propres estimateurs.

15. Les Parganiotes ont acquis, d'après la cession de Parga, par la sanction de l'assemblée législative des États Unis des Isles Ioniennes, les droits de citoyens des dits États, avec l'autorisation de choisir pour leur résidence celle des Sept Isles qui leur conviendrait d'avantage. D'après cette mesure, les Pargagnites fixèrent leurs demeures dans des endroits, où il y a une disette d'argent comptant, et où ils peuvent en conséquence placer leur argent à grand profit, faisant l'acquisition des terres dans les États Unis des Isles Ioniennes, qui sont placés pour toujours sous la protection et la défense du bras puissant d'une des premières nations de l'Europe, c'est à dire, de la Grande Bretagne, maîtresse des mers, qui conservera et protégera à jamais ces îles heureuses, de toutes les vicissitudes continuelles auxquelles elles ont été autrefois exposées.

Le soussigné, qui a eu l'honneur d'être un des membres de la commission, que son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire a instituée, pour liquider et régler la distribution de l'indemnité dû aux Pargagnites, et pour définir entièrement avec soin et attention toutes leurs affaires, a eu l'occasion de se convaincre par pratique de la vérité de tout ce qu'il expose dans ce rapport.

Antone Comte Lando, du défunt Comte Michel.

(Translation.)

(No. 3.)—Copy of a letter from Dr. Giacomo Calichioputo Manzano, Advocate General of the United States of the Ionian Isles, to his Excellency the Right honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Corfu, 20th November 1819.

MY LORD,

YOUR Excellency required me to give my opinion on two questions grounded on the municipal statute, and common law, viz. 1st. What difference was there before the treaty of 1800, between the value of lands situated at Parga, and lands situated in the Isle of Corfu. 2d. What deduction did they commonly make from the sum total of the valuation of lands, when the payment was made in ready money.

As to the first question, I have the honour of observing to your Excellency, that before the treaty of 1800, the value of lands situated at Parga, in comparison of the value of lands situated in the Isle of Corfu, was generally esteemed at one third less. That is to say, that if a person had lands at Parga estimated, according to the custom and calculation of Corfu, at three thousand ducats, for example, money of this country, they could not expect to receive more, having the lands at Parga and not at Corfu, than two thousand ducats; while if the same lands had been situated at Corfu, they would have lost nothing of their estimated value.

My opinion is grounded on this, that as there are general statutes for regulating, according to circumstances, the value of every object, so there are particular statutes for fixing and determining the value of particular objects.

The lands, as well as all the immoveable property, are regulated according to the law, or statute of their local situation, by a received principle, which becomes common law, and whose existence and invariability is clearly proved by the practice itself.

Before the treaty of 1800 the difference arising from situation between the lands of Corfu and those of Parga, was as three to two; and the difference, in consequence, of the value between the one and the other, was one third. That is to say, that lands situated at Parga, being really estimated as they ought to be estimated if they were at Corfu, would not bring the possessor at Parga more than two thirds of that valuation, on account of their situation.

This fact was maintained by several Venetian laws, inserted in the code called the "Venetian Statutes," relative to property situated in the territories acquired by conquest;

Appendix to
N° 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

Corfou, ce 19 Novembre 1819.

(No. 4.)—Observations du soussigné Comte Antoine Lando, seul natif Ionien entre les membres de la Commission spécialement nommée pour faire la distribution de l'indemnité aux habitans qui ont abandonné Parga, par rapport à la nature et au montant de l'indemnité qu'ils reçurent comme l'équivalent de leurs propriétés respectives et qui leur fût donné en argent comptant.

1. La valeur des maisons et des terrains dépend naturellement de leur situation locale, mais plutôt du degré de sûreté civile et politique du territoire sur lequel ils existent.

2. L'on a toujours considéré toute propriété dans Parga, comme précaire et éphémère, vu, qu'elle se trouve sur le continent Turc, et qu'elle touche au gouvernement du Visir Ali Pascia, qu'il l'a toujours regardé avec un œil avide, et qui a même souvent menacé de l'envahir. Cette place n'ayant jamais été placée par un traité sous la protection de quelque puissance, qui fût capable de la défendre des Turcs, ses habitans devoient s'attendre avec raison d'être obligés un jour ou l'autre à abandonner leurs propriétés, et à perdre tout ce qu'ils possédoient. Et en effet ce n'est qu'à la générosité volontaire de la nation Britannique, qu'ils sont redevables d'avoir obtenu l'équivalent de leurs propriétés dans cette occasion.

3. Les estimateurs, qui ont évalué les propriétés des habitans de Parga étoient des nobles citoyens de Corfou, entre lesquels il y avoit l'architecte civil, et l'arpenteur public. Et ceux-ci suivant leur instructions, comme plus en rapport avec leur expérience, reçurent l'ordre d'évaluer toutes les propriétés de Parga de toute espèce, comme si elles étoient situées dans la ville et Isle de Corfou.

4. Du tems du Gouvernement Venitien, jusqu'au moment du traité de l'année 1800, l'on a toujours considéré les propriétés à Parga d'une valeur inférieure, en comparaison des propriétés à Corfou, ou dans quelque autre des grandes Iles des États Ioniens, et cela a causé de l'état précaire de ces propriétés, comme le soussigné a dit plus haut.

5. La valeur des propriétés à Parga s'abaisse naturellement beaucoup, lorsque par le traité de Paris de l'année 1815, qui plaça les Iles Ioniennes sous la protection exclusive du Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne, l'on ne fit nulle mention de Parga, et l'on ne fixa dans aucune manière la destinée de cette place.

6. Sous le Gouvernement Venitien, et avant le traité de l'année 1800, la différence établie par l'usage de Corfou entre la valeur des biens situés à Parga et ceux de Corfou, fut un tiers du moins. Et cet usage a été, et doit être toujours considéré comme très favorable pour les biens de Parga et très avantageux pour les habitans de Parga.

7. Il y a l'usage basé même sur la loi dans l'Isle de Corfou de faire une diminution du quart, ou de 25 pour cent, entre l'estimation faite d'une terre, et l'argent comptant.

8. L'on doit en conséquence déduire de l'évaluation faite par les nobles citoyens de Corfou, la différence d'un tiers dans l'évaluation des propriétés entre Parga et Corfou; et il faut déduire aussi de ce nouveau produit le 25 pour cent. sur le montant total payé en argent comptant, ainsi il faut faire une diminution sur la dite évaluation de presque 50 per cent.

9. L'évaluation faite par les citoyens de Corfou arrive à 1,200,000 tallaris.

10. Le Visir Ali Pascia faisant l'acquisition des propriétés de Parga, a obtenu une réduction de l'évaluation faite par les Corfiotes de presque 46 pour cent, et en conséquence les propriétaires de Parga eurent un profit par la négociation faite en leur faveur, et reçurent plus de ce que leurs propriétés réellement valent.

11. Les habitans de Parga auroient pu rester à Parga sous le traité de Prevesa, et continuer ainsi à posséder leur biens, mais ils ne purent se décider à prendre ce parti, d'après l'exemple de Prevesa, Vonizza et Buccintro.

12. Lorsqu'on acquiert des propriétés d'une grande étendue, comme il est arrivé dans ce cas, l'on facilite les moyens de les acheter à un bas prix; mais dans cette circonstance le gouvernement Turc fût obligé d'acheter les propriétés en question, payant ce qui fût fixé par une évaluation faite, par des estimateurs, dans le nombre desquels il n'y avoit aucun de son côté.

13. Les

513

Appendix to
N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

13. Les évaluations sont généralement faites par des estimateurs choisis par la partie qui achète et celui qui vend, et en cas qu'il arrive quelque contestation l'on appelle une troisième personne pour arranger la question.

14. L'évaluation des estimateurs Turcs fut faite en piastres, calculant les piastres au prix courant à Ivannina, ce qui forma la somme de 252,250 tallaris. Le Visir paya donc plus que 3/5 d'avantage sur l'évaluation faite par ses propres estimateurs.

15. Les Parganiotes ont acquis, d'après la cession de Parga, par la sanction de l'assemblée législative des États Unis des Isles Ioniennes, les droits de citoyens des dits États, avec l'autorisation de choisir pour leur résidence celle des Sept Isles qui leur converroit d'avantage. D'après cette mesure, les Pargagnites fixèrent leurs demeures dans des endroits, où il y a une disette d'argent comptant, et où ils peuvent en conséquence placer leur argent à grand profit, faisant l'acquisition des terres dans les États Unis des Isles Ioniennes, qui sont placés pour toujours sous la protection et la défense du bras puissant d'une des premières nations de l'Europe, c'est à dire, de la Grande Bretagne, maîtresse des mers, qui conservera et protégera à jamais ces îles heureuses, de toutes les vicissitudes continuelles auxquelles elles ont été autrefois exposées.

Le soussigné, qui a eu l'honneur d'être un des membres de la commission, que son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissaire a instituée, pour liquider et régler la distribution de l'indemnité dû aux Pargagnites, et pour définir entièrement avec soin et attention toutes leurs affaires, a eu l'occasion de se convaincre par pratique de la vérité de tout ce qu'il expose dans ce rapport.

Antone Comte Lando, du défunt Comte Michel.

(Translation.)

(No. 3.)—Copy of a letter from Dr. Giacomo Calichioputo Manzano, Advocate General of the United States of the Ionian Isles, to his Excellency the Right honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Corfu, 20th November 1819.

MY LORD,

YOUR Excellency required me to give my opinion on two questions grounded on the municipal statute, and common law, viz. 1st. What difference was there before the treaty of 1800, between the value of lands situated at Parga, and lands situated in the Isle of Corfu. 2d. What deduction did they commonly make from the sum total of the valuation of lands, when the payment was made in ready money.

As to the first question, I have the honour of observing to your Excellency, that before the treaty of 1800, the value of lands situated at Parga, in comparison of the value of lands situated in the Isle of Corfu, was generally esteemed at one third less. That is to say, that if a person had lands at Parga estimated, according to the custom and calculation of Corfu, at three thousand ducats, for example, money of this country, they could not expect to receive more, having the lands at Parga and not at Corfu, than two thousand ducats; while if the same lands had been situated at Corfu, they would have lost nothing of their estimated value.

My opinion is grounded on this, that as there are general statutes for regulating, according to circumstances, the value of every object, so there are particular statutes for fixing and determining the value of particular objects.

The lands, as well as all the immoveable property, are regulated according to the law, or statute of their local situation, by a received principle, which becomes common law, and whose existence and invariability is clearly proved by the practice itself.

Before the treaty of 1800 the difference arising from situation between the lands of Corfu and those of Parga, was as three to two; and the difference, in consequence, of the value between the one and the other, was one third. That is to say, that lands situated at Parga, being really estimated as they ought to be estimated if they were at Corfu, would not bring the possessor at Parga more than two thirds of that valuation, on account of their situation.

This fact was maintained by several Venetian laws, inserted in the code called the "Venetian Statutes," relative to property situated in the territories acquired by conquest;

Appendix to
N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

Corfou, ce 19 Novembre 1819.

(No. 4.)—Observations du soussigné Comte Antoine Lando, seul natif Ionien entre les membres de la Commission spécialement nommée pour faire la distribution de l'indemnité aux habitans qui ont abandonné Parga, par rapport à la nature et au montant de l'indemnité qu'ils reçurent comme l'équivalent de leurs propriétés respectives et qui leur fût donné en argent comptant.

1. La valeur des maisons et des terrains dépend naturellement de leur situation locale, mais plutôt du degré de sureté civile et politique du territoire sur lequel ils existent.

2. L'on a toujours considéré toute propriété dans Parga, comme précaire et éphémère, vu, qu'elle se trouve sur le continent Turc, et qu'elle touche au gouvernement du Visir Ali Pascia, qu'il l'a toujours regardé avec un œil avide, et qui a même souvent menacé de l'envahir. Cette place n'ayant jamais été placée par un traité sous la protection de quelque puissance, qui fût capable de la défendre des Turcs, ses habitans devoient s'attendre avec raison d'être obligés un jour ou l'autre à abandonner leurs propriétés, et à perdre tout ce qu'ils possédoient. Et en effet ce n'est qu'à la générosité volontaire de la nation Britannique, qu'ils sont rédevables d'avoir obtenu l'équivalent de leurs propriétés dans cette occasion.

3. Les estimateurs, qui ont évalué les propriétés des habitans de Parga étoient des nobles citoyens de Corfou, entre lesquels il y avoit l'architecte civil, et l'arpenteur public. Et ceux-ci suivant leur instructions, comme plus en rapport avec leur expérience, reçurent l'ordre d'évaluer toutes les propriétés de Parga de toute espèce, comme si elles étoient situées dans la ville et Isle de Corfou.

4. Du tems du Gouvernement Venitien, jusqu'au moment du traité de l'année 1800, l'on a toujours considéré les propriétés à Parga d'une valeur inférieure, en comparaison des propriétés à Corfou, ou dans quelque autre des grandes Iles des États Ioniens, et cela a causé de l'état précaire de ces propriétés, comme le soussigné a dit plus haut.

5. La valeur des propriétés à Parga s'abaissa naturellement beaucoup, lorsque par le traité de Paris de l'année 1815, qui plaça les Iles Ioniennes sous la protection exclusive du Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne, l'on ne fit nulle mention de Parga, et l'on ne fixa dans aucune manière la destinée de cette place.

6. Sous le Gouvernement Venitien, et avant le traité de l'année 1800, la différence établie par l'usage de Corfou entre la valeur des biens situés à Parga et ceux de Corfou, fut un tiers du moins. Et cet usage a été, et doit être toujours considéré comme très favorable pour les biens de Parga et très avantageux pour les habitans de Parga.

7. Il y a l'usage basé même sur la loi dans l'Isle de Corfou de faire une diminution du quart, ou de 25 pour cent, entre l'estimation faite d'une terre, et l'argent comptant.

8. L'on doit en conséquence déduire de l'évaluation faite par les nobles citoyens de Corfou, la différence d'un tiers dans l'évaluation des propriétés entre Parga et Corfou ; et il faut déduire aussi de ce nouveau produit le 25 pour cent. sur le montant total payé en argent comptant, ainsi il faut faire une diminution sur la dite évaluation de presque 50 per cent.

9. L'évaluation faite par les citoyens de Corfou arrive à 1,200,000 tallaris.

10. Le Visir Ali Pascia faisant l'acquisition des propriétés de Parga, a obtenu une réduction de l'évaluation faite par les Corfiotes de presque 46 pour cent, et en conséquence les propriétaires de Parga eurent un profit par la négociation faite en leur faveur, et reçurent plus de ce que leurs propriétés réellement valent.

11. Les habitans de Parga auroient pû rester à Parga sous le traité de Prevesa, et continuer ainsi à posséder leur biens, mais ils ne purent se décider à prendre ce parti, d'après l'exemple de Prevesa, Vonizza et Buccintro.

12. Lorsqu'on acquière des propriétés d'une grande étendue, comme il est arrivé dans ce cas, l'on facilite les moyens de les acheter à un bas prix ; mais dans cette circonstance le gouvernement Turc fût obligé d'acheter les propriétés en question, payant ce qui fût fixé par une évaluation faite, par des estimateurs, dans le nombre desquels il n'y avoit aucun de son côté.

13. Les

5/3

Appendix to
N° 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

13. Les évaluations sont généralement faites par des estimateurs choisis par la partie qui achète et celui qui vend, et en cas qu'il arrive quelque contestation l'on appelle une troisième personne pour arranger la question.

14. L'évaluation des estimateurs Turcs fut faite en piastres, calculant les piastres au prix courant à Ivannina, ce qui forma la somme de 252,250 tallaris. Le Visir paya donc plus que 3/5 d'avantage sur l'évaluation faite par ses propres estimateurs.

15. Les Parganiotes ont acquis, d'après la cession de Parga, par la sanction de l'assemblée législative des États Unis des Isles Ioniennes, les droits de citoyens des dits États, avec l'autorisation de choisir pour leur résidence celle des Sept Isles qui leur converroit d'avantage. D'après cette mesure, les Pargagnites fixèrent leurs demeures dans des endroits, où il y a une disette d'argent comptant, et où ils peuvent en conséquence placer leur argent à grand profit, faisant l'acquisition des terres dans les États Unis des Iles Ioniennes, qui son placés pour toujours sous la protection et la défense du bras puissant d'une des premières nations de l'Europe, c'est à dire, de la Grande Bretagne, maitresse des mers, qui conservera et protégera à jamais ces îles heureuses, de toutes les vicissitudes continuelles auxquelles elles ont été autrefois exposées.

Le soussigné, qui a eu l'honneur d'être un des membres de la commission, que son Excellence le Lord Haut Commissionnaire a instituée, pour liquider et régler la distribution de l'indemnité dû aux Pargagnites, et pour définir entièrement avec soin et attention toutes leurs affaires, a eu l'occasion de se convaincre par pratique de la vérité de tout ce qu'il expose dans ce rapport.

Antone Comte Lando, du défunt Comte Michel.

(Translation.)

(No. 3.)—Copy of a letter from Dr. Giacomo Calichioputo Manzano, Advocate General of the United States of the Ionian Isles, to his Excellency the Right honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Corfu, 20th November 1819.

MY LORD,

YOUR Excellency required me to give my opinion on two questions grounded on the municipal statute, and common law, viz. 1st. What difference was there before the treaty of 1800, between the value of lands situated at Parga, and lands situated in the Isle of Corfu. 2d. What deduction did they commonly make from the sum total of the valuation of lands, when the payment was made in ready money.

As to the first question, I have the honour of observing to your Excellency, that before the treaty of 1800, the value of lands situated at Parga, in comparison of the value of lands situated in the Isle of Corfu, was generally esteemed at one third less. That is to say, that if a person had lands at Parga estimated, according to the custom and calculation of Corfu, at three thousand ducats, for example, money of this country, they could not expect to receive more, having the lands at Parga and not at Corfu, than two thousand ducats; while if the same lands had been situated at Corfu, they would have lost nothing of their estimated value.

My opinion is grounded on this, that as there are general statutes for regulating, according to circumstances, the value of every object, so there are particular statutes for fixing and determining the value of particular objects.

The lands, as well as all the immoveable property, are regulated according to the law, or statute of their local situation, by a received principle, which becomes common law, and whose existence and invariability is clearly proved by the practice itself.

Before the treaty of 1800 the difference arising from situation between the lands of Corfu and those of Parga, was as three to two; and the difference, in consequence, of the value between the one and the other, was one third. That is to say, that lands situated at Parga, being really estimated as they ought to be estimated if they were at Corfu, would not bring the possessor at Parga more than two thirds of that valuation, on account of their situation.

This fact was maintained by several Venetian laws, inserted in the code called the "Venetian Statutes," relative to property situated in the territories acquired by conquest;

Appendix to
N° 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

conquest; and which, with the view of preventing usurpations, demonstrated the danger which threatened their property. Parga was one of the last conquests of the Venetians from the Turks. Its territory was very near the Ottoman States, and these laws were in vigour before the treaty of 1800.

As to the second question, I have the honour of stating to your Excellency; that here, from a very remote epoch, they always made, and continue to make, a deduction of the fourth part of the valuation of lands when they are purchased with ready money, or when a capital of ready money is received in payment. That is to say, the proprietor who sells lands to the value of a hundred ducats only, receives, as a just and legal payment from the purchaser, the sum of seventy-five ducats in ready money, a deduction being made in favour of the purchaser of twenty-five per cent. This advantage becomes still more legitimate in favour of a purchaser of large property, because of the immense sum that he is obliged to disburse, and which would consequently render the seller master of a great deal of ready money.

This deduction is constantly practised and observed at Corfu, agreeable to several ordinances and municipal regulations, grounded upon a municipal law, dated in 1614, and signed by the Venetian Proveditors and Inquisitors general in the Levant.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble Servant,

Jaques Calichioputo Manzaro,

Advocate General of the United States of the Ionian Isles, Legislator and President of the Council, Primat.

(Translation.)

Corfu, 19th November 1819.

(No. 4.)—Observations of the undersigned Count Antoine Lando, the only native of the Ionian Isles, amongst the members of the Commission specially named to distribute the indemnity to the inhabitants who abandoned Parga, with regard to the nature and the amount of the indemnity which they received as an equivalent for their respective properties, and which was paid them in ready money.

1st. The value of houses and lands naturally depends on their local situation, but still more on the degree of the civil and political security of the territory on which they exist.

2d. Every kind of property in Parga was always looked upon as precarious and uncertain, because it is situated on the continent of Turkey, and because it is on the confines of the government of the Vizier Ali Paschia, who always regarded it with an ambitious eye, and who often threatened to take possession of it by force. The city having never been placed by any treaty under the protection of a power capable of defending it from the Turks, its inhabitants must have expected sooner or later to be obliged to abandon their property, and lose every thing that they possessed. And in fact it is entirely owing to the voluntary generosity of the British nation that they have obtained an equivalent for their property on this occasion.

3d. The appraisers, who estimated the property of the inhabitants of Parga, were noble citizens of Corfu, amongst whom were the civil architect and the public land surveyor. And these, in conformity to their instructions, as more analogous to their experience, received an order to estimate all the property at Parga, as if it had been situated in the city and isle of Corfu.

4th. From the time of the Venetian government to the treaty of 1800, the property at Parga was always considered of inferior value to the property in Corfu, or in any of the great isles in the Ionian States, because of the precarious state in which it was placed, as the undersigned has observed above.

5th. The value of property at Parga was greatly diminished by the treaty of Paris in 1815, which placed the Ionian Isles under the exclusive protection of Great Britain; but made no mention of Parga nor of its future destiny.

6th. Under

515
Appendix to
N^o 2.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

6th. Under the Venetian government, and before the treaty of 1800, the difference established by the usages of Corfu between the value of property situated at Parga and at Corfu, was at least one third. And this usage always was, and ought to be considered as very favourable to the property at Parga, and very advantageous to its inhabitants.

7th. There is a custom at Corfu, founded upon the law, to deduct twenty-five per cent. from the price of lands when paid in ready money.

8th. They ought, in consequence, to deduct from the valuation made by the noble citizens of Corfu one third of the price, as the difference between the value of property at Parga and Corfu. And there ought to be deducted from what remains twenty-five per cent., as it is to be paid in ready money; and thus a diminution upon the sum total ought to be made of almost 50 per cent.

9th. The valuation made by the citizens of Corfu amounted to 1,200,000 tallaris.

10th. The Vizier Ali Paschia, in making the acquisition of the property of Parga, obtained a reduction of the valuation made by the citizens of Corfu of almost forty-six per cent.; and, in consequence, the proprietors of Parga had a profit by the negotiation made in their favour, and received more than their property was worth.

11th. The inhabitants of Parga might have remained in their country by the treaty of Prevesa, and continued to enjoy their property, but they would not consent to follow the example of Prevesa, Vonzza and Bucintra.

12th. When property of great value is purchased, as in this case, they generally find the means of getting possession of it at a low price, but in this circumstance the government of Turkey was obliged to purchase the property in question at a valuation made by appraisers, amongst whom there were none on its part.

13th. Valuations are generally made by appraisers chosen by the party who purchases and the party who sells, and in case of any contestation, they call in a third person to settle the difference.

14th. The valuation of the Turkish appraisers was made in piastres, calculating the piastres at the current price at Joannina, which made the sum 252,250 tallaris. The vizier paid three-fifths more than the valuation made by his own appraisers.

15th. The Pargiotes acquired, after the surrender of their city, the rights of citizens, by the sanction of the legislative assembly of the United States of the Ionian Isles, with leave to choose, for their residence, such of the Seven Isles as might suit them best. In consequence of this decree they fixed their abode in places where money was very scarce, and where they were able to place their funds to great advantage, acquiring lands in the United States of the Ionian Islands, which are for ever placed under the protection of the powerful arm of one of the first nations of Europe, that is to say, Great Britain, which is mistress of the seas, and which will always protect and preserve these happy isles from those continual vicissitudes to which they were formerly exposed.

The undersigned, who had the honour to be a member of the Commission, which his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner appointed to liquidate and settle the distribution of the indemnity due to the Pargiotes, and to finish with care and attention all their affairs, had an opportunity of being convinced from experience of the truth of what he has advanced in this report.

Antoine Comte Lando.

N^o 3.Extract of a
Dispatch from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

—No. 3.—

Extract of a DISPATCH from Lieutenant General the Right honourable Sir Thomas Maitland to Henry Goulburn, esq. Dated Corfu, 25th November 1819.—With four Enclosures.

IN one part of the dispatch to Earl Bathurst on the subject of the cession of Parga, you will observe, that I say, “besides all that has been done in favour of the Parganot emigrants, other offers to their advantage have been made, evincing the deep interest His Majesty’s government took in their fate; but that I had my doubts whether their hopes had not been raised to such a pitch by the interference of their supposed friends in England, that they would reject them all.”

This alludes to a communication formally made to the Parganots by the Commission which superintended the distribution of the indemnity, and which was in effect the same as Sir Frederick Adam intimated to them, in consequence of my letter to him from London, dated the 3d August, of which you are well aware.

I send you this proposition at length, and the procès verbal of the Commission; and I also send the procès verbal of the Commission the day the Parganots gave in their answer, with a copy of that answer.

(No. 1.)—Proposition.

THE Commissioners charged with the adjustment and distribution of the indemnity to the emigrant Parganotes, are requested to state to those whom it may concern, that the last division of the sum remaining due to them will be forthwith paid off; and that as a singular mark of favour, neither the freight upon the money, as stated in the former instructions, nor the expenses of the commission, or valuation, will be charged against them, but they will receive the total amount of 633,000 dollars, being the sum stipulated as the value of the property they have abandoned.

The Commissioners will further explain that it is the disposition of His Majesty’s government to grant them every facility compatible with the situation of this country, to enable them to settle together therein, if that is their wish.

To this end, His Majesty’s government will, as protector of these States, urge to the senate the propriety of giving to the Parganots a grant of unoccupied government land. The government will likewise be at the expense of erecting a church, and such other public buildings as may be necessary for general use, as a town-hall, market, &c.; and that finally, it will grant them any accommodation compatible with its original determination, to render their situation (already more secure) in all points preferable to that they had at Parga.

But, at the same time that the Commissioners make this statement, they are directed also particularly to inform the Parganots, that if they flatter themselves they are to receive a larger indemnity than what has already been paid, they are totally mistaken; and that when they have received this, their account will be considered as finally closed and settled.

(Signed)

Fred. Hamkey,
Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner.

(No. 2.)—Translation of the Procès Verbal of the Commission of the
23d November 1819.

THE Commission, composed of the President and Ant^o Co. Lando, (Mr. Baynes being absent on public service,) assembled in the hall of the supreme council of justice, at ten o’clock this morning, and having opened the sitting, the reverend protopapa Giorgio Dimulizza, and several other primates of the Parganot emigrants who had been requested to meet the Commission, by means of the notification of the 16th November, published by order of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, appeared before the Commission; upon which, the Commissioners stated to them the contents of the instructions received from his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner,

Extract of
Dispatch from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

Commissioner, viz. that the British government had determined to pay the freight of the money constituting their indemnity, together with the expenses of the valuation, and of the present Commission; and that the amount of one per cent. on their respective portions, retained for the purpose of answering those charges, was to be distributed amongst them. The Commission likewise communicated the offer made to them by his Excellency, of inducing the government of these States to grant them a tract of land in this Island for their establishment, and to erect them a church and other public buildings thereon.

Signor Giorgia Vassila answered in the name of all the other primates who were present, that as this subject regarded the whole population of the emigrant Parganots, but few of whom were present, it was necessary to communicate the same to them; he therefore requested to be allowed a reasonable time for that purpose, and to bring their answer to the Commission; and at the same time he begged leave to assure the Commission, that his countrymen were fully sensible of the generous interest which the British government had taken in their favour, and for their preservation; and that they reposed all their hopes in that government, and in his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, not doubting but that they should receive every comfort and assistance.

The Commission granted them till Thursday next, the 25th instant, to bring their answer to the propositions made to them, and closed the sitting, having adjourned the meeting until Thursday aforesaid.

(Signed) *Robert Forrest, President.*
Ant^o Co. Lando, Member of the Commission.

Faithfully translated from the Italian into the English, by me,

(Signed) *Robert Forrest.*

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *Fred. Hankey, Sec^r of the Lord High Comm^r.*

(No. 3.)—Translation of the Procès Verbal of the Commission of the
25th November 1819.

THE Commission, composed of the President and Co. Lando, (Mr. Baynes being absent on public service,) assembled in the hall of the supreme council of justice, at ten o'clock this morning, and having opened the sitting, revised and approved the procès verbal of Tuesday last, 23d instant.

Afterwards appeared the reverend protopapa Giorgio Dimulizza, and Signor Georgio Vassila Brisoli, together with several other primates of the emigrant Parganots, who stated that they had communicated to the rest of their countrymen the offers made them by this Commission, on the part and in the name of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, and that all the Parganots had unanimously agreed to give the answer in writing, which the said Vassila begged permission to read, and it was granted him by the Commission. After the aforesaid answer had been read and considered by the Commission, the Parganots were told that notice would be given them when the distribution of the remaining one per cent. would take place.

The Parganot primates answered, that under the title of a final payment they declined accepting the money; on which the Commission requested them to put this their declaration into writing, which they accordingly did at the foot of the above-mentioned paper.

The Commission determined to submit the whole to the Lord High Commissioner for his consideration, and closed the sitting.

(Signed) *Robert Forrest, President.*
Ant^o Co. Lando, Member of the Commission.

Faithfully translated from the Italian into the English, by me,

(Signed) *Robert Forrest.*

(A true Copy)

(Signed) *Fred. Hankey, Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.*

N^o 3.
Extract of
Dispatch from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

(N^o 4.)—Translation of the Answer given on the part of the Parganot Emigrants to the proposition made to them by the Commission, by order of His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, to pay them the remaining one per cent. of their indemnity, and to procure them a grant of land from the Ionian Government.

Most Illustrious Commission,

THOSE Parganots who, under the present circumstances, happen to be in this island, feel themselves very much mortified in understanding that an addition of one per cent. is offered them as the final payment of the value of their property abandoned in their country, and that all further hope is to be considered vain.

The honourable Commission will pardon them if they humbly submit that such an addition is so very small as to leave the Parganots wretched and miserable; but their confidence in the magnanimity, generosity and justice of Great Britain, was and is engraven in their hearts.

Hope is the sole comfort of the unhappy; and the Parganots feel fully convinced of the generous intentions of His Majesty's Government, in proposing to the senate of these States to make them a grant of land in order to form a new establishment in case their circumstances should induce them to wish it.

They further trust that every other possible facility would be afforded them; but the great difficulty in obtaining such an advantage, consists in the actual want of the necessary means for that purpose, arising from the deficiency of the full value of their respective possessions, and from the loss of all the property belonging to the municipality, and to the churches, from which the community derived considerable advantage.

By the powerful arm of His Majesty alone, seconded by his inclination, this difficulty can be resolved; this being the only mean of obtaining the completion of their wishes, and at the same time the execution of His Majesty's generous, paternal and beneficent intentions, which have been communicated to them.

25 November 1819. N. S. Corfu.

(Signed) *Giorgio Dimulizza*, Protopapa,
and nine Primates.

Upon request.

It is declared that the Parganots do not accept of the one per cent. it has been declared to them will be the final payment of the value of their property abandoned in their country, as has been said above.

(Signed) Two of the Primates.

Faithfully translated from the Greek into the Italian, by me,

(Signed) *Spirid Ulandi*,

Secretary to the Commission.

And from the Italian into English, by me,

(Signed) *Robert Forrest*.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *Fred. Hankey*,

Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

— No. 4. —

Copy of a LETTER from Lieut. General the Right honourable Sir T. Maitland to the Earl Bathurst; with two Enclosures.

N^o 4.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

MY LORD,

Corfu, 9th December 1819.

I HAVE forwarded by Sir Frederick Adam, a duplicate of my letter of the 25th November, to Mr. Goulburn, in regard to what had passed between the Commissioners (to whom had been intrusted the distribution of the Parga indemnity) and the emigrant inhabitants of that place.

It is now my duty to send your Lordship copy of the letter I addressed to the Commissioner, after the Parganots had refused the liberal offer that had been made them, and which I had prevailed on the Ionian government to make good, as it was concerned in this affair.

The

N^o 1.

The Commission assembled the Parganots two days ago, and your Lordship will see the *procés verbal* on the occasion, enclosed.

It is necessary I should explain to your Lordship, what is the exact case in regard to the 1 per cent. mentioned in the *procés verbal*, and which now remains in our hands.

When the Vizier Ali Paschia paid the amount of the indemnity at Prevesa, he stated that the valuation statement had been drawn out on a wrong principle; viz. that lands belonging to the churches had been included in the valuation of property belonging to individuals, and that the value of these lands therefore ought to be deducted from the valuation which had made. I was perfectly aware how this matter stood at the moment; but to avoid entering into discussion upon it with him at Prevesa, to which there never would have been an end, I made a convention with him, that the money should not be paid away for two months to the claimants; that a commission should be established to superintend the whole business, before which he might bring any claims he might have, and that they should be decided by the same commission.

The Vizier in consequence did prefer various claims, the whole of which were negatived, and the division took place; but the commission retained 1 per cent. to cover several charges, which it judged the indemnity ought to bear, such as the freight of the money, the pay of the Corfiote valuers of the Parga property, and the expenses of the commission itself, which had a great deal of business to transact.

I judged it, however, expedient to set aside this reservation of the 1 per cent. on the part of the Commission, and desired it to be distributed among the Parganots, leaving the British government to pay the expenses above mentioned. And when I made my last proposal to the Parganots, this project formed part of it; but they, as your Lordship will see by the enclosure, refused to accept of it, on the ground that it might prejudice their claims, which it seems they still entertain, and I believe mean to prefer.

In this state of the case, you will observe the Commission has notified to the Parganots that every thing is finally closed, and there the matter will rest, unless I should receive from your Lordship further instructions.

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to what fell from the Parganots, as stated in the *procés verbal* at the meeting, when my letter was read to them. They say, they trust to the British Government to see that they receive the full value of the property they have abandoned, or to reinstate them in that property itself, by restoring them to their country.

I can assure your Lordship, that this language does not in the least surprise me, after the misrepresentations which have gone forth on the subject, and the manner they have been misled by persons, who intending to be their friends, will in fact prove their enemies, from the total ignorance of the nature and character of the persons in whose favour they wished to interfere.

For my own part, I beg to refer your Lordship to my dispatch of the 24th of November last, in order to prove that the full value of the property at Parga has been already fairly paid to each proprietor; and therefore, under all the circumstances, I certainly am of opinion that on any plea of justice, humanity, consideration or policy, there need nothing further to be done. Although, at the same time, I am too well aware of the wish of His Majesty's Government, and of your Lordship's disposition in particular, not to be ready (as I shall at all times be) to pay the Parganots every attention I can; and also, should they come down from their present flighty ideas, to any thing like a reasonable view of their own case, to do every thing to assist them in my power.

I have, &c.

Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.
Downing-street.

(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

Enclosure in Sir T. Maitland's Dispatch of 9th Dec. 1819.

(No. 1.)—Sir T. Maitland to the Parga Commission.

Gentlemen,

Corfu, 30th Nov. 1819.

I HAVE received the *procés verbal* of the Commission on the 25th instant, together with the answer of the Parganots to the offer you made to them by my order, which I have read with astonishment, and at the same time with deep regret.

263.

T

That

Enclosure in
N° 4.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

That proposition was an instance of extensive liberality, gratuitous, under all the circumstances, to a degree without a parallel; whilst the rejection of it can only be ascribed to the fostering, on the part of the Parganots, pretensions destitute of every foundation.

They seem to consider it as an offer, in lieu of something which had been retained to which they had a right, and on which they set a higher value than any thing that probably (in their opinion) would accrue to them from the proposal; whilst the British Government intended it as a bountiful addition to the full value of their properties, abandoned on the cession of a place which could not have been retained by Great Britain without a departure from those fixed principles of equity and justice which ever form the rule of her conduct.

But it cannot be necessary for me to enter into any vindication, in respect to the treatment the Parganots have received, with the members of the Commission; for they must have had an opportunity of thoroughly convincing themselves that the sums paid to the Parga emigrants, as the indemnity for their respective properties, have been fully adequate to their real value, not if brought to a forced sale, but even had they remained under the protection of the British flag, and enjoyed every facility in effecting the disposal of them.

I am equally persuaded the Commission must have observed, from the nature of the instructions it received, my anxiety to protect the indemnity from being reduced in amount by claims not fully proved and established, and which led to the rejection of many of them, to a considerable extent, advanced by the agent of the Vizier Ali Paschia on the score of property belonging to the churches, which it was stated had been included in the valuation of property belonging to individuals.

I fear, however, the perverted minds of these people, misled as they have been by circumstances to which I shall not here allude, render all hope vain that they will ever now take a fair view of their own situation.

I therefore, after the rejection of this last and decisive interference of the British Government in their favour, can have nothing more to propose; and in regard to the one per cent. retained by the Commission to cover its expenses, those of the valuation, and of the freight of the money from Prevesa, I request you will tender to each who has any claim upon it, his respective share; and the refusal to receive it, on the part of any individual, must be taken in writing.

Should any part of this, however, remain in your hands, in consequence of any person refusing to receive it, you will pay such amount into the treasury of government, from which will be immediately issued the sum requisite to defray the expenses above mentioned; and you will definitively close the Commission; explaining to the Parganots that you have received orders to that effect, and that no more offers of any kind will be made to them, nor any claims attended to which they may hereafter prefer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *Fred. Hankey,*

Secretary of Lord High Commissioner.

Robert Forrest, esq.

President of a Commission for distributing the Parga indemnity.

(N° 2.)—Translation of the Procès Verbal of the Commission for the distribution of the Indemnity due to the emigrant Parganots of the 7th December 1819.

Corfu, 7th December 1819.—The Parga Commission, composed of the President and Signor Conte Lando (M. Baynes being absent on public service) assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, in the hall of the supreme council of justice, agreeably to the orders of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to that effect. The sitting being opened, the secretary read the procès verbal of the commission of the 25th November last, which was approved of.

The president read a letter directed to the Commission from his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, of the 30th last, respecting the refusal of the Parganots of the offers made to them by the Commission, in the name of his Excellency the Lord

521
 Enclosure in
 No 4.
 Letter from Sir
 Thomas Maitland.

Lord High Commissioner; the reverend protopapa Giorgio Dimulizza, and several others, primates of the Parganots, having been summoned, and being present, the said letter was interpreted to them in the Greek language, that they might be precisely informed of the sentiments of his Excellency.

After which Signor Giorgio Vassila requested leave to address the Commission, in the name of all the Parganots, which was granted him. He then stated, that the Pargianots were well persuaded, and convinced of the generous interest which the magnanimity of the British government had taken in their favour, and of the endeavours made by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to protect them, and to obtain for them every benefit. Convinced as they were of the magnanimity of the British nation, and the great sacrifices which she had often made in favour of other countries which had come under her protection, they could not abandon the hope of obtaining at some future period, either the opportunity of returning to their native country, or the full value of the property they have abandoned therein. That respecting the remaining one per cent. offered them, the parties interested had signed a paper signifying their declining to receive it in the manner in which it was offered to them, that is to say, in the name and on the condition of a final payment for their property; which paper he presented to the Commission.

The Commission again signified to them, in the most clear and decided manner, in conformity to his Excellency's letter, that after the liberal offers which they had refused, they must not flatter themselves with obtaining any ulterior benefit, under the title of indemnity, or on any other account whatsoever.

The Parganots having retired, the Commission reflecting on their absolute and repeated refusal, not only to accept of the offers of a grant of land, for the purpose of forming an establishment in this island, but also to receive the one per cent. remaining of the amount of the indemnity for their property abandoned in Parga; resolved, agreeably to the instructions received from his Excellency on the subject, that the balance of the money existing at its disposal in the general treasury of these States, amounting to dollars 2,634, cents. 50, be paid into the government treasury; and the Commission gave the necessary orders to that effect.

After which the Commission finally closed its proceedings.

(Signed) *Robert Forrest*, President.

Antonio Conte Lando,
 Member of the Commission.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *Frederick Hankey*,
 Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner.

(No. 3.)—Translation of a Paper presented by several Parganots to the Commission, respecting the refusal on their part of the one per cent.—this 7th Dec. 1819.

WE, the undersigned Parganots, having been informed of the notification of the 2d December, respectfully submit to this honourable Commission, that we do not accept of the one per cent., because it has been proposed to us as a final payment of our properties abandoned in our native country, as we stated to the Commission by means of our primates, on the 25th November last.

Corfu, 6th Dec. 1819.

(Signed by 246 Parganots.)

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *Fred^k Hankey*,
 Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

Enclosure in
N° 4.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

That proposition was an instance of extensive liberality, gratuitous, under all the circumstances, to a degree without a parallel; whilst the rejection of it can only be ascribed to the fostering, on the part of the Parganots, pretensions destitute of every foundation.

They seem to consider it as an offer, in lieu of something which had been retained to which they had a right, and on which they set a higher value than any thing that probably (in their opinion) would accrue to them from the proposal; whilst the British Government intended it as a bountiful addition to the full value of their properties, abandoned on the cession of a place which could not have been retained by Great Britain without a departure from those fixed principles of equity and justice which ever form the rule of her conduct.

But it cannot be necessary for me to enter into any vindication, in respect to the treatment the Parganots have received, with the members of the Commission; for they must have had an opportunity of thoroughly convincing themselves that the sums paid to the Parga emigrants, as the indemnity for their respective properties, have been fully adequate to their real value, not if brought to a forced sale, but even had they remained under the protection of the British flag, and enjoyed every facility in effecting the disposal of them.

I am equally persuaded the Commission must have observed, from the nature of the instructions it received, my anxiety to protect the indemnity from being reduced in amount by claims not fully proved and established, and which led to the rejection of many of them, to a considerable extent, advanced by the agent of the Vizier Ali Paschia on the score of property belonging to the churches, which it was stated had been included in the valuation of property belonging to individuals.

I fear, however, the perverted minds of these people, misled as they have been by circumstances to which I shall not here allude, render all hope vain that they will ever now take a fair view of their own situation.

I therefore, after the rejection of this last and decisive interference of the British Government in their favour, can have nothing more to propose; and in regard to the one per cent. retained by the Commission to cover its expenses, those of the valuation, and of the freight of the money from Prevesa, I request you will tender to each who has any claim upon it, his respective share; and the refusal to receive it, on the part of any individual, must be taken in writing.

Should any part of this, however, remain in your hands, in consequence of any person refusing to receive it, you will pay such amount into the treasury of government, from which will be immediately issued the sum requisite to defray the expenses above mentioned; and you will definitively close the Commission; explaining to the Parganots that you have received orders to that effect, and that no more offers of any kind will be made to them, nor any claims attended to which they may hereafter prefer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *Fred. Hankey,*

Secretary of Lord High Commissioner.

Robert Forrest, esq.

President of a Commission for distributing the Parga indemnity.

(N° 2.)—Translation of the Procès Verbal of the Commission for the distribution of the Indemnity due to the emigrant Parganots of the 7th December 1819.

Corfu, 7th December 1819.—The Parga Commission, composed of the President and Signor Conte Lando (M. Baynes being absent on public service) assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, in the hall of the supreme council of justice, agreeably to the orders of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to that effect. The sitting being opened, the secretary read the procès verbal of the commission of the 25th November last, which was approved of.

The president read a letter directed to the Commission from his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, of the 30th last, respecting the refusal of the Parganots of the offers made to them by the Commission, in the name of his Excellency the Lord

521

Lord High Commissioner; the reverend protopapa Giorgio Dimulizza, and several others, primates of the Parganots, having been summoned, and being present, the said letter was interpreted to them in the Greek language, that they might be precisely informed of the sentiments of his Excellency.

Enclosure in
No 4.
Letter from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

After which Signor Giorgio Vassila requested leave to address the Commission, in the name of all the Parganots, which was granted him. He then stated, that the Pargianots were well persuaded, and convinced of the generous interest which the magnanimity of the British government had taken in their favour, and of the endeavours made by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to protect them, and to obtain for them every benefit. Convinced as they were of the magnanimity of the British nation, and the great sacrifices which she had often made in favour of other countries which had come under her protection, they could not abandon the hope of obtaining at some future period, either the opportunity of returning to their native country, or the full value of the property they have abandoned therein. That respecting the remaining one per cent. offered them, the parties interested had signed a paper signifying their declining to receive it in the manner in which it was offered to them, that is to say, in the name and on the condition of a final payment for their property; which paper he presented to the Commission.

The Commission again signified to them, in the most clear and decided manner, in conformity to his Excellency's letter, that after the liberal offers which they had refused, they must not flatter themselves with obtaining any ulterior benefit, under the title of indemnity, or on any other account whatsoever.

The Parganots having retired, the Commission reflecting on their absolute and repeated refusal, not only to accept of the offers of a grant of land, for the purpose of forming an establishment in this island, but also to receive the one per cent. remaining of the amount of the indemnity for their property abandoned in Parga; resolved, agreeably to the instructions received from his Excellency on the subject, that the balance of the money existing at its disposal in the general treasury of these States, amounting to dollars 2,634, cents. 50, be paid into the government treasury; and the Commission gave the necessary orders to that effect.

After which the Commission finally closed its proceedings.

(Signed) *Robert Forrest*, President.

Antonio Conte Lando,
Member of the Commission.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *Frederick Hankey*,
Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner.

(No. 3.)—Translation of a Paper presented by several Parganots to the Commission, respecting the refusal on their part of the one per cent.—this 7th Dec. 1819.

WE, the undersigned Parganots, having been informed of the notification of the 2d December, respectfully submit to this honourable Commission, that we do not accept of the one per cent., because it has been proposed to us as a final payment of our properties abandoned in our native country, as we stated to the Commission by means of our primates, on the 25th November last.

Corfu, 6th Dec. 1819.

(Signed by 246 Parganots.)

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *Fred^k Hankey*,
Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

— No. 5.—

Extract of a DISPATCH from Lieutenant General the Right honourable
Sir Thomas Maitland, to the Earl Bathurst. Dated Corfu, 27th March 1820.
With one Enclosure.

N° 5.
Extract of
Dispatch from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

I RECEIVED four days ago your Lordship's dispatch of the 21st February, enclosing a petition from a certain person named Giorgio Maurogianni, in the name of the Parganot people, the tenor of which does not astonish me, as it is exactly what I meet with every day, in every instance; that is to say, it is an unfounded statement, so far blended with a colouring of truth as to render it at least specious.

There are only a few points, and particularly on the church lands, on which you wish for further information. I shall now merely advert to one or two of those points, and then come to the material one, namely the church lands.

There is an attempt to show, by the present petition, that I, in many instances, have deceived the Parganots; that I promised them one thing, and executed another; and it is not very obscurely hinted, that I have been accumulating money by the sacrifice of their interests.

Upon these subjects generally I have already had the honour to address your Lordship fully, and I shall not now enter into any recapitulation of what I have said.

It may, however, be well, because so is the fact, to apprise your Lordship of the grounds on which I did not fulfil one part of what I had held out to them, viz. that the whole population should be transported from Parga to this place at the expense of government. All such conditions must have reference to the mode in which the parties conduct themselves.

They had not only been frequently apprized, by proclamation and otherwise, that they should be transported from Parga at the expense of government, but I also sent Sir F. Adam to them, for the specific purpose of trying to persuade them to remain quiet, looking after their own properties, until government should tell them it was time to move, and that it had provided means for their conveyance.

The advice and solicitations, however, of that respectable general officer had no avail of any kind; and they left the place contrary to my wish, and in the face of a declaration that clearly explained to them that it would be at their own expense, and that their so doing would be an evident proof of distrust in the British government.

This occurred at least a fortnight or three weeks before the arrangements were completed, and brought upon us infinite inconvenience; and they now endeavour to set up this act of defiance to the local authority, as a ground for stating that we did not fulfil our engagements, when in fact they were the parties who violated the mutual understanding which ought always to exist on such occasions.

Nor have I ever heard, until I read the memorial, of any claim having been set up on this ground by the Parganots, for they were well aware that had it been brought forward here, the reply to it would have been unanswerable.

I have, however, the honour to assure your Lordship, that those who did remain in Parga till the proper period for their departure arrived, were all brought over here at the expense of government.

I perceive, too, that in this memorial there is an attempt to show that they could not decide on what they were to do, because the general law of naturalization forced them, as far as related to the island of Corfu, to declare within a month in what place they intended to take up their abode, and that they could come to no such decision, inasmuch as they did not know what money they were to receive.

This is not true. They might not know the exact day on which they were to receive the whole of their respective claims, but all were apprized of the exact amount which each person was to receive; and it was impossible, as your Lordship will easily conceive, to make a general arrangement limiting the distribution to a day, or to do more than declare a reasonable period for the settlement of conflicting interests of all kinds.

As

523

As to what the memorial mentions of deductions made from 150,000*l*. I shall not enter into that point; but I request your Lordship to bear in mind, that the Parganots were offered to be relieved from all deduction for freight to the navy, and the expenses of the Commission, &c. which, however, they chose to refuse.

N^o 5.
Extract of
Dispatch from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

I therefore directed the Commission to stop all further proceedings, to call the Parganots together a second time, and to take a separate refusal from each—when they all declined the offer.

In regard, however, to the most material point in your Lordship's dispatch, viz. the church property, I must enter into some little detail explanatory of the statement your Lordship will find enclosed, and which will also at once show your Lordship how far due attention has or has not been paid to every point connected with this subject.

The tenure of church lands at Parga, is as follows:—Property of this description arises from individuals having left by will, for the benefit of any church, either a sum of money to be vested in lands, or lands themselves, according to the tenure under which they were held at the time they were bequeathed. None of these bequests, however, under any circumstances, give back the property to the family from which it originated; but all the lands held under very old tenures, give certain rights to the vassals in possession of these lands, and your Lordship will perceive in the enclosed statement, that these rights have been attended to and liquidated to a shilling, according to the valuation.

Every proprietor had a free right to come forward with any individual claim he had to prefer; and every one who did come forward, received the full amount of his valuation; but most undoubtedly, as your Lordship will perceive by the accompanying statement, no payment was made for church lands, beyond certain rights, which any individual had to claim under their tenure, and I cannot conceive upon what grounds such payment could have been made.

They tell your Lordship that it is private property; but what I have already mentioned, must convince your Lordship that this assertion is unfounded.

What they really mean, however, is not to state that it is private property, but that it is property belonging to the community at large. Supposing them to be right, and that they have such claim, I should be glad to know how it was to be adjusted, and how this money, if granted, was to be divided. As well, in my opinion, might they have set up a claim for the ruinous walls of their town, for the public buildings, such as they were, and for the waste lands not given in grants.

On all such occasions, however, particularly under circumstances where the British government has taken so deep an interest, I apprehend the only mode of adjusting this matter, was by taking a fair and equitable view of their situation, and manifesting a disposition to push a point in favour of the unfortunate; and this brings me to another part of your Lordship's dispatch, where you express a desire to know the exact nature of the grant which, in this view of their situation, I was enabled to procure for them the offer of in this country.

Upon this subject, I have no specific information to give your Lordship. The plan of their settlement was never reduced into form, nor presented to the senate; but I was perfectly authorized to state what I did to them, that they should have a good location of lands. The site which was selected was, as I am informed, one of the fittest in this island; and of course due attention would have been paid in the progress of the thing to establish them comfortably in every way. It was specifically held out to them, that they should have erected for them all their public buildings, churches and a market.

My efforts, however, failed, from their own impropriety of conduct (arising from a quarter of which your Lordship is already aware;) and they now petition your Lordship in England for that which they have refused here, under circumstances insulting both to the government and myself.

The real private history of all this is told in two words: It consists in a disinclination to me, because, when they first arrived here, I refused to allow of their primati being any thing but individuals of this community; and because I always stated, that though I was perfectly ready to grant them the lands, I would not allow an "imperium in imperio" in these States, and that, therefore, wherever they settled, they must be placed in the exact situation in which other villages of the island were placed.

N^o 5.
Extract of
Dispatch from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

This last circumstance will also explain their complaint relative to Sir Frederick Hankey. Both he and I have been endeavouring to recollect upon what score this complaint could have been made; and I can only recollect having desired him to ask some of the primati who came with a petition, by what authority they made use of the name of the Parga community on that occasion, and to inform them I would receive no such petition signed by two or three individuals, arrogating to themselves the right of speaking for the whole. Sir Frederick Hankey having so done, is, I apprehend, the ground of this complaint, as it now stands.

The Parganots have received, as I have shown your Lordship in my former dispatch, the fair and full value of their properties in cash, acknowledged to be so by themselves at the moment, from the joy they expressed at the fairness of the whole transaction. Every one of them had in his pocket a detailed account (in form similar to that which is enclosed) of the valuation of his proportion, and of the sum of money he was consequently to receive.

They were offered repeatedly by the government here, after the full amount in any way due to each had been paid, not only to have a cession of lands made to them, but also to have erected for them, free of expense, their public buildings of every sort.

This they chose to refuse, and come now upon the King's government with a specific proposition, that they have been most unjustly dealt with throughout, and therefore put in a claim to receive from His Majesty's government that which, by His Majesty's orders, had already been tendered to them in the fullest manner in these states.

Memorandum relative to the Church Lands of Parga.

BY a notification from Colonel James Maitland, British Commissioner, issued at the time that the valuation of Parga commenced, it was ordered "That the *Church Property* of Parga should not be valued until further instructions were received from his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner."

This notification was intended to prevent the valuation of that part of the property to which the churches had direct right, exclusive of all *private claims* upon the same. In fact, there can be no doubt of the intention of this notification, nor of its having been properly understood by the Parganots, because the whole of the property was taken into the valuation statement, in order to ascertain the share belonging to the *colani* or cultivators, which was the only private claim that could be admitted, considering Parga as a state, and consequently its religious establishments as public, and the lands with which these were invested as belonging to the sovereign. If, therefore, the Parganots thought they had any real title to the whole of these lands, then was their time for remonstrance.

From the accompanying extracts of the valuation of individual property taken indiscriminately from the mass of them, it will be perceived, that all such shares of the church lands as were, according to law, the private property of the cultivators, were scrupulously excorporated, and placed to the credit of each separate cultivator in his valuation sheet; and the payment of these shares was effected at the same time, upon the same ratio, and in the same manner as that of the rest of their property.

The real value of the church lands therefore exists in these valuations, save and except that portion which the Parganots have illegally caused to be valued as their private property. And here it may not be superfluous to remark, that the Parganots took advantage of the ignorance in which the valuers must naturally have been in regard to what were actually the church lands, and by declaring part of these to be their personal property, many have caused church lands to be included in their individual valuation sheets; and I am informed, that at this very moment, there are cases laying before the courts of this Island, between Parganot and Parganot, for the recovery of shares of these illegally appropriated lands.

Corfu, 25th March 1820.

(Signed) *Edward S. Baynes,*
Member of the Commission for
distributing the Parga indemnity.

(Certified as a true Copy.)

Fred. Hankey,
Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner.

Extract from the Valuation Statements of the Parga Property.

Valuation Statement, No. 36.

Niccolo Corcozachi.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Item, No. 1: | |
| Olive trees 25, at dollars 4 each, equal to | dollars 118 24 15 |
| Item, No. 3. | |
| Olive trees 12, at 10 dollars each | „ 120 — — |
| Olive tree 1 | „ 4 16 10 |
| | „ 124 16 10 |
| Deduct $\frac{2}{3}$, being the portion belonging to the owner Attanasi Pezzali, (vide Statement, No. 83, Item No. 32.) | „ 83 — — |
| Remain for the cultivator Corcozachi | „ 41 16 10 |

Valuation Statement, No. 83.

Attanasi Pezzali, and Brothers.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Item, No. 32. | |
| His portion as owner of the property whereof Niccolo Corcozachi is cultivator, (vide Statement, No. 36, Item No. 3.) | dollars 83 — — |
| Item, No. 44. | |
| Olive trees 16, at 5 dollars each | dollars 80 — — |
| Ditto, 7, at 2 dollars each | „ 14 — — |
| Wild trees 4, at $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar each | „ 2 — — |
| | „ 96 — — |
| Deduct $\frac{2}{3}$, being the portion belonging to the owner Urseni Marrajanni, (vide Statement, No. 117, Item No. 18.) | „ 64 — — |
| Remain for the cultivator Pezzali | „ 32 — — |

Valuation Statement, No. 117.

Arseni Marrajanni.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Item, No. 18. | |
| His portion, as owner of the property whereof Atanasi Pezzali is cultivator, (vide Statement, No. 83, Item No. 44) | dollars 64 — — |
| Item, No. 27. | |
| Uncultivated land 20 measures, at 10 dollars per measure | „ 200 — — |
| Item, No. 32. | |
| A house in the front, valued | „ 344 9 6 |

Valuation Statement, No. 2.

Apostoli Maniachi.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Item, No. 3. | |
| Olive trees 11, valued at dollars 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ each, equal to | dollars 24 24 15 |
| Deduct $\frac{2}{3}$, being the portion belonging to the church of St. Nisain | „ 16 16 10 |
| Remain due to the cultivator Maniachi | „ 8 8 5 |

Valuation Statement, No. 3.

Anastasi Maniachi.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Item, No. 4. | |
| Olive trees 9, valued at dollars 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ each, equal to | dollars 20 8 5 |
| Deduct $\frac{2}{3}$, being the portion belonging to the church of St. Nisarro | „ 13 17 10 |
| Remain due to the cultivator Maniachi | „ 6 23 15 |

PAPERS RELATING TO PARGA.

N^o 5.
Extract of a
Dispatch from Sir
Thomas Maitland.

Valuation Statement, No. 9.

Spiro Desilla.

Item, No. 1.

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|-------|
| Olive trees 34, valued at $7\frac{1}{2}$ dollars each, equal to | - | - | dollars 255 | — |
| Deduct $\frac{2}{3}$, being the portion belonging to the Convent of Vlachierevi | - | - | „ 170 | — . . |
| Remain due to the cultivator Desilla | - | - | „ 85 | — — |

Valuation Statement, No. 23.

Nicolo Critico.

Item, No. 7.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|------------|----|----|
| Olive trees 12, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ each | - | - | - | - | dollars 54 | — | — |
| Ditto 10, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ each | - | - | - | - | „ 25 | — | — |
| | | | | | „ 79 | — | — |
| Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$, being the portion belonging to the church of the Holy Virgin | - | - | - | - | „ 39 | 16 | 10 |
| Remainder due to the cultivator Critico | - | - | | | „ 39 | 16 | 10 |

Valuation Statement, N^o 40.*Pietro Vasila.*Item, N^o 2.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|------------|----|----|
| Olive trees 11, at dollars $4\frac{1}{2}$ each | - | - | - | - | dollars 49 | 16 | 10 |
| Deduct $\frac{2}{3}$, being the portion belonging to the church Triopedon | | | | | „ 33 | — | — |
| Remain due to the cultivator Vasila | - | - | - | | „ 16 | 16 | 10 |

N. B.—These Extracts are taken indiscriminately from the valuation statements made of each claim.

Fred. Hankey,
Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

027

528

524

COMMUNICATIONS

ON THE PART OF

THE QUEEN

WITH

HIS MAJESTY'S

GOVERNMENT:

Presented to both Houses of Parliament,

BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY,

June 1820.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

20 June 1820.

L I S T.

| | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------------------|
| N° | | |
| I. — COMMUNICATION from The Queen to the Earl of Liverpool | - | <i>dated June 9th 1820.</i> |
| II. — The Earl of Liverpool, in answer to the communication, on the
same day | - - - - - } | — — — |
| III. — Communication from The Queen to the Earl of Liverpool | - - | — 10th — |
| IV. — The Earl of Liverpool, in answer to the communication from the
Queen, of 10th June | - - - - - } | — 11th — |
| V. — Communication from The Queen to the Earl of Liverpool | - - | — 12th — |
| VI. — The Earl of Liverpool, in answer to the communication from The
Queen, of 12th June | - - - - - } | — 13th — |
| VII. — Note from The Earl of Liverpool to Mr. Brougham, accompanying
his answer to the communication from The Queen, of 12th June | - - - - - } | — 13th — |
| VIII. — Mr. Brougham to The Earl of Liverpool; stating, That he has
received The Queen's commands to name two persons to meet
the two, who may be named on the part of His Majesty's
government, for settling an arrangement | - - - - - } | — 14th — |

APPENDIX.

| | | |
|--|-------------|----------------|
| — Memorandum for a proposed arrangement with The Queen,
referred to in N°s III. & IV. | - - - - - } | — April 15th — |
|--|-------------|----------------|

P R O T O C O L S.

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|
| N° | | |
| I. — PROTOCOL of the First Conference; held in St. James's-square | - | June 15th 1820. |
| II. — Protocol of the Second Conference; held at the Foreign Office | - - | — 16th — |
| III. — Protocol of the Third Conference; held at the Foreign Office | - - | — 17th — |
| IV. — Protocol of the Fourth Conference; held in St. James's-square | - - | — 18th — |
| V. — Protocol of the Fifth Conference; held at the Foreign Office | - - | — 19th — |

COMMUNICATIONS

On the part of The QUEEN, with HIS MAJESTY'S Government :

June 1820.

No. I.

Communication from The Queen to the Earl of Liverpool.

THE Queen commands Mr. Brougham to inform Lord Liverpool, that She has directed Her most serious attention to the declared sense of Parliament, as to the propriety of some amicable adjustment of existing differences being attempted ; and submitting to that high Authority with the gratitude due to the protection She has always received from it, Her Majesty no longer waits for a communication from the ministers of The Crown, but commands Mr. Brougham to announce Her own readiness to consider any arrangement that can be suggested consistent with Her dignity and honour.

One o'clock, Friday, 9th June 1820.

No. II.

The Earl of Liverpool, in answer to the Communication from The Queen, on the same day.

LORD LIVERPOOL has had the honour of receiving the Queen's communication of this day ; and begs leave to acquaint Her Majesty, that a Memorandum delivered by Lord Liverpool to Mr. Brougham on the 15th April last, contains the Propositions, which Lord Liverpool was commanded by The King to communicate through Mr. Brougham to Her Majesty.

Her Majesty has not been advised to return any answer to those Propositions ; but Lord Liverpool assures Her Majesty that the King's servants will still think it their duty, notwithstanding all that has passed, to receive for consideration any suggestions which Her Majesty or Her advisers may have to offer upon those Propositions.

Fife-House, 9th June 1820.

No. III.

Communication from The Queen to the Earl of Liverpool.

THE Queen commands Mr. Brougham to inform Lord Liverpool, that She has received his letter ; and that the Memorandum of April 15, 1820, which the Proposition made through Lord Hutchinson had appeared to supersede, has also been now submitted to Her Majesty for the first time.

Her Majesty does not consider the terms there specified as at all according with the condition upon which She informed Lord Liverpool yesterday that She would entertain a proposal, namely, that it should be consistent with Her dignity and honour. At the same time She is willing to acquit those who made this proposal, of intending any thing offensive to Her Majesty ; and Lord Liverpool's letter indicates a disposition to receive any suggestions which She may offer.

Her Majesty retains the same desire which She commanded Mr. Brougham yesterday to express, of submitting Her own wishes to the authority of Parliament, now so decisively interposed. Still acting upon the same principle, She now commands Mr. Brougham to add, that She feels it necessary, before making any further proposal, to have it understood, that the recognition of Her rank and privileges as Queen, must be the Basis of any arrangement which can be made. The moment that Basis is established, Her Majesty will be ready to suggest a method by which She conceives all existing differences may be satisfactorily adjusted.

10th June 1820.

No. IV.

The Earl of Liverpool, in answer to the Communication from The Queen of the 10th June 1820.

LORD LIVERPOOL has had the honour of receiving the Queen's communication, and cannot refrain from expressing the extreme surprise of The King's servants, that the Memorandum of April 15th, the only proposition to Her Majesty, which ever was authorized by His Majesty, should not have been submitted to Her Majesty until yesterday.

That Memorandum contains so full a communication of the intentions and views of the King's government with respect to The Queen, as to have entitled His Majesty's servants to an equally frank, full, and candid explanation on the part of Her Majesty's advisers.

The Memorandum of the 15th April, while it proposed that Her Majesty should abstain from the exercise of the rights and privileges of Queen, with certain exceptions, did not call upon Her Majesty to renounce any of them.

Whatever appertains to Her Majesty by law, as Queen, must continue to appertain to Her so long as it is not abrogated by law.

The King's servants, in expressing their readiness to receive the suggestion for a satisfactory adjustment which Her Majesty's advisers promise, think it right, in order to save time, distinctly to state, that any proposition which they could feel it to be consistent with their duty to recommend to His Majesty, must have for its Basis, Her Majesty's residence abroad.

11th June 1820.

No. V.

Communication from The Queen to the Earl of Liverpool.

THE QUEEN commands Mr. Brougham to acknowledge having received Lord Liverpool's note of last night, and to inform his Lordship, that Her Majesty takes it for granted that the Memorandum of April 15, was not submitted to Her before Saturday, only because her legal advisers had no opportunity of seeing Her Majesty until Lord Hutchinson was on the spot prepared to treat with Her.

Her Majesty commands Mr. Brougham to state, that as the Basis of Her recognition as Queen is admitted by the King's government, and as His Majesty's servants express their readiness to receive any suggestion for a satisfactory adjustment, Her Majesty, still acting upon the same principles which have always guided Her conduct, will now point out a method, by which it appears to Her that the object in contemplation may be attained.

Her Majesty's dignity and honour being secured, She regards all other matters as of comparatively little importance, and is willing to leave every thing to the decision of any person or persons of high station and character, whom both parties may concur in naming, and who shall have authority to prescribe the particulars as to residence, patronage and income, subject of course to the approbation of Parliament.

12th June 1820.

No. VI.

The Earl of Liverpool, in answer to the Communication from The Queen of the 12th of June 1820.

LORD LIVERPOOL has received the Communication made by The Queen's commands.

The King's servants feel it to be unnecessary to enter into any discussion on the early parts of this communication, except to repeat that the Memorandum delivered to Mr. Brougham of the 15th April, contained the only proposition to The Queen, which The King authorized to be made to Her Majesty.

The views and sentiments of The King's government as to Her Majesty's actual situation are sufficiently explained in Lord Liverpool's note of the 11th instant.

Lord Liverpool will proceed therefore to the proposal made on the part of Her Majesty at the close of this communication—viz. "That She is willing to leave every thing to the decision of any person or persons of high station and character, whom both parties may concur in naming; and who shall have authority to prescribe the particulars as to residence, patronage and income, subject of course to the approbation of Parliament."

The

The King's confidential servants cannot think it consistent with their constitutional responsibility to advise the King to submit to any arbitration, a matter so deeply connected with the honour and dignity of His Crown, and with the most important Public Interests; but they are fully sensible of the advantages which may be derived from an unreserved personal discussion; and they are therefore prepared to advise His Majesty to appoint two of His Majesty's confidential servants, who, in concert with the like number of persons to be named by The Queen, may frame an Arrangement to be submitted to His Majesty, for settling, upon the Basis of Lord Liverpool's note of the 11th instant, the necessary particulars of Her Majesty's future situation.

13th June 1820.

No. VII.

Note from the Earl of Liverpool to Mr. Brougham, accompanying his Answer to the Communication from the Queen of the 12th June 1820.

LORD LIVERPOOL presents his compliments to Mr. Brougham, and requests that he will inform The Queen, that if the accompanying answer should not appear to require any reply, Lord Liverpool is prepared to name the two persons, whom His Majesty will appoint for the purpose referred to in this note.

13th June 1820.

No. VIII.

Mr. Brougham to the Earl of Liverpool, stating that he has received The Queen's commands to name two Persons to meet the two, who may be named on the part of His Majesty's government, for settling an arrangement.

MR. BROUGHAM presents his compliments to Lord Liverpool, and begs leave to inform him, that he has received The Queen's commands to name two persons, to meet the two whom his Lordship may name on the part of His Majesty's government, for the purpose of settling an Arrangement.

Mr. Brougham hopes to be favoured with Lord Liverpool's nomination this evening, in order that an early appointment for a meeting to-morrow may take place.

14th June 1820.

APPENDIX.

Memorandum for a proposed Arrangement with the Queen.

THE Act of the 54th Geo. III, c. 160, recognized the separation of the Prince Regent from the Princess of Wales, and allotted a separate provision for the Princess.

This provision was to continue during the life of His late Majesty, and to determine at His demise.

In consequence of that event, it has altogether ceased; and no provision can be made for Her, until it shall please His Majesty to recommend to Parliament an arrangement for that purpose.

The King is willing to recommend to Parliament to enable His Majesty to settle an Annuity of £.50,000 a year upon the Queen, to be enjoyed by Her during Her natural life, and in lieu of any claim in the nature of jointure or otherwise; provided She will engage not to come into any part of the British dominions, and provided She engages to take some other name or title than that of Queen, and not to exercise any of the rights or privileges of Queen, other than with respect to the appointment of law officers, or to any proceedings in Courts of Justice.

The Annuity to cease upon the violation of those engagements, viz.; upon Her coming into any part of the British dominions, or Her assuming the title of Queen, or Her exercising any of the rights or privileges of Queen, other than above excepted, after the annuity shall have been settled upon Her.

Upon Her consent to an engagement on the above conditions, Mr. Brougham is desired to obtain a declaration to this effect, signed by Herself; and at the same time a full authority to conclude with such person as His Majesty may appoint, a formal engagement upon those principles.

15th April 1820.

PROTOCOLS.

No. I.

PROTOCOL

Of the First Conference, held in St. James's-square, June 15th 1820.

IN pursuance of the Notes of the 13th and 14th of June, the Duke of *Wellington* and Lord *Castlereagh*, on the part of The King, having met Mr. *Brougham* and Mr. *Denman*, Her Majesty's law officers, in order to facilitate the proposed personal discussions, it was suggested by the former :

1st. That the persons named to frame an arrangement, although representing different interests, should consider themselves, in discharge of this duty, not as opposed to each other, but as acting in concert with a view to frame an arrangement in compliance with the understood wish of Parliament, which may avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two Houses.

2d. The arrangement to be made must be of such a nature, as to require from neither party any concession as to the result to which such Inquiry, if proceeded on, might lead. The Queen must not be understood to *admit*, or The King to *retract* any thing.

3d. That in order the better to accomplish the above important object, it was proposed, that whatever might pass in the first conference should pledge neither party to any opinion ; that nothing should be recorded without previous communication, and, as far as possible, common consent ; and that, in order to facilitate explanation and to encourage unreserved discussion, the substance only of what passed should be reported.

These preliminary points being agreed to, the questions to be examined (as contained in Lord Liverpool's Memorandum of the 15th April 1820, delivered to Mr. Brougham previous to his proceeding to St. Omers, and in Lord Liverpool's note of the 11th of June, and Mr. Brougham's note of the 12th of June, written by The Queen's commands) were ;

- 1st. The future residence of The Queen abroad.
- 2d. The title which Her Majesty might think fit to assume when travelling on the Continent ;
- 3d. The non-exercise of certain rights of patronage in England, which it might be desirable that Her Majesty might desist from exercising, should She reside abroad ; and,
- 4th. The suitable Income to be assigned for life to The Queen residing abroad.

Her Majesty's law officers, on the part of The Queen, desired, in the first instance, that the fourth point should be altogether laid aside in these conferences : Her Majesty desired it might make no part of the conditions, nor be mixed with the present discussions. They then proceeded to state, that under all the circumstances of Her Majesty's position, they would not say that Her Majesty had any insuperable objection to living abroad ; on the contrary, if such Foreign residence were deemed indispensable to the completion of an arrangement so much desired by Parliament, Her Majesty might be prevailed upon to acquiesce ; but then, that certain steps must be taken to remove the possibility of any inference being drawn from such compliance, and from the inquiry not being proceeded in, unfavourable to Her Majesty's honour, and inconsistent with that recognition which is the Basis of these negotiations ; and Her Majesty's advisers suggested, with this view, the restoration of her name to the Liturgy. To this it was replied, that The King's government would no doubt learn with great surprize that a question of this important

portant nature had now been brought forward for the first time, without having been adverted to in any of the previous discussions, and without being included amongst the heads to be now treated of; that the Liturgy had been already regulated by His Majesty's formal declaration in council, and in the exercise of His Majesty's legal authority; that The King, in yielding His own feelings and views to the wishes of Parliament, could not be understood (in the absence of Inquiry) to alter any of those impressions under which His Majesty had hitherto deliberately and advisedly acted, and that, as it was at the outset stated, that the King could not be expected to retract any thing, no hope could be held out that the King's government would feel themselves justified in submitting such a proposition to His Majesty.

To this it was answered, that although the point of the Liturgy was certainly not included by name amongst the heads to be discussed, Her Majesty's law officers felt themselves entitled to bring it forward in its connection with the question of Her Majesty's residence abroad. It was further contended, that the alteration in the Liturgy was contrary to the plain sense and even letter of the statute, and that it was highly objectionable on constitutional grounds, being contrary to the whole policy of the law respecting the security of the succession, and liable to be repeated in cases where the succession itself might be endangered by it, and therefore it was said that a step so taken might well be retraced, without implying any unworthy concession. It was also urged, that the omission having been plainly made in contemplation of legal or parliamentary proceedings against Her Majesty, it followed when these proceedings were to be abandoned, that the omission should be supplied; and it followed for the same reason, that supplying it would imply no retraction.

It was replied, that His Majesty had decided that Her Majesty's name should not be inserted in the Liturgy, for several reasons not now necessary to discuss;—That His Majesty had acted under legal advice, and in conformity to the practice of His Royal Predecessors; and that the decision of His Majesty had not been taken solely with a view to intended proceedings in Parliament, or at law. Independent of the inquiry instituted before Parliament, His Majesty had felt Himself long since called upon to adopt certain measures, to which His Majesty, as Head of His family, and in the exercise of His prerogative, was clearly competent. These acts, together with that now under consideration, however reluctantly adopted, and however painful to His Majesty's feelings, were taken upon grounds which the discontinuance of the inquiry before Parliament could not affect, and which His Majesty could not therefore be expected to rescind: the principle, fairly applied, would go in truth no further, than to replace the Parties in the relative position in which they stood immediately before Her Majesty's arrival, and before the King's Message was sent down to both Houses of Parliament.

After further discussion upon this point, it was agreed that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh should report to the Cabinet what had passed, and come prepared with their determination to the next conference. Her Majesty's law officers then asked, whether, in the event of the above proposition not being adopted, any other proceeding could be suggested on the part of His Majesty's government, which might render Her Majesty's residence abroad consistent with the recognition of Her rights, and the vindication of her character; and they specially pointed at the official introduction of Her Majesty to Foreign courts by The King's ministers abroad? Upon this it was observed, that this proposition appeared open to the same difficulty in point of principle: It was calling upon The King to retract the decision formally taken and avowed on the part of His Majesty, a decision already notified to Foreign courts, and to render the position of His Majesty's representatives abroad, in relation to Her Majesty, inconsistent with that of their Sovereign at home:—That the purpose for which this was sought by the Queen's advisers, was inconsistent with the principle admitted at the commencement of the conference, and was one that could not be reasonably required to be accomplished by the act of His Majesty, namely, to give to Her Majesty's conduct that countenance, which the state of the case, as at present before His Majesty, altogether precluded.

At the same time it was stated, that while His Majesty, consistently with the steps already adopted, could not authorize the public reception of The Queen, or the introduction of Her Majesty at Foreign courts by His ministers abroad, there was nevertheless every disposition to see that branch of the orders already given, faithfully and liberally executed, which enjoined the British ministers on the Continent, to facilitate within their respective missions, Her Majesty's accommodation, and to contribute to Her personal comfort and convenience.

8 COMMUNICATIONS ON THE PART OF THE QUEEN,

Her Majesty's law officers gave The King's servants no reason whatever to think that The Queen could be induced to depart from the propositions above stated, unless some others, founded on the same principles, were acceded to on the part of His Majesty's government.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.
CASTLEREAGH.
H. BROUGHAM.
T. DENMAN.

No. II.

P R O T O C O L

Of the Second Conference, held at the Foreign Office, June 16th 1820.

THE King's servants began the conference by stating, That they had not failed to report with fidelity to The King's government, the proposition brought forward by Her Majesty's law officers, that The Queen's name should be expressly included in the Liturgy, in order to protect Her Majesty against any misconstruction of the grounds on which Her Majesty might consent to reside abroad ; that they were not deceived, for reasons already sufficiently explained, in anticipating the surprise of their colleagues, at the production of this question, for the first time, on the part of Her Majesty, more especially in the present advanced state of the proceedings.

That they were authorized distinctly to state, that the King's servants could on no account advise His Majesty to rescind the decision already taken and acted upon in this instance ; and that, to prevent misconception, The King's government had charged the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh to explain, that they must equally decline to advise The King to depart from the principle already laid down by His Majesty for the direction of His representatives abroad, with regard to the public reception by The King's ministers abroad, and introduction, of Her Majesty at Foreign courts, but that they were not only ready, but desirous, to guard in future, by renewed orders, against any possible want of attention to Her Majesty's comfort or convenience, by His Majesty's ministers abroad ; and that wherever Her Majesty might think fit to establish Her residence, every endeavour would be made to secure for Her Majesty from that State, the fullest protection, and the utmost personal comfort, attention and convenience.

In explanation of the position in which The King actually stood upon this question in his Foreign relations, the instructions under which the ministers abroad now acted were communicated to The Queen's law officers, and their attention was directed, as well to the principles therein laid down, and from which His Majesty could not be called upon to depart, as to that branch of the instructions which was studiously framed to provide for the personal comfort and convenience of The Queen, when Princess of Wales.

The Queen's law officers then stated, that they must not be understood to suggest the giving of a general power to Her Majesty to establish Her court in any Foreign country, and to be there received and presented by the English minister, because reasons of state might render it inexpedient, that under certain circumstances such an establishment should be made ; but they wished that Her Majesty should have the power of being so received and treated by the English minister, where no such reasons of state interfered ; and they inquired, whether the same objection would exist to the public introduction of Her Majesty at some one court where She might fix Her residence, if She waived the claim of introduction at Foreign courts generally.

To this it was answered, that the principle was in fact the same whether at one or more courts, and that if The King could be consistently advised to meet The Queen's wishes in this instance at all, it would be more dignified for His Majesty to do so generally and avowedly, than to adopt any partial or covert proceeding. The Queen's law officers, referring to the decision of the Judges in George the first's reign, said it would be a much more unexceptionable exercise of the royal prerogative, were the King even to prescribe where Her Majesty should reside, but to order Her there to be treated as Queen by His minister.

The

The King's servants, in consequence of what had passed at a former conference, then reverted to the mode in which The Queen had arrived in England, and the pain Her Majesty must experience, were she exposed to leave England in the like manner.

They acquainted Her Majesty's law officers, that they could venture to assure them, that the difficulty would not occur.

The Queen arrived in England contrary to The King's wishes and representations, but, were Her Majesty now to desire to pass to the Continent, whether to a port in the Channel, or if it should more accord with Her Majesty's views, to proceed at once to the Mediterranean, a King's yacht in the one instance, or a ship of war in the other, might be ordered to convey Her Majesty.

After receiving these explanations, The Queen's law officers recurred to the points before touched upon, viz. the inserting The Queen's name in the Liturgy, or the devising something in the nature of an equivalent, and intimated their conviction that Her Majesty would feel it necessary to press one or both of those objects, or some other of a similar nature and tendency.

They then asked, whether a residence in one of the royal palaces would be secured to Her Majesty, while in this country; and observed that Her Majesty had never been deprived of Her apartments in Kensington-palace, until She voluntarily gave them up for the accommodation of the late Duke of Kent?

It was replied, that the King's servants had no instructions on this point. They however observed, that they believed the apartments which Her Majesty formerly occupied, when Princess of Wales, were at present actually in the possession of the Duchess of Kent, and that they considered that this point had been already disposed of, by supplying to Her Majesty the funds which were necessary to furnish Her Majesty with a suitable residence.

Her Majesty's law officers then inquired, whether, supposing an arrangement made, the mode of winding up the transaction, and withdrawing the information referred to Parliament had been considered, and whether The King's servants saw any objection, in the present instance, to the Houses of Parliament expressing, by suitable Addresses both to The King and Queen, their grateful thanks for Their Majesties having acquiesced in an arrangement, by which Parliament had been saved the painful duty of so delicate and difficult a proceeding?

The King's servants acknowledged this point had not been considered; but reserved to themselves to report the observations made thereupon to their colleagues.

It was then agreed that, upon every view of duty and propriety, the final decision should not be protracted beyond Monday, to which day it should be proposed that the proceedings on The King's Message in the House of Commons should be adjourned, on a distinct explanation to this effect; and that a conference should take place to-morrow, in order to bring the business to a conclusion, and to arrange, by mutual consent, the Protocols of conference.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON,
CASTLEREAGH,
H. BROUGHAM,
T. DENMAN.

No. III.

PROTOCOL

Of the Third Conference, held at the Foreign Office, June 17, 1820.

THE Conference was opened by Her Majesty's law officers intimating, that, adverting to what had passed in the preceding conference, they had nothing to propose, but to proceed to the adjustment of the Protocol.

The King's servants stating, that, before they entered into this business of arranging the Protocol, they thought it their duty to advert to the points discussed in the preceding conference, upon which no explicit opinion had been expressed by them on the part of His Majesty's government; they then declared, that they were authorized to inform The Queen's law officers, that, in the event of Her Majesty's going to the Continent, a yacht or ship of war would be provided for the conveyance

of Her Majesty, either to a port in the Channel, or to a port in the Mediterranean, as Her Majesty might prefer.

That every personal attention and respect would be paid by The King's servants abroad to Her Majesty, and every endeavour made by them to protect Her Majesty against any possible inconvenience, whether in Her travels or residing on the Continent,—with the understood reserve, however, of public reception by the King's ministers abroad, and introduction at Foreign courts.

It was further stated by The King's servants, that having weighed the suggestion communicated by The Queen's law officers in the preceding conference, they were now prepared to declare, that they saw no difficulty (if the terms in which the same were to be conveyed were properly guarded) to a proposition being made to both Houses, for expressing, by address to The Queen as well as to The King, their grateful acknowledgments for the facilities which Their Majesties might have respectively afforded, towards the accomplishment of an arrangement, by which Parliament had been saved the necessity of so painful a discussion.

These observations not appearing to make any material difference in the views taken by Her Majesty's law officers of the result of the conferences, it was agreed to proceed in the arrangement of the Protocols.

Before however the Protocol was discussed, The King's servants desired distinctly to know from Her Majesty's law officers, whether the introduction of the Queen's name in the Liturgy, and Her Majesty's introduction at Foreign courts, were, either of them, a condition *sine quâ non* of an arrangement on the part of The Queen? to which it was replied, That either the introduction of Her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, or an equivalent, which would have the effect of protecting Her Majesty against the unfavourable inference to which Her Majesty might be liable in leaving the country under the circumstances in which Her Majesty was placed, was a *sine quâ non*. The Queen could not be advised voluntarily to consent to any arrangement which was not satisfactory to Her Majesty's own feelings, however Her Majesty, with a view to meet the understood wishes of Parliament, had felt it Her duty to propose to leave the whole question to an arbitration.

No proposition on the part of Her Majesty, other than those already adverted to, was brought forward.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.
CASTLEREAGH.
H. BROUGHAM.
T. DENMAN.

No. IV.

PROTOCOL

Of the Fourth Conference, held at St. James's-Square, 18th June 1820.

BEFORE proceeding to finish the discussion of the Protocols, it was suggested, on the part of The King's servants, if possible to meet The Queen's wishes, and in order the better to assure to Her Majesty every suitable respect and attention within the particular state in which She might think fit to establish Her residence (the Milanese or the Roman States having been previously suggested by Her Majesty's law officers, as the alternative within Her Majesty's contemplation) that The King would cause official notification to be made of Her Majesty's legal character as Queen, to the Government of such state.—That consistently however with the reasons already stated, it must rest with the Sovereign of such State, what reception should be given to Her Majesty *in that Character*.

The King's servants were particularly anxious to impress upon The Queen's law officers the *public* grounds upon which this principle rested.

The general rule of Foreign courts is, to receive only those who are received at home.

The King could not with propriety require any point, of Foreign governments, the refusal of which would not afford His Majesty just grounds of resentment or remonstrance.

It would be neither for The King's dignity nor for The Queen's comfort, that She should be made the subject of such a question.

To

To this it was replied, for The Queen, that with respect to this new proposition on the part of The King's servants, it should be taken into immediate consideration; but Her Majesty's law officers observed, that Her Majesty was not in the situation referred to in the above reasoning, having been habitually received at court in this country for many years, and having only ceased to go there in 1814, out of regard to the peculiarly delicate situation in which the unfortunate differences in the Royal Family placed the late Queen.

The latter observation was met, on the part of The King's servants, by a re-assertion of His Majesty's undoubted authority on this point, whether as King, or as Prince Regent in the exercise of the Royal Authority; that the Court held by Her late Majesty was in fact the Court of The Prince Regent, then acting in the name and on the behalf of His late Majesty, and that the present Queen, then Princess of Wales, was excluded from such court.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.
CASTLEREAGH.
H. BROUGHAM.
T. DENMAN.

No. V.

PROTOCOL

Of the Fifth Conference, held at the Foreign Office, June 19th 1820.

THE Protocols of the preceding Conferences were read, and agreed upon.

Her Majesty's law officers stated, that the proposition of yesterday had been submitted to Her Majesty, and that it had not produced any alteration in Her Majesty's sentiments.

In order to avoid any misinterpretation of the expression used on mentioning their belief that Her Majesty might overcome Her reluctance to go abroad, viz. "under all the circumstances of Her position," they stated, that they meant thereby, the unhappy domestic differences which created the difficulty of Her Majesty holding a court, and the understood sense of Parliament, that Her Majesty's residence in this country might be attended with public inconvenience.

They also protested generally, in Her Majesty's name, against being understood to propose or to desire any terms inconsistent with the honour and dignity of The King, or any which Her Own vindication did not seem to render absolutely necessary.

MEMORANDUM.

The 2d and 3d points, as enumerated for discussion in the Protocol of the first Conference, were not brought into deliberation, in consequence of no satisfactory understanding having taken place upon the points brought forward by Her Majesty's law officers.

The five Protocols were then respectively signed

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.
CASTLEREAGH.
H. BROUGHAM.
T. DENMAN.

COMMUNICATIONS

ON THE PART OF

THE QUEEN

WITH

HIS MAJESTY'S

GOVERNMENT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament,

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

June 1820.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 June 1820.*

541

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE QUEEN.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Expenses incurred on Account of the Proceedings
carrying on against The QUEEN ; as far as the same can be made out.

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| THE Total Sum applied out of the Secret Service Money, from the Com-
mencement of the Proceedings, is - - - - - | £. s. d.
18,100 15 — |
| THE Total Sum issued to Mr. <i>Maule</i> , the Solicitor of the Treasury, out of
the Grant of Parliament for Civil Contingencies, for the Expense of those
Proceedings, is - - - - - | 16,000 — — |
| THE Total Sum issued to Mr. <i>Vizard</i> , Her Majesty's Solicitor, out of the
Grant of Parliament, for satisfying certain Charges upon the Consolidated
Fund or Civil List, for the Expense of those Proceedings, is - - - - - | 20,000 — — |
| | £. 54,100 15 — |

N. B.—THE Counsel for The Queen know, that in conformity to their
application on the 9th October 1820, a warrant for the issue
of - - - £.10,000 - - - is ready to be delivered to them ; and
this Sum, together with the preceding Sums, will make the whole
issued for Her Majesty's Service, amount to - - - - -

£. s. d.
30,000 — —

A further Sum of £. 10,000 has been applied for by Mr. *Maule* ; }
which, with the preceding Sum of £. 16,000, will make - - - - -

26,000 — —

The above Sum of £. 18,100. 15. — does not include the Expense
of Couriers between Italy and London ; which was defrayed in the
usual manner.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
17 October 1820. }

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE QUEEN.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

Total Expenses incurred on Account of the Proceedings
carrying on against The QUEEN; as far as the same
can be made out.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 October 1820.

320.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sabbati, 29^o die Aprilis, 1820.

Resolved,

THAT upon every Petition, which shall be presented to the House during the present Session, and referred to a Committee to examine the matter thereof, and report thereon to the House, the Committee do examine in the first place, whether the said Petition be the same in substance as any Petition for the same purpose, and from the same Parties, in the last Session of Parliament, and whereupon any Proceedings were pending on the Dissolution of the last Parliament; and, in such case, that all Minutes of Evidence, together with the Documents therein referred to, which were taken before the former Committee on such Petition, be received in evidence of the matter of the said Petition, and in proof of the Standing Orders having been complied with, in respect thereof.

Resolved,

THAT the Committee upon any Private Bill do examine, in the first place, whether the said Bill be for the same purpose as any Bill which was presented in the last Session, and contain the same Clauses and Provisions as were contained in such former Bill in the last stage of its Proceeding, and whereupon any Proceedings were pending on the Dissolution of the last Parliament; and, in such case, that all Minutes of Evidence, together with any Documents therein referred to, which were taken before the former Committee on such Bill, be received in evidence of the allegations therein contained, and in proof of the Standing Orders having been complied with, in respect thereof.

THE House was moved, That the Standing Order of This House, of the 18th Day of *June* 1811,—“ That all PETITIONS for PRIVATE “ BILLS, be presented within Fourteen Days after the first Friday “ in the next, and every future Session of Parliament,” might be read: And the same being read;

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any PETITION for PRIVATE BILLS, after *Friday* the 5th Day of *May* next.

Resolved,

THAT NO PRIVATE BILL be read the First Time after *Tuesday* the 30th Day of *May* next.

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any REPORT of such PRIVATE BILL, after *Monday* the 19th Day of *June* next.

Ordered,

THAT the said Resolutions be printed.

J. DYSON,

Cl. D. Dom. Com.

574.

545
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jovis, 4^o die Maij, 1820.

THE House was moved, That the Resolution of
The House, of the 29th Day of *April* last,
“ That this House will not receive any PETITION
“ for PRIVATE BILLS, after *Friday* the 5th Day
“ of *May* next,” might be read: And the same
being read ;

Ordered,

THAT the said Resolution be rescinded.

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any PETITION
for PRIVATE BILLS, after *Friday* the 12th Day of this
Instant *May*.

Ordered,

THAT the said Resolution be printed.

J. DYSON,

Cl. D. Dom. Com.

276

GENERAL ALPHABETICAL
INDEX
TO THE
PRINTED BILLS, REPORTS, ESTIMATES,
ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS,
OF
SESSION
21 April—to—23 November
1820.

IN TWELVE VOLUMES:

| | VIZ. | VOLUMES. |
|--|-----------|------------|
| BILLS, PUBLIC | - - - - - | I. |
| REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE | - - - - - | II. & III. |
| REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS, & MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS | - - - - - | IV —to—IX. |
| FINANCE CLASS ACCOUNTS, &c. OF THE UNITED KINGDOM | - - - - - | X. |
| ACCOUNTS, ESTIMATES, AND PAPERS | - - - - - | XI. |
| MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS | - - - - - | XII. |

N. B.—*The Figures between parentheses (228, 264, 107.) &c. refer to the number printed at the bottom of each separate Report, Paper, &c.—The Numerals I. II. III. &c. to XII. refer to the Volumes; and the Figures at the end of the lines, refer to the MS. paging in the Volumes, as arranged for the House of Commons.*

A.

| | VOL. page. |
|--|--------------|
| <i>ACCOUNTS</i> , Public, Bill to alter certain proceedings in, (228, 264.) | I. 427, 437 |
| - - - - - of Ireland, Eighth Report of the commissioners, }
(107.) - - - - - | VIII. 281 |
| <i>Admiralty Court</i> , Scotland, Bill for regulating, (124, 245.) | I. 165, 169 |
| <i>Agricultural Distress</i> , Report and Minutes of Evidence respecting, (255.) | II. 101 |
| <i>Agricultural Produce</i> , Account of auction duty on. <i>see</i> Salt. | |
| <i>Aliens</i> , Bill for regulating, (123.) | I. 203 |
| Account respecting them, (132.) | XII. 5 |
| <i>Arms</i> , Bill to continue Act for preventing improper persons from having }
arms, (199.) - - - - - | I. 739 |
| <i>Army</i> :— | |
| Estimates for 1820, (49.) | XI. 1 |
| Extraordinaries for 1820, (105.) | — 157 |
| Allowances to the Foot Guards on town duty, in keeping the peace, }
(214, 215.) - - - - - | XI. 173, 175 |
| Returns of officers appointed from half-pay to full-pay, and of }
appointments to commissions, (278.) - - - - - | XI. 189 |
| Returns of persons connected with the civil department, (27.) -
<i>see</i> Prize Money. | — 193 |
| <i>Auditing Public Accounts.</i> <i>see</i> Accounts, Public. | |

VOL. XII: 1820.

[A]

Baltic,

B.

| | vol. | page. |
|--|------|---------------|
| <i>Baltic</i> , Account of exports to the, from Ireland, (143.) - - - - | IX. | 409 |
| <i>Baltic Trade</i> , Account of exports, (103, 168.) - - - - | XII. | 111, 146 |
| Account of ships trading to Denmark, &c. (171, 172.) - - - | — | 181, 185 |
| <i>Bank of England</i> , Bill to prevent forgery of Bank-notes, [For making the law applicable to the notes about to be issued on a new plan.] (241, 256.) - - - - | I. | 47, 51 |
| Account of allowance for management of the public debt, (153.) - | XI. | 379 |
| Balances of public money in their hands, (154.) - - - - | — | 381 |
| Bank-notes in circulation, (21, 240, 287.) - - - - | XI. | 385, 387, 389 |
| <i>Bank at the Exchequer</i> , account of public money received by, (163.) - | XI. | 383 |
| <i>Bankruptcy Court</i> , Bill for providing more convenient offices for transacting the business of bankruptcy, (280.) - - - - | I. | 129 |
| <i>Barbadoes</i> , Colonial Acts for granting the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties, (20.) - | XI. | 343 |
| Account of the produce of, (22, 23.) - - - - | XI. | 355, 363 |
| 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Duty, Return of any Act of Assembly respecting, since 1663, (68.) - - - - | XI. | 375 |
| <i>Barracks</i> , Account of the expenditure for building, from 1793 to 1819, (235.) - | — | 177 |
| <i>Barristers</i> , Returns from the Assistant Barrister's Court in Ireland, (32.) - | IX. | 383 |
| <i>Berkshire Election Polls</i> , Report from the committee on petitions for shortening the duration of, (274.) - - - - | II. | 329 |
| <i>Bills</i> , Private, Resolutions limiting the time for receiving petitions for, (2, 30.) - - - - | XII. | 543, 545 |
| <i>British Museum</i> , Accounts respecting, (67.) - - - - | XII. | 1 |

C.

| | | |
|--|------|----------|
| <i>Caledonian Canal</i> , Seventeenth Report of the commissioners, (106.) - - | VII. | 1 |
| see Chirk, &c. Roads. | | |
| <i>Cape of Good Hope</i> , Return of civil officers, (34.) - - - - | XI. | 341 |
| Appointment of H. Ellis, (35.) - - - - | XII. | 287 |
| <i>Carnatic Debts</i> , Sixteenth Report of the commissioners, (72.) - - - | VI. | 369 |
| <i>Chancery Court</i> , Ireland, Bill for the better regulation of, (104.) - - | I. | 565 |
| <i>Charitable Donations</i> , Returns of exemptions from duties on profits, (28, 29.) | VI. | 1, 161 |
| <i>Charitable Institutions.</i> see Miscellaneous Services. | | |
| <i>Charities</i> , Report from the commissioners concerning [being a continuation of the Education commission], (5.) - - - - | IV. | 1 |
| Further Report on same subject, (312.) - - - - | V. | 1 |
| <i>Chelsea Prize-money</i> , Account of, unclaimed, (41.) - - - - | XI. | 191 |
| <i>Chirk, &c. Roads</i> , Estimate of money wanted; likewise for the Caledonian Canal and Holyhead Roads; (194.) - - - - | — | 149 |
| <i>Church</i> , Established, of Ireland, Papers respecting, (93.) - - - - | IX. | 1 |
| <i>Churches and Glebe Houses</i> in Ireland, Estimate for building and purchasing, (207.) - - - - | — | 433 |
| <i>Civil Contingencies</i> , Account of the disposition of the grant for, (115.) - | XI. | 299 |
| <i>Civil List</i> , Bill for the support of His Majesty's household, (48.) - - | I. | 1 |
| Resolutions of the committee, (8.) - - - - | II. | 227 |
| Treasury Minute of 1816, respecting certain issues for expences for Royal residence at Brighton, (39.) - - - - | XI. | 223 |
| Account of advances on addresses, (13, 17.) - - - - | XI. | 243, 275 |
| ----- for services not part of the ordinary expenditure, (14, 18.) - - - - | — | 245, 277 |
| Account of pensions on the Civil List of Scotland, (15.) - - - | XI. | 249 |
| Account of payments forming the charge of the Civil List, (16.) - - | — | 251 |
| Estimate of the annual charge of, in 1816, (38.) - - - - | — | 281 |
| Estimate of, in Ireland, (55.) - - - - | — | 293 |
| <i>Clandestine Marriages.</i> see Marriages. | | |
| <i>Clerk of the Peace</i> , in Ireland, Bill to regulate that office, (60.) - - | I. | 541 |
| <i>Coals</i> , Account of, imported into Ireland, (108.) - - - - | IX. | 403 |
| Account of, exported, (164.) - - - - | XII. | 193 |
| <i>Coasting Trade</i> of Ireland, Bill for encouraging, (69.) - - - - | I. | 553 |

Coin

| | VOL. | page. |
|---|-------|------------|
| <i>Coin seized, Account of, (161.)</i> - - - - - | XII. | 233 |
| <i>Colonial Accounts, Statement of the progress in auditing, (62.)</i> - - - | — | 289 |
| <i>Colonies, Account of exports to, (169.)</i> - - - - - | — | 149 |
| <i>Account of ships employed in that trade, (170.)</i> - - - - - | — | 177 |
| <i>Common Pleas, Ireland. see Courts of Justice.</i> | | |
| <i>Consolidated Fund, Account of the surplus of, (141.)</i> - - - - - | XI. | 443 |
| <i>Constables, Special, Bill to increase the power of magistrates in the ap- }</i>
<i>pointment of, (174.)</i> - - - - - | I. | 269 |
| <i>Contempts, Return of persons confined in the Fleet for Contempts of }</i>
<i>Court, (302.)</i> - - - - - | XII. | 267 |
| <i>Conveyancers, Bill to prevent unskilful persons from practising as, (227.)</i> - | I. | 423 |
| <i>Copper, Accounts of, imported and exported, (24, 25, 26.)</i> - - - | XII. | 91, 95, 99 |
| <i>Coroners, in Ireland, Bill for regulating their fees, (73.)</i> - - - - - | I. | 547 |
| <i>County Rates, Bill to amend Acts relative to the collecting and levy- }</i>
<i>ing, (249.)</i> - - - - - | — | 455 |
| <i>Courts of Justice, in England. see King's Bench.</i> | | |
| - - - - - <i>in Wales. see Welsh Judicature.</i> | | |
| - - - - - <i>in Scotland, Bill for regulating the Court of Session, }</i>
<i>(125, 246.)</i> - - - - - | I. | 173, 183 |
| - - - - - <i>Seventh Report of the commissioners, }</i>
<i>[Court of Exchequer.] (6.)</i> - - - - - | VII. | 65 |
| - - - - - <i>Eighth Report - - - [Office of Chancery.] (7.)</i> | — | 231 |
| - - - - - <i>Report of Sir W. Rae, (36.)</i> - - - - - | — | 261 |
| - - - - - <i>in Ireland, Eighth Report of the commissioners, [Registry }</i>
<i>of Memorials, &c.] (94.)</i> - - - - - | VIII. | 1 |
| - - - - - <i>Communication on the subject of the Sixth }</i>
<i>Report, [Court of King's Bench.] (113.)</i> - - - - - | — | 191 |
| - - - - - <i>Communication on the subject of the Fifth }</i>
<i>Report, [Court of Common Pleas.] (118.)</i> - - - - - | — | 197 |
| - - - - - <i>Observations of the Judges on the Seventh }</i>
<i>Report, (160.)</i> - - - - - | — | 217 |
| <i>Criminal Punishments, Bill for repealing Act respecting robbery on navi- }</i>
<i>gable rivers, (51.)</i> - - - - - | I. | 27 |
| <i>Bill repealing Act respecting privately stealing in shops, (52.)</i> - | — | 35 |
| <i>Bill repealing Act respecting robberies in dwelling-houses, (53.)</i> - | — | 39 |
| <i>Crown Revenue, Account of funds at the disposal of the Crown, (1.)</i> - - | XI. | 225 |
| <i>Customs, Ireland, Bill to repeal certain duties, and to grant others, (282.)</i> - | I. | 659 |
| <i>Reports of commissioners respecting the departments of Customs }</i>
<i>and Excise, (46.)</i> - - - - - | VI. | 559 |
| <i>Account of the additional duties of, in Ireland, (10.)</i> - - - - | IX. | 395 |
| <i>Account of articles imported from Ireland duty-free, (205.)</i> - - - | XII. | 169 |
| <i>Informations filed in the Exchequer for offences against, (231.)</i> - | — | 251 |

D.

Debt, Public:—

| | | |
|--|------|---------|
| <i>Funded and Unfunded Debt, Accounts relating to, (165.)</i> - - - | XI. | 393 |
| <i>Public Debt, Accounts relating thereto, (134.)</i> - - - - - | — | 413 |
| - - - - - <i>Accounts of additions to, (137.)</i> - - - - - | — | 421 |
| - - - - - <i>of Ireland, Account of the unredeemed, (238.)</i> - - - | — | 445 |
| <i>Unfunded Debt, account of, in exchequer bills, (114.)</i> - - - - | — | 459 |
| <i>Debtors, Insolvent, Bill for their relief, (71, 130.)</i> - - - - - | I. | 85, 107 |
| <i>Demerara and Berbice, Orders of the Treasury respecting port fees, (307.)</i> | VI. | 543 |
| <i>Denmark. see Baltic Trade.</i> | | |
| <i>Distillers, Letter or Memorial of the Rectifying Distillers in and about }</i>
<i>London, (254.)</i> - - - - - | XII. | 297 |
| <i>Distillery, in Scotland, Accounts relating to, (45.)</i> - - - - - | VII. | 311 |
| <i>in Ireland, Opinion of the Attorney-general respecting the exclusion }</i>
<i>of Irish Spirits from the English market, (265.)</i> - - - - | IX. | 459 |
| <i>Statement respecting the preventing Irish Spirits imported into Eng- }</i>
<i>land, from going into circulation, (288.)</i> - - - - - | XII. | 207 |
| <i>see Stills.</i> | | |

Divorce

| | vol. | page. |
|--|------|-------|
| <i>Divorce in India.</i> <i>see</i> Witnesses. | | |
| <i>Donaghadee and Portpatrick; Papers, being Mr. Rennie's Reports respecting the communication between Ireland and Scotland by the North, (252.)</i> - - - - - | IX. | 469 |
| <i>Droits of the Crown, Account of, in 1816, (37.)</i> - - - - - | XI. | 227 |
| Account of the proceeds of eight Dutch East Indiamen captured in 1795, (40.) - - - - - | XII. | 211 |
| <i>Dublin Taxes, Accounts of the Grand Jury Cess and Paving and Lighting Tax, (266.)</i> - - - - - | IX. | 461 |

E.

| | | |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>East India.</i> <i>see</i> Witnesses. | | |
| <i>East India Affairs:—</i> | | |
| Papers respecting the death of the Killedar of Talneir, (61.) - - - | VI. | 391 |
| <i>see</i> Carnatic Debts. | | |
| <i>East India Company:—</i> | | |
| Volunteers, Bill to enable the East India Company to raise and maintain a company of, (175.) - - - - - | I. | 273 |
| Resolutions respecting granting of pensions, (63.) - - - - - | VI. | 411 |
| Account relating to the East India trade, (232, 233, 234, 257, 258, 253.) - - - - - | VI. | 415, 419, 423, 435, 443, 457 |
| Licences granted for trading, (142, 192.) - - - - - | VI. | 427, 429 |
| Account of English produce exported by, (166.) - - - - - | VI. | 431 |
| Account of ships employed in the East India trade, (167.) - - - - - | | 433 |
| Annual Revenue Accounts, (91, 89.) - - - - - | VI. | 459, 471 |
| Account of ships trading from the ports of Ireland, (204.) - - - - - | IX. | 431 |
| <i>Education, Bill for better providing the means of Education of His Majesty's subjects, (281.)</i> - - - - - | I. | 471 |
| <i>see</i> Charities. | | |
| Ireland, Seventh annual Report of commissioners of, (190.) - - - | VIII. | 221 |
| General Table, showing the state of, in England, (151.) - - - | XII. | 341 |
| A Table, showing the proportion of gratuitous and other scholars in the several schools in England, (177.) - - - - - | — | 345 |
| General Table, showing the state of, in Scotland - - - - - | — | 349 |
| A similar Table for Wales - - - - - | — | 353 |
| Table, showing the proportion of gratuitous and other scholars in the schools in Wales - - - - - | — | 357 |
| <i>Education Endowments, Bill for improving the administration of Endowments connected with Education, (298.)</i> - - - - - | I. | 493 |
| <i>Elections, Sheriffs Expenses at, Report respecting, as to Ireland, (226.)</i> - - - | III. | 269 |
| Returns of the sheriffs charges at the general Election in 1818, and at the last general Election, (285.) - - - - - | VI. | 261 |
| The same, as to Ireland, (291.) - - - - - | IX. | 361 |
| <i>Exchequer, Bill for the better security of money paid into that Court, (96.)</i> - - - | I. | 147 |
| In Ireland, Bill for the better administration of that Court, (70.) - - - | — | 559 |
| <i>Exchequer Bills, Account of, received on account of the Public Revenue, (12.)</i> - - - | XI. | 449 |
| Account respecting, (109, 148.) - - - - - | XI. | 451, 461 |
| <i>Excise, Return of Misdemeanors against, in Ireland, (251.)</i> - - - - - | IX. | 457 |
| Account of the produce of the new duties of, (11, 33, 112.) - - - | XII. | 195, 197, 199 |
| Reports of commissioners. <i>see</i> Customs. | | |
| <i>Expiring Laws.</i> <i>see</i> Laws Expiring. | | |
| <i>Extents in Aid, Account of, issued, (152, 239.)</i> - - - - - | XII. | 255, 257 |

F.

| | | |
|--|----|--------|
| <i>Felony, Bill to repeal Acts inflicting capital punishment in certain cases, (79.)</i> - - - - - | I. | 55 |
| Bill to repeal other Acts, and provide more suitable punishments, (80, 225.) - - - - - | I. | 59, 69 |
| <i>Female Offenders, Bill for abolishing the punishment of whipping, (217.)</i> - - - | I. | 77 |
| <i>Finance Class Accounts of the United Kingdom, (3.)</i> - - - - - | X. | 1 |
| <i>Fisheries,</i> | | |

| | vol. | page. |
|---|------|-------|
| <i>Fisheries</i> , Memorial of the magistrates, &c. of Fraserburgh, respecting the }
Irish Fishery Act, (189.) - - - - - } | VII. | 271 |
| <i>Flax.</i> <i>see</i> Linen. | | |
| <i>Forgery</i> , Bill for mitigating the punishment of, (78.) - - - - - | I. | 43 |
| <i>Foundling Hospital</i> , Dublin, Bill to enlarge the powers of the governors, (74.) - | — | 621 |
| <i>Four-and-half per cent. Duties.</i> <i>see</i> Barbadoes. Leeward Islands. | | |
| <i>Fraserburgh.</i> <i>see</i> Fisheries. | | |
| <i>Freeholders</i> in Scotland, Abstract of the rolls of in every county, (283.) - | VII. | 275 |
| <i>Funded Debt.</i> <i>See</i> Debt. | | |

G.

| | | |
|---|------|-----------|
| <i>Game Laws</i> , Return of convictions and sentences for offences against, (216.) | XII. | 253 |
| <i>Gaols</i> , Bill for consolidating Acts respecting, (313.) - - - - - | I. | 513 |
| <i>Grain</i> , Account of, warehoused in Ireland, (100.) - - - - - | IX. | 401 |
| Account of, warehoused in Great Britain, (87.) - - - - - | XII. | 37 |
| <i>Grampound</i> , Bill for disfranchising, &c. (50.) - - - - - | I. | 15 |
| <i>Guadaloupe</i> , Report of committee on the claims of M. Abeille and }
others, (276.) - - - - - } | III. | 225 |
| Papers respecting the above claims, (289, 306.) - - - - - | III. | 227, 263. |

H.

| | | |
|--|------|-----|
| <i>Herring Fishery</i> , Annual Report of commissioners, (157.) - - - - - | VII. | 265 |
| <i>Highland Roads and Bridges</i> , Sixth annual Report of the commissioners, (19.) | — | 45 |
| <i>Highways</i> and Turnpike Roads, Report from the select committee on the }
laws respecting, (301.) - - - - - } | II. | 301 |
| <i>Holyhead Roads</i> , Bill for improving the roads by Shrewsbury, Coventry, }
&c. (221.) - - - - - } | I. | 395 |
| First Report from committee, [Bridge at Conway.] (201.) - - - - - | III. | 1 |
| Second Report, [Turnpike Trusts.] (224.) - - - - - | — | 7 |
| Mr. Telford's Reports, [1819—1820.] (126.) - - - - - | VI. | 287 |
| Annual Report of commissioners of Shrewsbury and Bangor Ferry }
road, (127.) - - - - - } | — | 351 |
| <i>see</i> Chirk, &c. Roads. | | |

I.

| | | |
|---|-------|---------------|
| <i>Industry</i> , House of, in Ireland, Bill to amend laws relating to, (75.) - | I. | 625 |
| Report of commissioners of inspection, (84.) - - - - - | VIII. | 227 |
| <i>Injuries</i> , Bill for remedying certain wilful and malicious, (131, 155, 206.) | I. | 211, 215, 219 |
| <i>Insolvent Debtors.</i> <i>see</i> Debtors. | | |
| <i>Ireland</i> , Northern communication with. <i>see</i> Donaghadee. | | |
| <i>Ireland</i> :—Matters relating to <i>Ireland</i> , will be found under the following heads : | | |

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Accounts, Public. | Industry, House of. |
| Arms. | Lagan Navigation. |
| Baltic. | Limerick. |
| Church. | Linen, &c. |
| Churches and Glebe Houses. | Mail-coaches. |
| Civil List. | Miscellaneous Services. |
| Clerk of the Peace. | Paupers. <i>see</i> Poor. |
| Coals. | Pensions. |
| Coasting Trade. | Poor. |
| Coroners. | Promissory Notes. |
| Customs. | Revenue. |
| Debt. | Salaries. |
| Distillery. | Sheriffs. |
| Donaghadee. | Still Fines. |
| Dublin. | Stills. |
| East India Company. | Tenants. |
| Elections. | Treasury Bills. |
| Exchequer. | Tythes. |
| Excise Laws. | Union Duties. |
| Foundling Hospital. | Yeomanry. |
| Grain. | |

J.

Justice, Courts of. see *Courts of Justice.*

K.

| | vol. | page. |
|---|------|----------|
| <i>King's Bench</i> , Bill for facilitating the dispatch of business in that court, (82.) | I. | 141 |
| Accounts relating to the state of causes, (150, 156.) | XII. | 235, 239 |

L.

| | | |
|--|------|----------|
| <i>Labourers Wages</i> , Bill to secure the due payment of, (128.) | I. | 205 |
| <i>Lace</i> , Account of the quantity of French silk Lace imported, (236.) | XII. | 175 |
| <i>Lagun Navigation</i> , Accounts respecting, (211.) | IX. | 435 |
| <i>Landlords</i> , Bill to enable them more speedily to recover possession of farms, (136, 178.) | I. | 225, 229 |
| <i>Land Revenue</i> , Return of securities taken from receivers general, (317.) | XI. | 475 |
| <i>Laws</i> , Expiring, Report on, (4.) | II. | 1 |
| <i>Leeward Islands</i> , Account of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties, (110.) | XI. | 371 |
| <i>Limerick Election</i> , Report and Evidence respecting, (229.) | III. | 283 |
| <i>Limerick</i> , Report of the late Irish House of Commons on the abuses of the corporation of that city, (270.) | — | 355 |
| <i>Linen</i> , Hemp and Flax, Ireland, Accounts relating to, (99.) | IX. | 397 |
| <i>Linen and Flax</i> , Accounts of, imported and exported, (101.) | XII. | 103 |
| <i>Linens</i> , Account of, imported and exported, (120, 121.) | XII. | 113, 141 |
| Account of duties on foreign Linens, (122.) | XII. | 133 |
| <i>Lisbon</i> , Papers respecting the audit of army accounts, (271.) | XI. | 207 |
| <i>Living</i> s, Small, Statement of proceedings of commissioners for exonerating Small Living's from land-tax, (303.) | — | 477 |
| <i>London Bridge</i> , Report from the select committee on the state of, (304.) | III. | 27 |
| <i>Lottery</i> , Clauses restraining the publication of placards, &c. (223.) | I. | 461 |

M.

| | | |
|---|-------|----------|
| <i>M'Mahon</i> , Colonel, Minutes of the Treasury respecting money entrusted to him, (309.) | XII. | 231 |
| <i>Mail-coaches</i> in Ireland, Return respecting, (213.) | IX. | 451 |
| <i>Manufactures</i> , Account of, exported to Ireland, (129.) | XII. | 143 |
| <i>Margate Pier</i> , Account of the receipts and disbursements on account of, (299.) | — | 221 |
| <i>Marriages</i> , Bill for amending Act for preventing clandestine marriages, (54.) | I. | 81 |
| <i>Milbank Penitentiary.</i> see <i>Penitentiary.</i> | | |
| <i>Militia Estimates</i> , Report from committee appointed to prepare, (197.) | II. | 231 |
| <i>Mines</i> , Bill respecting offenders stealing property from, (146.) | I. | 239 |
| <i>Miscellaneous Services</i> , Ireland, Comparative Statement of grants, (179.) | VIII. | 433 |
| Estimates for 1820, (64, 95.) | XI. | 115, 129 |
| <i>Miscellaneous Services and Charitable Institutions</i> , Ireland, Estimates for 1820, (158.) | XI. | 141 |

N.

| | | |
|---|------|-----|
| <i>Navy</i> , Estimates for 1820, (57.) | XI. | 57 |
| Accounts relating thereto, (133.) | — | 181 |
| <i>Newfoundland</i> , Bill for rebuilding the town of St. John's, (182.) | I. | 291 |
| <i>Northern Roads</i> , Report and Estimate respecting two proposed lines of Road in the North of England, (279.) | VII. | 57 |
| see <i>Donaghadee.</i> | | |

O.

| | | |
|---|------|------------|
| <i>Ordnance Estimate</i> for 1820, (83.) | XI. | 97 |
| <i>Orphans Fund</i> , Accounts respecting, (66, 77, 116.) | XII. | 49, 57, 59 |

P.

| | vol. | page. |
|--|------|-------|
| <i>Parga</i> , Papers respecting the giving up of that town to the Turks, (263.) | XII. | 447 |
| <i>Passengers</i> , Prosecutions in Scotland for illegal carrying of, (316.) - - | VII. | 339 |
| <i>Patents</i> , Bill for the protection of persons applying for, (181.) - - | I. | 277 |
| Bill to prevent inconvenience from the facility of procuring copies }
of specifications of inventions, (184.) - - - - - } | — | 285 |
| <i>Paupers</i> , Irish. <i>see</i> Poor, Irish. | | |
| <i>Penitentiary</i> at Milbank, Papers respecting, (97.) - - - - - | XII. | 361 |
| <i>Pensions</i> , Account of, on the civil list establishment of Ireland, (196.) - | IX. | 419 |
| Account of, on the fee-funds of public offices, (111.) - - - | XI. | 295 |
| Account of amount allowed by 22 Geo. III. (140.) - - - - | — | 323 |
| <i>Peterhead</i> and Banff, Memorials concerning damage done by a storm in }
October last, (242.) - - - - - } | VII. | 331 |
| <i>Phipps</i> , Isaac, Minutes of the Treasury respecting relief claimed by }
him, (308.) - - - - - } | XII. | 223 |
| <i>Pilotage</i> , Account of surplus rates of, (42.) - - - - - | — | 217 |
| <i>Poor</i> , Irish, Bill to amend laws respecting the removal of, from England, (259.) | I. | 509 |
| - - - Correspondence relative to the removal of paupers sent from }
England to Ireland, (212.) - - - - - } | IX. | 443 |
| Abstract of Returns to orders of the House relative to assessments }
for the relief of the poor, (294.) - - - - - } | XII. | 39 |
| In Scotland, Supplemental Report of the General Assembly on the }
management of, (195.) - - - - - } | VII. | 343 |
| <i>Portpatrick</i> . <i>see</i> Donaghadee. | | |
| <i>Post-office</i> , Report relating to the intended new post-office, (290.) - - | II. | 253 |
| Returns, stating the progress made in building the new post-office, (98.) | XII. | 73 |
| <i>Private Bills</i> . <i>see</i> Bills. | | |
| <i>Prize-money</i> , Bill to regulate the payment of, in the army, (261.) - - | I. | 463 |
| <i>Promissory Notes</i> , Bill to regulate the negotiation of, in Ireland, (295.) - | — | 747 |
| <i>Public Accounts</i> . <i>see</i> Accounts, Public. | | |
| <i>Public Debt</i> . <i>see</i> Debt, Public. | | |
| <i>Public Works</i> , Account of the appropriation of the loan for assisting, (180.) | XI. | 335 |

Q.

| | | |
|---|------|----------|
| <i>Quarter-sessions</i> , Bill for allowing appeals to, from towns corporate, (144, }
173.) - - - - - } | I. | 235, 237 |
| <i>Queen</i> , The, Papers relative to negotiations to obviate the intended inquiry }
into her conduct, (176.) - - - - - } | XII. | 529 |
| Account of expenses incurred in the proceedings against, (320.) - | — | 541 |

R.

| | | |
|--|------|----------|
| <i>Requests</i> , Court of, for Southwark, Return from, (318.) - - - - | XII. | 279 |
| <i>Revenue</i> , Account of, in Ireland, (162.) - - - - - | IX. | 411 |
| Account of the Consolidated Fund, (58.) - - - - - | XI. | 395 |
| Of the United Kingdom, from April to July 1820, (311.) - - - | — | 397 |
| Abstract of the net produce of, (9, 286.) - - - - - | XI. | 399, 403 |
| For Great Britain, (319.) - - - - - | XI. | 407 |
| Account of, ending 5th April 1820, (85.) - - - - - | — | 411 |
| Propositions respecting the collection of, (183.) - - - - - | — | 465 |
| Return of informations filed by the Attorney General, for offences }
against, (191.) - - - - - } | XII. | 247 |
| <i>see</i> Crown Revenue. Land Revenue. | | |
| <i>Rochester Bridge</i> , Report from the select committee respecting, (26.) - | III. | 29 |
| <i>Royal Burghs</i> in Scotland, Report from the select committee respecting }
their constitution, &c. (277.) - - - - - } | — | 95 |
| <i>Russia Loan</i> , Account of advances on, (43.) - - - - - | XI. | 469 |

S.

| | vol. | page. |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| <i>Sail-cloth</i> , Bill to amend Act respecting, (119.) - - - - - | I. | 201 |
| <i>Salaries</i> , Account of the increase and diminution of, in the public offices }
of Great Britain, (31.) - - - - - | X. | 343. |
| The same for Ireland, for 1819, (268.) - - - - - | — | 537 |
| <i>Salt</i> , Account of, used in agriculture, and of auction duty on agricultural }
produce, (102.) - - - - - | XII. | 209 |
| <i>Saving Banks</i> , Bill for amending, (149, 208, 248.) - - - - - | I. | 241, 249, 259 |
| Account of payments to the commissioners of national debt, by the }
trustees of, (272.) - - - - - | XI. | 447 |
| <i>Scotland</i> :—Matters relating to <i>Scotland</i> , will be found under the following heads: | | |
| Admiralty. | Fisheries. | |
| Burghs. <i>see</i> Royal Burghs. | Freeholders. | |
| Caledonian Canal. | Passengers. | |
| Civil List. | Peterhead. | |
| Courts of Justice. | Poor. | |
| Distillery. | Royal Burghs. | |
| Education. | Whale Fishery. | |
| <i>Sea</i> , Offences at, Bill to remove doubts in the law respecting, (262.) - - - | I. | 31 |
| <i>Sessions Court</i> , <i>Scotland</i> . <i>see</i> Courts of Justice. | | |
| <i>Sewers</i> , Commissioners of, Bill for regulating, (247.) - - - - - | I. | 447 |
| <i>Sheriffs</i> Expenses at Elections. <i>see</i> Elections. | | |
| <i>Shrewsbury</i> and Bangor Ferry Road. <i>see</i> Holyhead Roads. | | |
| <i>Sierra Leone</i> , Papers respecting, being Reports of Sir Geo. Collier, (90.) | XII. | 317 |
| <i>Slaves</i> , Bill for licensing the removal of, from the Bahama Islands to }
Demerara, (187.) - - - - - | I. | 405 |
| <i>Smuggling</i> , Bill to amend laws relating to, (222.) - - - - - | — | 409 |
| <i>Special Constables</i> . <i>see</i> Constables. | | |
| <i>Spirits</i> , Account of the quantity and duty paid, (820.) - - - - - | XII. | 205 |
| <i>Spirits</i> , Irish. <i>see</i> Distillery. | | |
| <i>Spiritual Persons</i> , Bill enabling them to exchange parsonage-houses and }
glebes, (76.) - - - - - | I. | 197 |
| <i>Stage-coach Drivers</i> , Bill for punishing them criminally, for accidents }
occasioned by misconduct, (47, 59.) - - - - - | I. | 11, 23 |
| <i>Stamps</i> , Account of poundage allowed to distributors of, (139.) - - - | XI. | 471 |
| <i>Steam Engines and Furnaces</i> , Report respecting the means of suppressing }
the smoke of, (244.) - - - - - | II. | 235 |
| <i>Still Fines</i> , Ireland, Return of bonds given by collectors, (188.) - - - | IX. | 415. |
| Return of property distrained, (250.) - - - - - | — | 453 |
| <i>Stills</i> , Ireland:— | | |
| (Small Stills) Bill for preventing distillation of spirits in small }
stills, (296.) - - - - - | I. | 751 |
| (Still Police) Bill for suppressing unlicensed stills, (297.) - - - | — | 759 |
| (Large Stills) Bill for the better collection of the revenue from }
spirits distilled in stills exceeding 100 gallons content, (305.) - } | — | 769 |
| <i>see</i> Distillery. | | |
| <i>Stock</i> , Account of the price of the transfer of, from 1817 to 1820, (237.) - | XI. | 391 |
| <i>Storekeeper General's</i> department, Return of the whole establishment, (209.) | — | 201 |
| Accounts relating to, (210.) - - - - - | — | 205 |
| <i>Sussex County Election</i> , Bill for fixing the holding thereof at the town of }
Lewes, (147.) - - - - - | I. | 21 |

T.

| | | |
|--|------|-----|
| <i>Tenants</i> , in Ireland, Bill for recovering tenements from absconding }
tenants, (81.) - - - - - | I. | 629 |
| <i>Thames Navigation</i> , Accounts respecting, (65.) - - - - - | XII. | 47 |
| <i>Timber</i> , Account of the quantity imported from the British North American }
Colonies, (202.) - - - - - | — | 153 |
| - - - - - from Denmark and Norway, (203.) - - - - - | — | 161 |
| <i>Tin</i> , Accounts relating to, (44.) - - - - - | — | 101 |
| <i>Tobago</i> , | | |

| | vol. | page. |
|---|------|-------|
| <i>Tobago</i> , Correspondence with the Colonial Department, relative to charges made by the late Attorney General of that island, (293.) - } | XII. | 401 |
| <i>Trade</i> , Report on standing orders respecting, (193.) - - - - - | II. | 229 |
| Foreign, Report and Minutes of Evidence of select committee of the House of Commons respecting, (300.) - - - - - | — | 365 |
| First Report of the Lords committee respecting, (269.) - - - - - | III. | 381 |
| <i>Treasury</i> and Exchequer Bills, Ireland, Accounts relating thereto, (135.) - | IX. | 405 |
| <i>Turnpike</i> Road Trusts, Bill for procuring Returns from, (185.) - - - - - | I. | 297 |
| Bill for vesting in commissioners those in the neighbourhood of London, (186.) - - - - - | — | 305 |
| Bill to amend the laws now in being for regulating Turnpike Roads, (292.) - - - - - | — | 333 |
| see Highways. | | |
| <i>Tythes</i> in Ireland, Bill respecting, withheld in 1797 & 1798, (145.) - - | --- | 633 |
| Bill to authorize leases of, so as to bind successors, (260.) - - | — | 635 |

U.

Unfunded Debt. see Debt.

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| <i>Union</i> Duties, Bill to continue on certain articles on their importation into either countries respectively, (159.) - - - - - | I. | 653 |
|---|----|-----|

V.

| | | |
|--|------|-----|
| <i>Vaccine</i> , Annual Report of the Board of, (315.) - - - - - | XII. | 337 |
|--|------|-----|

W.

| | | |
|---|------|----------|
| <i>Weights</i> and Measures, Second Report of the commissioners respecting, (314.) | VII. | 473 |
| <i>Welsh</i> Fines, Bill to regulate the fees attending levying common recoveries, (243.) - - - - - | I. | 193 |
| <i>Welsh</i> Judicature, Report and Minutes of Evidence respecting, (273.) - | II. | 45 |
| Returns of pleas in the County Court, (284.) - - - - - | XII. | 281 |
| <i>Whale</i> Fishery, Account of ships belonging to Scotland employed therein, (138.) - - - - - | — | 189 |
| <i>Wheat</i> , Account of the prices, quantities, and averages in the maritime districts, [a reprint of 1815.] (117.) - - - - - | XII. | 9 |
| <i>Windsor</i> , Accounts relating to the Royal establishments at, (230.) - - | XI. | 235 |
| <i>Wine</i> , Account of the quantity and duty paid thereon, (218, 310.) - | XII. | 201, 208 |
| Account of, exported, (219.) - - - - - | XII. | 203 |
| <i>Witnesses</i> in India, Bill for taking the evidence of those residing in India, on bills of divorce, (275.) - - - - - | I. | 467 |
| <i>Wool</i> , Examination of petitions before the Privy Council, against the tax on wool imported, (56.) - - - - - | XII. | 75 |
| Account of, imported, (86.) - - - - - | — | 83 |
| <i>Woollen</i> Cloths, Account of, milled in the West Riding of Yorkshire since 1790, (88.) - - - - - | — | 89 |
| <i>Woollen</i> Manufactures, Account of, exported, (92.) - - - - - | — | 86 |

Y.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| <i>Yeomanry</i> , Bill to continue laws in force relating to, (200.) - - - | I. | 743 |
| In Ireland, Estimate of the charge of, for 1820, (198.) - - | IX. | 429 |